PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE

FROM

ROOM 503

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

Bird
QL
671
.C6A7
1980
v.4
cop.1

BIRD DEPT.
MUS. COMP. ZOOL.
Room 503

CHECK-LIST
OF BIRDS OF THE WORLD

VOLUME IV

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

CHECK-LIST OF BIRDS OF THE WORLD

VOLUME IV

BY

JAMES LEE PETERS
CURATOR OF BIRDS, MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY
AT HARVARD COLLEGE

CAMBRIDGE
HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS
1940

Reprinted
by
Museum of Comparative Zoology
1964

COPYRIGHT, 1940
BY THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE

Reprinted 1964

INTRODUCTION

In the preparation of this volume I have attempted to adhere to the general plan originally outlined in the introduction to the first volume; no basic changes have been made in this scheme, but additional explanatory paragraphs have appeared in the introduction to volumes 2 and 3.

The treatment of the orders dealt with in this volume has been brought up to 31 December 1938; a very few forms described early in 1939 are included, but no pretense has been made of keeping the work up to date after 1938. None of the included Orders has been completely monographed or listed since the turn of the last century; the Owls have been particularly neglected, and for this reason an unusually large amount of time was consumed in preparing a fresh arrangement.

With the completion of the Owls in this volume all the orders of birds included in the first volume of Sharpe's Hand-list have been covered in this series, in addition the following orders dealt with in the second volume of Sharpe have also been treated: — Psittaciformes, Cuculiformes, Caprimulgiformes and Apodiformes (part, suborder Apodi). Excluding those orders just mentioned, it may be of interest to give some comparative figures showing the number of genera and species included in Sharpe's first volume and the genera and forms recognized in the first four volumes of the present series of Check-Lists:

Sharpe	Vol. 1, 1899						830 genera, 3626 species
Peters	" 1, 1931	281	genera,	1726	forms		
	" 2, 1934	198	"	1913	"		
	" 3, 1937	61	"	875	"		(Columbiformes only)
	" 4, 1940	29	"	592	"		(Strigiformes only)
	Total						569 genera, 5106 forms

A decrease of 261 in the number of genera and an increase of 1480 species and subspecies.

There is always a temptation to take daily blessings for granted, and for this reason the average systematist is not as appreciative as he might be of indispensable bibliographic aids. It is therefore a pleasure to acknowledge the valuable assistance received from the Aves section of the Zoölogical Record under the successive editorships of Alfred Newton, 1864–1870, R. B. Sharpe, 1871–1908 and W. L. Sclater 1909 to the present day; C. Davies Sherborn's Index Animalium; the Nomenclator Animalium of the Preussischen Akademie; J. T. Zimmer's Catalogue of the Ayer Ornithological Library and C. W. Richmond's Lists of Generic Terms applied to Birds.

Proofs have been read in this country by Dr. J. P. Chapin, Dr. Herbert Friedmann, Dr. Ernst Mayr, Mr. J. H. Riley, Dr. Alexander Wetmore and Mr. J. T. Zimmer; in England by Maj. C. H. B. Grant, Mr. N. B. Kinnear, Dr. W. L. Sclater and Dr. C. B. Ticehurst. Owing to conditions in Europe no attempt was made to circulate proofs among German and Russian ornithologists.

I would extend my thanks to the following gentlemen who have assisted at various stages in the preparation of this volume for advice, suggestions, replies to inquiries and for verifying references: Dr. G. M. Allen, Dr. J. P. Chapin, Dr. Herbert Friedmann, Mr. James C. Greenway, Jr., the late Dr. Joseph Grinnell, Count Nils Gyldenstolpe, Dr. C. E. Hellmayr, Dr. G. C. A. Junge, Mr. N. B. Kinnear, Dr. Alfred Laubmann, Mr. Arthur Loveridge, Mr. George Mack, Mr. G. M. Mathews, Dr. Ernst Mayr, Dr. Wilhelm Meise, Mr. H. G. K. Molineux, Mr. R. T. Moore, Prof. Oscar Neumann, Dr. O. M. de O. Pinto, Mr. C. H. Rogers, Mr. R. M. de Schauensee, Dr. Boris Stegmann, Dr. Erwin Stresemann, Dr. Alexander Wetmore and Mr. J. T. Zimmer.

I am indebted to the authorities of the British Museum,

United States National Museum, Academy of Natural Sciences, Field Museum of Natural History, Carnegie Museum and Princeton Museum of Zoölogy for the loan of necessary material. I am continually grateful to Dr. Thomas Barbour for his encouragement and coöperation.

Mrs. R. E. Bowen has painstakingly typed the entire manuscript and prepared the index. Mrs. Peters has aided me greatly during many boresome evenings spent on reading back proof.

J. L. P.

Cambridge, Massachusetts
31 December 1939

CONTENTS

ORDER CUCULIFORMES, Plantain-eaters, Cuckoos 3
SUBORDER MUSOPHAGI 3
Family Musophagidae, Plantain-eaters 3
Genus Tauraco *Kluk* 3
Gallirex *Lesson* 7
Ruwenzorornis *Neumann* 8
Musophaga *Isert* 8
Corythaeola *Heine* 9
Crinifer *Jarocki* 9
Subgenus Criniferoides *Roberts* 10
Crinifer *Jarocki* 10
Corythaixoides *A. Smith* 10
Gymnoschizorhis *Schalow* 11
SUBORDER CUCULI 12
Family Cuculidae, Cuckoos 12
Subfamily Cuculinae 12
Genus Clamator *Kaup* 12
Pachycoccyx *Cabanis* 14
Cuculus *Linné* 14
Cercococcyx *Cabanis* 21
Penthoceryx *Cabanis and Heine* 21
Cacomantis *Cabanis and Heine* 22
Rhamphomantis *Salvadori* 28
Misocalius *Cabanis and Heine* 28
Chrysococcyx *Boie* 29
Chalcites *Lesson* 30
Caliechthrus *Cabanis and Heine* 35
Surniculus *Lesson* 35
Microdynamis *Salvadori* 36
Eudynamys *Vigors and Horsfield* 36
Urodynamis *Salvadori* 40
Scythrops *Latham* 40
Subfamily Phaenicophaeinae 41
Genus Coccyzus *Vieillot* 41
Piaya *Lesson* 44
Subgenus Hyetornis *Sclater* 45
Piaya *Lesson* 45
Coccycua *Lesson* 48
Genus Saurothera *Vieillot* 49
Ceuthmochares *Cabanis and Heine* 50
Rhopodytes *Cabanis and Heine* 51
Taccocua *Lesson* 53
Rhinortha *Vigors* 53

Zanclostomus *Swainson* 54
Rhamphococcyx *Cabanis and Heine* 54
Phaenicophaeus *Stephens* 56
Dasylophus *Swainson* 56
Lepidogrammus *Reichenbach* 57
Subfamily Crotophaginae, Anis, Guiras 57
Genus Crotophaga *Linné* 57
Guira *Lesson* 58
Subfamily Neomorphinae, Roadrunners, Ground Cuckoos . 58
Genus Tapera *Thunberg* 58
Morococcyx *Sclater* 59
Dromococcyx *Wied* 60
Geococcyx *Wagler* 60
Neomorphus *Gloger* 61
Carpococcyx *G. R. Gray* 64
Subfamily Couinae, Couas 64
Genus Coua *Schinz* 64
Subfamily Centropodinae, Coucals. 66
Genus Centropus *Illiger* 66
Order Strigiformes, Owls 77
Family Protostrigidae (fossil) 77
Tytonidae, Barn Owls 77
Subfamily Tytoninae 77
Genus Tyto *Billberg* 77
Subfamily Phodilinae 85
Genus Phodilus *Geoffroy Saint Hilaire* 85
Family Strigidae, Typical Owls 86
Subfamily Buboninae 86
Genus Otus *Pennant* 86
Pyrroglaux *Yamashina* 109
Mimizuku *Hachisuka* 109
Jubula *Bates* 109
Lophostrix *Lesson* 110
Bubo *Duméril* 110
Pseudoptynx *Kaup* 120
Ketupa *Lesson* 121
Scotopelia *Bonaparte*. 123
Pulsatrix *Kaup* 124
Subgenus Pulsatrix *Kaup*. 124
Novipulsatrix *L. Kelso* 125
Genus Nyctea *Stephens* 125
Surnia *Duméril* 126
Glaucidium *Boie* 127
Micrathene *Coues* 135
Uroglaux *Mayr* 135
Ninox *Hodgson* 136
Gymnoglaux *Cabanis* 146

Sceloglaux *Kaup* 146
Athene *Boie* 147
Speotyto *Gloger* 150
Ciccaba *Wagler* 153
Subfamily Striginae 156
Genus Strix *Linné* 156
Rhinoptynx *Kaup* 166
Asio *Brisson* 167
Pseudoscops *Kaup* 171
Nesasio *Peters* 171
Aegolius *Kaup* 171
Order Caprimulgiformes, Oil-birds, Goatsuckers 174
Suborder Steatornithes 174
Family Steatornithidae, Oil-birds 174
Genus Steatornis *Humboldt* 174
Suborder Caprimulgi 175
Family Podargidae, Frogmouths 175
Genus Podargus *Vieillot* 175
Batrachostomus *Gould* 177
Family Nyctibiidae, Potoos 179
Genus Nyctibius *Vieillot* 179
Family Aegothelidae, Owlet-nightjars 181
Genus Aegotheles *Vigors and Horsfield* 181
Family Caprimulgidae, Nighthawks, Goatsuckers 184
Subfamily Chordeilinae, Nighthawks 184
Genus Lurocalis *Cassin* 184
Chordeiles *Swainson* 184
Nyctiprogne *Bonaparte* 189
Podager *Wagler* 189
Subfamily Caprimulginae, Goatsuckers 189
Genus Eurostopodus *Gould* 189
Veles *Bangs* 192
Nytidromus *Gould* 192
Phalaenoptilus *Ridgway* 193
Siphonorhis *Sclater* 194
Otophanes *Brewster* 195
Nyctiphrynus *Bonaparte* 195
Caprimulgus *Linné* 196
Scotornis *Swainson* 215
Macrodypteryx *Swainson* 217
Semeïophorus *Gould* 217
Hydropsalis *Wagler* 217
Uropsalis *W. Miller* 219
Macropsalis *Sclater* 219
Eleothreptus *G. R. Gray* 220
Order Apodiformes, Swifts, Hummingbirds 220
Suborder Apodi, Swifts 220

Family Aegialornithidae (fossil) 220
Family Apodidae 220
Subfamily Chaeturinae, Spine-tailed Swifts 220
Genus Collocalia *G. R. Gray* 220
Hirund-apus *Hodgson* 232
Streptoprocne *Oberholser* 233
Aerornis *W. Bertoni* 234
Chaetura *Stephens* 234
Zoonavena *Mathews* 241
Mearnsia *Ridgway* 241
Cypseloides *Streubel* 242
Nephoecetes *Baird* 243
Subfamily Apodinae, Typical Swifts 244
Genus Apus *Scopoli* 244
Aeronautes *Hartert* 252
Panyptila *Cabanis* 253
Tachornis *Gosse* 254
Micropanyptila *Sutton* 254
Reinarda *Hartert* 254
Cypsiurus *Lesson* 255
Family Hemiprocnidae, Crested Swifts 257
Genus Hemiprocne *Nitzsch* 257

INDEX 263

NEW NAMES PROPOSED IN VOLUME IV

Glaucidium capense robertsi *nom. nov.* 132
Glaucidium brodiei peritum *nom. nov.* 133
Caprimulgus cayennensis apertus *nom. nov.* 201
Caprimulgus asiaticus eidos *nom. nov.* 211

CHECK-LIST
OF BIRDS OF THE WORLD

Order CUCULIFORMES

Suborder MUSOPHAGI

Family MUSOPHAGIDAE

Genus TAURACO Kluk

Tauraco Kluk, Hist., **2,** 1779, p. 25. Type, by subsequent designation, *Cuculus persa* Linné. (Domaniewski, Acta Orn. Mus. Zool. Polon., **1,** 1933, p. 26.)

Turacus Cuvier, Leçons d'Anat. Comp., **1,** 1800, 2nd table at end of volume. Type, by monotypy "Touraco" = *Cuculus persa* Linné.

Proturacus Bates, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **43,** 1923, p. 140. Type, by monotypy, *Proturacus bannermani* Bates.

Heuglinornis von Boetticher, Senckenbergiana, **17,** 1935, p. 150. Type, by original designation, *Turacus leucolophus* (Heuglin) = *Corythaix leucolophus* Heuglin.

cf. Bannerman, Bds. Trop. W. Afr., **3,** 1933, p. 52–67.
Friedmann, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 153, 1930, p. 248–253.
Neumann, Nov. Zool., **15,** 1908, p. 370–378.
Reichenow, Vög. Afr., **2,** 1902, p. 38–56.
Sclater, Bds. S. Afr., **3,** 1903, p. 212–219.
Sclater, Syst. Av. Ethiop., pt. 1, 1924, p. 190–194.
Stresemann and Grote, Orn. Monatsb., **34,** 1926, p. 48–49 (races of *persa*).

Tauraco persa buffoni (Vieillot)

Opœthus Buffoni Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., **34,** 1819, p. 304. (Locality unknown = Sierra Leone, *fide* Bannerman.)

West Africa from Gambia to Sierra Leone.

Tauraco persa persa (Linné)

Cuculus Persa Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** 1758, p. 111. (Africa, *ex* Edwards, pl. 7 = Gold Coast.)[1]

West Africa from the Ivory Coast to Cameroon Mountain; Loango Coast and the region south of the lower and middle Congo, thence to northern Angola.

Tauraco persa zenkeri (Reichenow)

Turacus buffoni zenkeri Reichenow, Journ. f. Orn., **44,** 1896, p. 9. (Jaunde, Cameroon.)

Southern Cameroon and Spanish Guinea.

[1] *Turacus persa büttneri* Reichenow, 1891, is a synonym.

Tauraco livingstonii schalowi (Reichenow)

Corythaix schalowi Reichenow, Journ. f. Orn., **39,** 1891, p. 148. (West and central Africa, type from Novo Redondo, Angola.)

All of Angola and probably adjacent portions of the Belgian Congo and northern Rhodesia; eastward extent not known but recorded from Dedza, southern Nyasaland (Vincent, Ibis, 1934, p. 767).

Tauraco livingstonii marungensis (Reichenow)

Turacus schalowi var. *marungensis* Reichenow, Vög. Afr., **2,** 1902, p. 52. (Marungu and north of Lake Nyasa.)

Southeastern Congo and northeastern Southern Rhodesia east to Lake Tanganyika and the northern part of Lake Nyasa.

?Tauraco livingstonii loitanus (Neumann)

Turacus livingstonei loitanus Neumann, Nov. Zool., **15,** 1908, p. 378. (Loita Mts., Masailand.)

Kenya-Tanganyika border from the eastern shore of Lake Victoria to the Loita Mts. Doubtfully distinct from *T. l. marungensis.*

Tauraco livingstonii chalcolophus (Neumann)

Turacus chalcolophus Neumann, Orn. Monatsb., **3,** 1895, p. 87. (No locality = Mt. Gurui, Irangi district, Tanganyika Territory.)

Confined to the Gurui Mts. in the Irangi district of Tanganyika Territory.

Tauraco livingstonii cabanisi (Reichenow)

Corythaix Cabanisi Reichenow, Journ. f. Orn., **31,** 1883, p. 221. (Nguru Mts., Bagamoyo [district], Tanganyika Territory.)[1]

Tanganyika Territory from Bagamoyo and Ugogo southward to the Uzungwe Mts.

NOTE. The status of *Corythaix Reichenowi* Fischer, Orn. Centralb., **5,** 1880, p. 174. (Nguru Mts.) is still unsettled; some ornithologists consider it a distinct species, others regard it as a hybrid between *T. fischeri* and *T. l. cabanisi* (an impossible explanation); the majority consider it to be a color aberration cropping out chiefly in Tanganyika Territory, but recorded from as far south as Mozambique where it has been taken near Beira. Should *reichenowi* prove to be a variation, then the name will replace *cabanisi* of three years later date.

Tauraco livingstonii livingstonii (G. R. Gray)

Turacus livingstonii G. R. Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 44. (Manganja highlands, Nyasaland.)

[1] *Turacus hybridus* Reichenow, 1898, is a synonym.

Forested highlands of southwestern Tanganyika Territory (Poroto, Ukinga, Njombe and Rungwe Mts.) southward, east of Lake Nyasa, to eastern Southern Rhodesia and the lower Zambesi valley.

Tauraco corythaix phoebus (Neumann)

Turacus corythaix phoebus Neumann, Orn. Monatsb., **15**, 1907, p. 198. (De Kaap, Barberton district, Transvaal.)

Northeastern Transvaal in the Zoutpansberg, Lydenburg and Barberton districts.

Tauraco corythaix corythaix (Wagler)

Spelectos Corythaix Wagler, Syst. Av., 1827 [sig. 8], Spelectos, sp. 1. (No locality = Cape of Good Hope, in the forests on the east coast at the entrance to the Anteniquoi country, *ex* Levaillant.)

Southeastern South Africa from Zululand and Natal to Knysna, Cape Province.

Tauraco schüttii schüttii (Cabanis)

Corythaix Schüttii Cabanis, Orn. Centralbl., **4**, 1879, p. 180. (Interior of southwestern Africa.)

Gallery forests of the Congo valley east to the Aruwimi River in the Belgian Congo and south to the Cuanza River, Angola.

Tauraco schüttii sharpei (Reichenow)

Turacus sharpei Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **6**, 1898, p. 182. (Semmio [*i.e.* Zémio on the Bomu River, Ubangi-Shari], Niam Niam country.)

Niam Niam country. Status doubtful and range not worked out.

?Tauraco schüttii finschi (Reichenow)

Turacus finschi Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **7**, 1899, p. 190. (Ndoruma, in extreme northeastern Belgian Congo.)[1]

Upper Uelle River and its affluents, northeastern Belgian Congo.

Tauraco schüttii emini (Reichenow)

Turacus emini Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **1**, 1893, p. 30. (Bundako, Semliki valley, Belgian Congo.)

Turacus ugandae Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **15**, 1907, p. 4. (Uganda.)

Headwaters of the Uelle and Ituri rivers in the Belgian Congo east to Uganda, and extending into Kenya Colony to Kakamega and Nandi, and to the mountains west of the northern end of Lake Tanganyika.

[1] For exact situation of this locality see Neumann, Nov. Zool., **15**, 1908, p. 376; it is about 180 miles east of the type locality of *T. s. sharpei*. It is difficult to understand the occurrence of two races of *T. schüttii* in a region where little geographical variation is known to occur; in all probability the differences will be found to be individual and not of geographic significance.

Tauraco fischeri fischeri (Reichenow)

Corythaix Fischeri Reichenow, Orn. Centralbl., **3,** 1878, p. 88. (Witu, coast of Kenya Colony.)

Coastal districts of East Africa from the Tana River to the Usambara Mts. and Tanga.

Tauraco fisheri zanzibaricus (Pakenham)

Turacus fischeri zanzibaricus Pakenham, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **58,** 1937, p. 111. (Jozani Forest, Zanzibar Island.)

Confined to the type locality.

Tauraco erythrolophus (Vieillot)

Opaethus erythrolophus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., **34,** 1819, p. 306. (Africa.)

Lower Congo river, south to central Benguella.

Tauraco bannermani (Bates)

Proturacus bannermani Bates, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **43,** 1923, p. 140. (Banso Mts., 6000 feet, north of Kumbo, Cameroon.)

Confined to the high mountain valleys of the northern Cameroon highlands.

Tauraco ruspolii (Salvadori)

Turacus ruspolii Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **36,** 1896, p. 44. (Supposed to have been taken near Lake Abaya in southwestern Ethiopia.)[1]

Known only from the unique type in the Museum of Genoa. (See Salvadori, Ibis, 1913, p. 1–2, pl. 1.)

Tauraco leucotis leucotis (Rüppell)

Corythaix leucotis Rüppell, Neue Wirbelth., Vög., 1835, p. 8, pl. 3. (Ethiopia.)

Interior of northeastern Africa from Eritrea and Bogosland south over central and western Ethiopia to the sources of the Gelo, and the Gardula Mts.

Tauraco leucotis donaldsoni (Sharpe)

Turacus donaldsoni Sharpe, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **4,** 1895, p. 32. (Meo, Gallaland.)

Eastern Ethiopia and western Somaliland from Harar to the Webbe Web and the Webbe Shibeli.

[1] Prof. Neumann *in litt.* suggests that *T. ruspolii* may prove to be a hybrid between *T. fischeri* and *T. l. donaldsoni* and that the type may have been collected in the central part of southern Somaliland.

Tauraco macrorhynchus macrorhynchus (Fraser)

Corythaix macrorhynchus Fraser, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1839, p. 34. (Aviary specimen, no locality = Sierra Leone *apud* Bannerman.)

Forests of West Africa from Sierra Leone to the Ivory Coast.

Tauraco macrorhynchus verreauxii (Schlegel)[1]

Musophaga Verreauxii Schlegel, Journ. f. Orn., **2,** 1854, p. 462. (Gaboon.)

Coastal forests from Benin province of southern Nigeria through western Cameroon, Rio Muni and Gaboon to the Congo; Island of Fernando Po.

Tauraco hartlaubi (Fischer and Reichenow)

Corythaix Hartlaubi Fischer and Reichenow, Journ. f. Orn., **32,** 1884, p. 52. (Foot of Mt. Meru, Tanganyika Territory.)

Turacus hartlaubi medius Mearns, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **65,** 1915, no. 13, p. 2 (in key), p. 3. (Mt. Kenya, 10,000 feet, Kenya Colony.)

Turacus hartlaubi crissalis Mearns, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **65,** 1915, no. 13, p. 2 (in key), p. 3. (Mt. Mbololo, 4000 feet, Kenya Colony.)

Turacus hartlaubi caerulescens Mearns, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **65,** 1915, no. 13, p. 2 (in key), p. 4. (Mt. Gargues, North Creek, 6000 feet, Kenya Colony.)

Highland forests of Kenya Colony and northern Tanganyika Territory from Mt. Elgon, the southern end of Lake Rudolf and Marsabit, south to Mt. Meru and the Usambara Mts.

Tauraco leucolophus (Heuglin)

Corythaix leucolophus Heuglin, Journ. f. Orn., **3,** 1855, p. 65. (Bahr el Abiad, Upper White Nile.)

Central Africa from the Bamingui River and the upper Ubangi, eastward across the Bahr el Ghazal and the upper White Nile to the Turkwell River, south to the upper Uelle, Uganda and the hills in northern Kavirondo.

Genus **GALLIREX** Lesson

Gallirex Lesson, Écho du Monde Savant, **11,** 1844, col. 110. Type, by subsequent designation, *Musophaga porphyreolopha* Vigors (Gray, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Bds., 1855, p. 149).

cf. Reichenow, Vög. Afr., **2,** 1902, p. 39–40.
Sclater, Bds. S. Afr., **3,** 1903, p. 217–219.

Gallirex porphyreolophus chlorochlamys Shelley

Gallirex chlorochlamys Shelley, Ibis, 1881, p. 118. (Ugogo and Dares-Salaam.)

[1] Replaces *Turacus meriani* Rüppell, Oct., 1851, and authors, not of Rüppell, Jan., 1851.

East Africa from Mombasa, Machakos and Ankole, west to Lake Tanganyika and the Loangwa valley, south to Tete and the Zambesi valley.

Gallirex porphyreolophus porphyreolophus (Vigors)

Corythaix porphyreolopha Vigors, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 1, 1831, p. 93. (Africa inland from Algoa Bay.)

Southeastern Africa from Mashonaland and the Mazoe River southward through the eastern Transvaal and southern Mozambique to Natal.

Genus **RUWENZORORNIS** Neumann

Ruwenzorornis Neumann, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **14,** 1903, p. 14. Type, by original designation, *Gallirex johnstoni* Sharpe.

cf. Jackson and Sclater, Bds. Kenya Colony and Uganda Prot., **1,** 1938, p. 522–523.

Ruwenzorornis johnstoni johnstoni (Sharpe)

Gallirex johnstoni Sharpe, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **11,** 1901, p. 57. (Mt. Ruwenzori, 7000 feet.)

Confined to the mountains of the Ruwenzori range.

Ruwenzorornis johnstoni kivuensis Neumann

Ruwenzorornis jonhstoni [sic] *kivuensis* Neumann, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **21,** 29 Feb., 1908, p. 54. (Western Kivu Volcanoes, 2400 metres.)

Ruwenzorornis chalcophthalmicus Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **16,** 1 Mar., 1906, p. 48. (Lugege [*i.e.* Rugege] forest, Kivu.)

Confined to the mountains lying between Lake Edward and Lake Kivu in eastern Belgian Congo and Ruanda.

Genus **MUSOPHAGA** Isert

Musophaga Isert, Beob. und Entdeck, Naturk. Ges. naturf. Freunde Berlin, **3,** 1789, p. 17. Type, by monotypy, *Musophaga violacea* Isert.

cf. Bannerman, Bds. Trop. W. Afr., **3,** 1933, p. 67–72, pl. 4.

Musophaga violacea violacea Isert

Musophaga violacea Isert, Beob. und Entdeck. Naturk. Ges. naturf. Freunde Berlin, **3,** 1789, p. 18, pl. 1. (Accra, Gold Coast.)

West Africa from Gambia to Nigeria occuring north to lat. 12° 30′ in the latter dependency; one record for northern Cameroon (Genderu Mts.); unrecorded from Liberia and the Ivory Coast.

Musophaga violacea savannicola Grote

Musophaga violacea savannicola Grote, Journ. f. Orn., **70,** 1922, p. 398. (Buala, upper Sanga-Uam, French Cameroon.)

Savanna country of the eastern part of northern Cameroon and adjacent portions of French Equatorial Africa.

Musophaga violacea rossae Gould

Musophaga Rossæ Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1851 (1852), p. 93. (Western coast of Africa; the type is from Angola, *fide* Shelley, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **19,** 1891, p. 449.)

Savanna country and gallery forests from southeastern Cameroon eastward across the northern Belgian Congo and the Bahr el Ghazal to the eastern shore of Lake Victoria (including Ukerewe Island), south to Benguella, the Kafue valley in Northern Rhodesia and southwestern Tanganyika Territory; absent from the rain forest areas.

Genus **CORYTHAEOLA** Heine

Corythaeola Heine, Journ. f. Orn., **8,** 1860, p. 190. Type, by monotypy, *Musophaga cristata* Vieillot.

cf. Bannerman, Bds. Trop. W. Afr., **3,** 1933, p. 72–75, pl. 1.
van Someren, Nov. Zool., **29,** 1922, p. 48.

Corythaeola cristata cristata (Vieillot)

Musophaga cristata Vieillot, Analyse, 1816, p. 68. (Africa.)

Forested regions of Africa from Casamance to Nigeria, eastward across the Ubangi-Shari to the Niam Niam country and south to northern Angola and southern Belgian Congo.

Corythaeola cristata yalensis Mearns

Corythæola cristata yalensis Mearns, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **65,** 1915, no. 13, p. 5. (Yala River, Kavirondo, Kenya Colony.)

Forested districts of Uganda and extreme western Kenya Colony (Mt. Elgon, Kaimosi, Yala River).

Genus **CRINIFER** Jarocki [1]

Crinifer Jarocki, Zoologiia, **2,** 1821, p. 181. Type, by monotypy, *Phasianus africanus* Latham.

cf. Bannerman, Bds. Trop. W. Afr., **3,** 1933, p. 76–79.
Friedmann, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 153, 1930, p. 253–259.
Neumann, Journ. f. Orn., **47,** 1899, p. 64–71.
Id., Nov. Zool., **15,** 1908, p. 366–369.
Sclater, Syst. Av. Ethiop., pt. 1, 1924, p. 195–197.

[1] Replaces *Schizorhis* Wagler of Sharpe's Hand-list; for details see Mathews and Iredale, Austr. Av Rec., **3,** 1918, p. 146.

Subgenus **CRINIFEROIDES** Roberts

Criniferoides Roberts, Ann. Transv. Mus., **11,** 1926, p. 218. Type, by original designation, *Chizaerhis leucogaster* Rüppell.

Crinifer leucogaster (Rüppell)

Chizærhis leucogaster Rüppell, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842 (June), p. 9. (Ethiopia.)

Chizärhis leucogaster Rüppell, Mus. Senckenb., **3,** 1842, p. 127. (Southern provinces of Ethiopia.)

Southern Mongalla, Lake Zwai, the Hawash region of Ethiopia and all of Somaliland, southward over Kenya Colony and eastern Tanganyika Territory east of the Rift Valley.

Subgenus **CRINIFER** Jarocki

Crinifer africanus zonurus (Rüppell)

Chizaerhis zonurus Rüppell, Neue Wirbelth., Vög., 1835, p. 9, pl. 4. (Ethiopia in provinces of Temben, Dembea and in the Kulla.)

Sennar and Bogosland, south over western Ethiopia (Nile and Omo drainage) to the eastern Belgian Congo, north shore of Lake Tanganyika and the southwestern and northeastern shores of Lake Victoria including Ukerewe Island.

Crinifer africanus africanus (Latham [1])

Phasianus africanus Latham, Index Orn., 1790, p. 631. (Africa.)

West Africa (but not the forested areas) from Senegal to Lake Chad and the Shari River, thence southward to Stanley Pool.

?Crinifer africanus obscuratus Grote

Crinifer africanus obscuratus Grote, Orn. Monatsb., **31,** 1923, p. 63. (Bosun, eastern Cameroon.)

If valid, probably confined to northeastern Cameroon.

Subgenus **CORYTHAIXOIDES** A. Smith

Corythaixoides A. Smith, S. Afr. Quart. Journ. (2), 1833, p. 48. Type, by original designation, *Corythaix concolor* A. Smith.

[1] Mathews and Iredale (Austr. Av. Rec., **3,** 1915, p. 44) argue that *Falco piscator* Boddaert (Table Pl. enlum., 1783, p. 28) based on "Le Tanas, ou Faucon pêcheur, du Senegal" of Daubenton, pl. 478 is an earlier name for this species. To recognize Daubenton's plate as representing *Phasianus africanus* Latham requires more imagination than I am capable of using.

Crinifer concolor pallidiceps (Neumann)

Corythaixoides concolor pallidiceps Neumann, Journ. f. Orn., **47,** 1899, p. 66. (Angola.)

Angola and Damaraland.

Crinifer concolor concolor (A. Smith)

Corythaix concolor A. Smith, S. Afr. Quart. Journ. (2), 1833, p. 48. (Inland from Port Natal.)

Corythaixoides concolor bechuanae Roberts, Ann. Transv. Mus., **15,** 1932, p. 25. (Gaberones, Bechuanaland.)

Corythaixoides concolor chobiensis Roberts, Ann. Transv. Mus., **15,** 1932, p. 25. (Kabulabula, Chobe River, northern Bechuanaland.)

Nyasaland and Tanganyika Territory south of Usaramo and the Rufiji River, southward through Mozambique and the Transvaal to the Umfolozi River, westward to the interior of Bechuanaland and the Kalahari Desert.

Subgenus **GYMNOSCHIZORHIS** Schalow

Gymnoschizorhis Schalow, Journ. f. Orn., **34,** 1886, p. 11 (in key), p. 72. Type, by original designation, *Chizaerhis personata* Rüppell.

Crinifer personata personata (Rüppell)

Chizærhis personata Rüppell, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842 (June), p. 8. (Ethiopia.)

Chizärhis personata Rüppell, Mus. Senckenb., **3,** 1842, p. 127. (Southern provinces of Ethiopia.)

Ethiopia, from the Hawash region and Harar south to the Gato River.

Crinifer personata leopoldi (Shelley)

Schizorhis leopoldi Shelley, Ibis, 1881, p. 117, pl. 2. (Ugogo, Tanganyika Territory.)

Gymnoschizorhis personata centralis Neumann, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **21,** 1908, p. 94. (Kitengule, Kagera River, Uganda.)

East Africa from eastern Belgian Congo, Uganda and the region east of Lake Victoria, south to Lake Nyasa and Tanganyika Territory.

Suborder CUCULI

Family CUCULIDAE

Subfamily CUCULINAE

Genus CLAMATOR Kaup [1]

Clamator Kaup, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, p. 53. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Cuculus glandarius* Linné.

Melanolophus Roberts, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8,** 1922, p. 219. New name for Edolius Lesson 1830, not of Cuvier 1817. Type, by original designation, *Cuculus serratus* Sparrman.

Cecractes (subgenus) Roberts, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8,** 1922, p. 219. Type, by original designation, *Cuculus jacobinus* Boddaert. Not Cecractes Schönherr 1840. (Coleoptera.)

Cecractana Strand, Arch. f. Naturg., **92,** Abth. A, 1926, Heft 8, p. 57. New name for Cecractes Roberts, preoccupied.

cf. Bannerman, Bds. Trop. W. Afr., **3,** 1933, p. 102–111.
Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. Ind., ed. 2, Bds., **4,** 1927, p. 167–171; **7,** 1930, p. 332–333.
Friedmann, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 153, 1930, p. 266–274.
Hartert, Vög. pal. Fauna, **2,** 1912, p. 955–956.
Sclater, Bds. S. Afr., **3,** 1903, p. 192–201 (*sub nom.* Coccystes).
Stresemann, Journ. f. Orn., **72,** 1924, p. 79–83 (melanistic mutants).

Clamator glandarius (Linné)

Cuculus glandarius Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** 1758, p. 111. (Northern Africa and southern Europe; *i.e.* Gibraltar, *ex* Edwards, pl. 57.)

Breeds in the Iberian Peninsula, on Cyprus and from Asia Minor east to Persia and south to Palestine; northwestern Africa; Egypt. The Palaearctic breeding birds migrate to tropical Africa in winter. Breeds also in Sierra Leone, Somaliland, Tanganyika Territory, Southern Rhodesia and South Africa; birds from the latter country migrate to tropical Africa in winter.

Clamator coromandus (Linné)

Cuculus coromandus Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,** 1766, p. 171. (Coromandel.)

Southeastern Asia from Garhwal, the Himalayas, Assam and the lower Yangtse valley, south over India, Burma, Malay Peninsula and Indochina; Ceylon, Sumatra, Lingga Archipelago, Java and Borneo; straggler to the Philippines and Celebes. Occurs in China only as a summer resident.

[1] Replaces Coccystes Gloger, 1842 of Sharpe's Hand-list.

Clamator serratus (Sparrman)

Cuculus serratus Sparrman, Mus. Carls., fasc. 1, 1786, no. 3 and pl. (Cape of Good Hope, *i.e.* Cape Peninsula, Cape Province, South Africa[1].) Melanistic phase.

Coccystes hypopinarus Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., Th. 4, 1862–63, (1863) Heft 1, p. 47. (Cape of Good Hope = Rondebosch, Cape Peninsula, *ex* Levaillant, Ois. Afr., **5**, p. 42.) Pied phase.

East Africa from southern Ethiopia to Cape Colony; known only to breed in Cape Colony, Natal and Transvaal where present from October to March.

Clamator jacobinus pica (Hemprich and Ehrenberg)

Cuculus pica Hemprich and Ehrenberg, Symb. Phys., Aves., 1833, sig. r. note 2. (Ambukohl, Dongola.)

Africa south of the Sahara to Damaraland, Bechuanaland and Natal. Found in the southern part of its range only from October to February. Persian Baluchistan, Afghanistan and northwestern India, breeding in Kashmir, Punjab and United Provinces and believed to winter in Africa.

Clamator jacobinus jacobinus (Boddaert)

Cuculus Jacobinus Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. enlum., 1783, p. 53. (Coromandel Coast, *ex* Daubenton, Pl. enlum., pl. 872.)

Clamator jacobinus taprobanus Hartert, Nov. Zool., **22**, 1915, p. 254. (Northwestern Ceylon.)

Southern and eastern India, Assam and Burma south to Karenni and the Pegu Yomas; Ceylon.

Clamator cafer (Lichtenstein)

Cuculus cafer Lichtenstein, Cat. Rerum rar., Hamburg, 1793, p. 14. (Kaffirland, *i.e.* eastern Cape Province.) Normal phase.

Coccystes albonotatus Shelley, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1881, p. 594. (Usambara Mts., Tanganyika Territory.)[2]

Coccystes caroli Norman, Ibis, 1888, p. 407. (Ogowe River, Gaboon.)[3]

Africa from Senegal, the Sudan and Ethiopia, south to South-West Africa, Cape Province and Natal; south of the Zambesi present only from October to March.

[1] *Fide* Grant and Mackworth-Praed, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **56**, 1936, p. 116–117.

[2] In the Ostrich, **9**, 1938, p. 112–114, Roberts in reviewing Grant and Mackworth-Praed's systematic notes on East African birds expresses strong disagreement with their findings, as well as with those of Stresemann, in synonymizing *hypopinarus* and *albonotatus* with *serratus* and *cafer* respectively, and presents arguments against this procedure. In the light of the evidence of South African field ornithologists, it is clear that these cuckoos should be freshly reviewed, in which case the arrangement might be quite different from that adopted here.

[3] See Grant and Mackworth-Praed, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **56**, 1936, p. 124–126.

Genus **PACHYCOCCYX** Cabanis

Pachycoccyx Cabanis, Journ. f. Orn., **30,** 1882, p. 230. Type, by monotypy, *Cuculus validus* Reichenow.

cf. Bannerman, Bds. Trop. W. Afr., **3,** 1933, p. 99–102.
Shelley, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **19,** 1891, p. 224–225.

Pachycoccyx audeberti validus (Reichenow)

Cuculus validus Reichenow, Orn. Centralbl., **4,** Sept., 1879, p. 139. (Muniuni, Tana River, Kenya Colony.)

Coccystes Brazzæ Oustalet, Naturaliste, 1886, p. 299. (Diele, French Congo.)

Forests of tropical Africa from French Guinea, Bahr el Ghazal and Kenya Colony, south to Gaboon, southern Congo and northeastern Tanganyika Territory.

Pachycoccyx audeberti canescens Vincent

Pachycoccyx validus canescens Vincent, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **53,** 1933, p. 129 (Nhauela, lat. 15° 25′ S., long. 37° 25′ E., 2750 feet, Mozambique.)

Southern Africa from Angola to Nyasaland and south to Oliphants River.

Pachycoccyx audeberti audeberti (Schlegel)

Cuculus Audeberti Schlegel, Notes Leyden Mus., **1,** Apr., 1879, p. 99. (Ambodikilo, near Mananare, southwestern shore of Antongil Bay, Madagascar.)

Madagascar: Known only from the type in the Leyden Museum, one specimen in the Rothschild collection taken in the Rogez Forest and one specimen from the Sianaka Forest in the museum at Tananarive.[1]

Genus **CUCULUS** Linné [2]

Cuculus Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** 1758, p. 110. Type, by tautonymy, *Cuculus canorus* Linné (Cuculus, prebinomial specific name in synonymy.)

Notococcyx Roberts, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8,** 1922, p. 219. Type, by original designation, *Cuculus solitarius* Stephens.

Surniculoides Roberts, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8,** 1922, p. 219. Type, by original designation, *Cuculus clamosus* Latham.

[1] This bird is obviously conspecific with *P. validus.*

[2] Includes Hierococcyx S. Müller, 1845, of Sharpe's Hand-list. There is no good reason for recognizing Hierococcyx as a genus. It is supposedly characterized by a short wing-tip, and the Accipiter-like barring of the tail also seems to have prompted its recognition. If there were only extremes to deal with it would be necessary to recognize Hierococcyx, since the short wing-tip of *vagans* and *crassirostris* presents a very different appearance from the con-

cf. Bannerman, Bds. Trop. W. Afr., **3,** 1933, p. 83–96.
Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. Ind., ed. 2, Bds., **4,** 1927, p. 135–153; **7,** 1930, p. 327–329.
Hartert, Vög. pal. Fauna, **2,** 1913, p. 942–955.
Hartert and Steinbacher, Id., Ergänzungsb., Heft 4, 1935, p. 378–380.
La Touche, Handb. Bds. Eastern China, **2,** 1931, p. 36–49.
Mayr, Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 14, 1938, p. 20–26. (Forms of *fugax.*)
Meyer and Wiglesworth, Bds. Celebes, **1,** 1898, p. 181–194.
Portenko, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17,** 1931, p. 417–422.
Sclater, Bds. S. Afr., **3,** 1903, p. 174–184.

Cuculus crassirostris (Walden)

Hierococcyx crassirostris Walden, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), **9,** 1872, p. 305. (Northern Celebes.)

Mountains of northern and central Celebes.

Cuculus sparverioïdes sparverioïdes Vigors

Cuculus sparverioïdes Vigors, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, **1,** 1831 (1832), p. 173. (Himalayas.)

Breeds between 3000 and 9000 feet in the Himalayas from Kashmir to Assam, and from Szechuan and the lower Yangtse valley south to the hills of Burma, Siam and Cochinchina; partially resident, but migratory in China. In winter to the Indian Peninsula, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Philippines and Celebes.

Cuculus sparverioïdes bocki (Wardlaw Ramsay)

Hierococcyx bocki Wardlaw Ramsay, Ibis, 1886, p. 157. (Mountains of western Sumatra; type from Mt. Sago.)

Mountains of the Malay States, Sumatra and Borneo.

Cuculus varius Vahl

Cuculus varius Vahl, Skriv. Naturhist.-Selsk., Kjobenhavn, **4,** 1797, Heft 1, p. 60. (Tranquebar.)

Resident throughout India (except Sind and the Punjab) east to Bengal and Assam; Ceylon.

Cuculus vagans S. Müller [1]

Cuculus vagans S. Müller, Verh. nat. gesch. Nederl., Land-en Volkenk., pt. 8, 1845, p. 233, note. (Java.)

dition found in the cuckoos with long wing-tips, *canorus, saturatus* or *pallidus* for instance. But considering all the species the differences break down. *H. f. fugax* has a wing-tip as long or longer than *C. solitarius*; on color and pattern *C. micropterus* should be a Hierococcyx but the wing-tip is that of Cuculus (*sensu strictu*). The resident race of *poliocephalus* could be placed in Hierococcyx while the migratory races have the Cuculus type of wing-tip.

[1] Replaces *Hierococcyx nanus* Hume, 1877, of Sharpe's Hand-list.

Tenasserim south over the Malay Peninsula; Mergui Archipelago; Siam; Java and Borneo.

Cuculus fugax hyperythrus Gould

Cuculus hyperythrus Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856, p. 96. (China, *i.e.* Shanghai.)

Breeds from Ussuriland southward to the lower Yangtse valley and on the Island of Hondo. In winter or on migration to southern China, Indochina, the Philippines, Borneo and northern Celebes.

Cuculus fugax nisicolor Blyth

Cuculus nisicolor Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **12,** pt. 2, 1843, p. 943. (Nepal.)

Breeds in the lower Himalayas from Nepal to Assam and south to eastern Bengal, Siam and Indochina; recorded in breeding season in the Province of Kwangsi, China. Winter visitor to the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Siberut, Billiton and Java; Banka (?).

Cuculus fugax pectoralis (Cabanis and Heine)

Hiracococcyx pectoralis Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., Th. 4, 1862–63 (1863), Heft 1, p. 27. (Philippines.)

Resident in the islands of Luzon, Mindoro and Cebu, Philippine Islands.

Cuculus fugax fugax Horsfield

Cuculus fugax Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** pt. 1, 1821, p. 178. (Java.)

Resident in the Malay Peninsula and Peninsular Siam, Java, Batu Islands, Siberut, Sumatra; Rhio Archipelago, Banka, Billiton, the Karimata Islands and Borneo.

Cuculus solitarius Stephens

Cuculus solitarius Stephens, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., **9,** 1815, p. 84, pl. 18. (Caffraria and Madagascar = eastern Cape Province, *ex* Levaillant.)

Africa from Portuguese Guinea, the Sudan and Ethiopia south to Cape Province. Migratory in the southern part of its range.

Cuculus clamosus clamosus Latham

Cuculus clamosus Latham, Index Orn., Suppl., 1801, p. xxx. (Cape of Good Hope = Cradock Division, Cape Province, *fide* Grant and Mackworth-Praed, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **56,** 1936, p. 116.)

Breeds throughout South Africa from Damaraland, Bechuanaland and Rhodesia south to Cape Province. In winter (and perhaps also breeding) north to Gambia, the Sudan and Eritrea.

Cuculus clamosus gabonensis Lafresnaye

Cuculus Gabonensis Lafresnaye, Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2), **5**, 1853, p. 60. (Gaboon.) [1]

Forested parts of Cameroon, the central forests of the Belgian Congo, Gaboon and the Loango Coast.

?Cuculus clamosus mabirae van Someren

Cuculus mabiræ van Someren, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **35**, 1915, p. 116. (Kasala Forest, Uganda.)

Forests of the eastern Belgian Congo and adjacent parts of Uganda. Doubtfully distinct.

Cuculus clamosus jacksoni Sharpe [2]

Cuculus jacksoni Sharpe, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **13**, 1902, p. 7. (Toro, Uganda.)

Bahr el Ghazal and southern Ethiopia south to Lake Edward and the region about Mt. Kenya. Recorded from northern Cameroon and Angola. [3]

Cuculus micropterus micropterus Gould

Cuculus micropterus Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1837, p. 137. (Himalayas.)

India (except northwestern) eastward through Assam and south through Burma to the Malay Peninsula; not recorded from Yunnan; eastern Asia from Shansi, Chihli and the lower Amur to Kwangtung and Kwangsi; Indochina; Siam (?); Ceylon. Migratory at least throughout its range in China; winters in the Philippines, Borneo, Sumatra, Banka, Java and the Thousand Islands.

Cuculus micropterus concretus S. Müller

Cuculus concretus S. Müller, Verh. nat. gesch. Nederl., Land-en Volkenk., pt. 8, 1845, p. 236, note. (Borneo.)

Resident on Sumatra, Java and Borneo.

[1] *Cuculus aurivilli* Sjöstedt, 1895 is a synonym.

[2] Whether the name *Cuculus chalybeus* Heuglin (Journ. f. Orn., **10**, 1862, p. 34. — Ain Saba, Ethiopia) applies to the present form is a moot question which can only be definitely settled by an examination of Heuglin's type, if still in existence. For arguments for and against the use of *chalybeus* see Friedmann, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 153, 1930, p. 264–266 and Bannerman, *postea*, p. 95, note.

[3] The records from Cameroon and Angola are difficult to account for as is also the range of *jacksoni* and *mabirae* in Uganda and the lake region between the Congo and Uganda; the variability of these races has perhaps not been sufficiently considered in identifying specimens.

Cuculus canorus canorus Linné

Cuculus canorus Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** 1758, p. 110. (Europe = Sweden, *ex* Fn. Suec.)

Cuculus canorus rumenicus Tschusi and Dombrowski, Orn. Jahrb., **15,** 1904, p. 121. (Cernavoda and Sintesei, Rumania.)

Cuculus canorus similis "Tschusi and Dombrowski" Dombrowski, Ornis Romaniae, 1912, p. 372. (Rumania.)

Breeds in Europe and western Siberia from the British Isles, Scandinavia and northern Russia (limits in Siberia not definitely known) south to the Pyrenees, the Mediterranean, Asia Minor and northern Persia. Winters in Africa from the equatorial region south to Cape Colony, but not in tropical West Africa.

Cuculus canorus bangsi Oberholser

Cuculus canorus bangsi Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **32,** 1919, p. 22. New name for *Cuculus canorus minor* A. E. Brehm, 1858, not of Gmelin, 1788. (Northern and central Spain.)

Breeds in Portugal (?), Spain, Balearic Islands, Morocco, Algeria and Tunis. Supposed to winter in tropical Africa; the wintering birds of the Cape Verde Islands may belong to this race.

?Cuculus canorus kleinschmidti Schiebel

Cuculus canorus kleinschmidti Schiebel, Orn. Jahrb., **21,** 1910, p. 103. (Vizzanova, Corsica.)

Corsica; Sardinia (?). Doubtfully distinct from *C. c. canorus.*

Cuculus canorus johanseni Tschusi

Cuculus canorus johanseni Tschusi, Orn. Jahrb., **14,** 1903, p. 165. (Tomsk, Siberia.)

Cuculus canorus maximus Neumann, Anz. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **2,** 1934, p. 332. (Maralnik, Agul River, East Sajan Mts.)

Distribution not well worked out but apparently extending from Omsk, Tomsk, Achinsk and the Sajan Mts. southward to Semiretchie, the Kunges River and perhaps the Gobian Altai and the Iche Bogdo Massif; cuckoos recorded from the valley of the Yenesei at the mouth of the Kureika, Turukhansk and Krasnoyarsk may belong to this form. Winter range not known but migrants from the vicinity of Tashkent are probably referable here.

Cuculus canorus telephonus Heine

Cuculus telephonus Heine, Journ. f. Orn., **11,** 1863, p. 352. (Japan.)

Breeds in northeastern Asia from the Yakutsk region to Anadyr and Kamchatka, south to Manchuria, Korea, Japan and the Kurile Islands. Winters in India, the Malay Peninsula, Greater Sunda Islands and eastward to New Guinea; recorded in winter from northeastern Africa.

Cuculus canorus fallax Stresemann

Cuculus canorus fallax Stresemann, Orn. Monatsb., **38,** 1930, p. 47. (Yao Shan, Kwangsi.)

Breeds in China north to Pekin, south to Kwangsi and Kwangtung and extending up the Yangtse valley to central Szechwan. Winter range not worked out.

Cuculus canorus bakeri Hartert

Cuculus canorus bakeri Hartert, Vög. pal. Fauna, **2,** 1912, p. 948. (Shillong, Assam.)

Breeds from eastern Kokonor and southwestern Kansu southward through western Szechwan and western Kansu (probably adjacent parts of eastern Tibet) to Burma (Pegu Yomas) and the Shan States. In winter moving into the plains of Assam, and eastern Bengal and to Indochina.

Cuculus canorus subtelephonus Zarudny

Cuculus canorus subtelephonus Zarudny, Orn. Mitt., **5,** 1914, p. 108, 115. (Turkestan.)

Cuculus canorus kwenlunensis Portenko, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **17,** 1931, p. 417. (Nija Oasis, southern Kashgaria.)

Transcaspia, Russian Turkestan and western Chinese Turkestan; recorded from the western slopes of the Ala Shan in extreme southern Mongolia, from the valley of the upper Huang ho and from a northern tributary of the Mekong in southeastern Tibet. Winters in East Africa.

Cuculus canorus gularis Stephens

Cuculus gularis Stephens, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., **9,** 1815, p. 83, pl. 17. (No locality = Camdeboo, Cape Province, *ex* Levaillant.)

Africa from Gambia, northern Nigeria, the Egyptian Sudan and Kenya Colony, south to Damaraland, Bechuanaland, Transvaal and Natal; present in the southern part of its range only from October to March.

Cuculus saturatus horsfieldi Moore

Cuculus horsfieldi Moore, in Moore and Horsfield, Cat. Bds. Mus. Hon. East-India Co., **2,** 1856–58 (1857), p. 703. (Java.)

?*Cuculus optatus belli* Mathews, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **36,** 1916, p. 83. (Lord Howe Island.)

?*Cuculus waigoui* [sic] Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7,** 1918, p. 291. (Waigeu.)

Breeds throughout practically all of eastern Siberia north to the Arctic Circle, south to Persia (?),[1] the Altai, northern China, Manchuria, Korea and the Japanese islands south to Hondo. Winter range not exactly known to subspecies. *Cuculus saturatus* as a species winters in southern India, the Philippines, Sunda Islands, Celebes, Moluccas, Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Islands, New Guinea, Waigeu and Australia.

Cuculus saturatus saturatus Blyth

Cuculus saturatus "Hodgson," Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **12,** pt. 2, 1843, p. 942. (Nepal.)

Cuculus optatus Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1845, p. 18. (Port Essington, Northern Territory.)

Cuculus kelungensis Swinhoe, Ibis, 1863, p. 394. (Kelung district, Formosa.)

Breeds in the southern Himalayas, Assam, Burma, the southern provinces of China and the Island of Formosa.[1]

Cuculus poliocephalus rochii Hartlaub

Cuculus rochii Hartlaub, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1862 (1863), p. 224. (Madagascar.)[2]

Forested portions of Madagascar, migrating from the east to the west in the rainy season; occasional in Africa to Uganda and eastern Congo and on Mauritius.

Cuculus poliocephalus poliocephalus Latham

Cuculus poliocephalus Latham, Index Orn. **1,** 1790, p. 214. (India.)

Breeds from the Afghanistan frontier throughout the Himalayas to Assam, western and central China, Manchuria, and Japan from Hondo to Kiusiu. Winters in southern India, Ceylon and the Andaman Islands; recorded from eastern China, the Bonin Islands, Formosa, Riu Kiu Islands, Cochinchina, etc., as a migrant or straggler.

Cuculus poliocephalus insulindae Hartert

Cuculus intermedius insulindae Hartert, Vög. pal. Fauna, **2,** 1912, p. 952. (Kina Balu, Borneo.)

Resident on Borneo.

Cuculus poliocephalus lepidus S. Müller

Cuculus lepidus S. Müller, Verh. nat. gesch. Nederl., Land-en Volkenk., pt. 8, 1845, p. 236, note. (Timor.)[3]

Resident in the Malay States, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Pantar, Sumba and Timor.

?Cuculus pallidus occidentalis (Cabanis and Heine)

Heteroscenes occidentalis Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., Th. 4, 1862–63 (1863), Heft 1, p. 27, note. (West Australia.)

[1] For an account of the nomenclature, characters and ranges of the forms of *Cuculus saturatus cf.* Junge, Temminckia, **2,** 1937, p. 198–202.

[2] Replaces *Cuculus stormsi* Du Bois, 1887.

[3] Replaces *Cuculus musicus* Auct. not of Ljungh, 1804. The bird heretofore known as *Penthoceryx sonnerati pravata* (Horsfield) must become *P. s. musicus* (Ljungh) and the bird formerly called *Cuculus poliocephalus musicus* Ljungh becomes *C. p. lepidus* Müller.

West Australia and Northern Territory; doubtfully distinct from *C. p. pallidus*.

Cuculus pallidus pallidus (Latham)

Columba pallida Latham, Index Orn., Suppl., 1801, p. lx. (New Holland = New South Wales *apud* Mathews.)

Heteroscenes pallidus tasmanicus Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **3,** 1916, p. 58. (Tasmania.)

Eastern and southern Australia; Tasmania.

Genus **CERCOCOCCYX** Cabanis

Cercococcyx Cabanis, Journ. f. Orn., **30,** 1882, p. 230. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Cercococcyx mechowi* Cabanis.

cf. Bannerman, Bds. Trop. W. Afr., **3,** 1933, p. 96–98.
Chapin, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 313, 1928, p. 1–11.

Cercococcyx mechowi Cabanis

Cercococcyx Mechowi Cabanis, Journ. f. Orn., **30,** 1882, p. 230. (Angola.)

Cercococcyx mechowi wellsi Bannerman, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **40,** 1919, p. 7. (Bitye, River Ja, Cameroon.)

Sierra Leone; Gold Coast; Cameroon, east to northern Uganda and south to northern Angola and central Belgian Congo.

Cercococcyx olivinus Sassi

Cercococcyx olivinus Sassi, Ann. k. k. naturh. Hofsmus. Wien, **26,** 1912, p. 341, 378. (Forest on the mountains bordering the eastern edge of the Rutshuru Plain, 1600 metres, Belgian Congo.)

Gold Coast; Cameroon east to the Semliki valley, and south to northern Angola and Katanga.

Cercococcyx montanus montanus Chapin

Cercococcyx montanus Chapin, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 313, 1928, p. 6. (Kalongi, 6900 feet, Butahu Valley, Ruwenzori Range.)

Mountain forests above 5000 feet from Ruwenzori south to Lake Tanganyika.

Cercococcyx montanus patulus Friedmann

Cercococcyx montanus patulus Friedmann, Proc. New Engl. Zoöl. Cl., **10,** 1928, p. 84. (Bagilo, Uluguru Mts., Tanganyika Territory.)

Apparently confined to the Uluguru and Usambara Mts.; the birds from Nyasaland should be referable to this form.

Genus **PENTHOCERYX** Cabanis and Heine

Penthoceryx Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., Th. 4, 1862–63 (1863), Heft 1, p. 16. Type, by monotypy, *Cuculus sonneratii* Latham.

cf. Stuart Baker, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **39,** 1919, p. 45–47.
Id., Fauna Brit. Ind., ed. 2, Bds., **4,** 1927, p. 157–160.
Chasen, Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 11, 1935, p. 125–126.

Penthoceryx sonneratii sonneratii (Latham)

Cuculus Sonneratii Latham, Index Orn., **1,** 1790, p. 215. (India.)[1]

India, Assam, Burma, Siam and southern Annam, south to central Tenasserim and Cochinchina.

Penthoceryx sonneratii waiti Stuart Baker

Penthoceryx sonnerati waiti Stuart Baker, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **39,** 1919, p. 47. (Ceylon.)

Ceylon.

Penthoceryx sonneratii malayanus Chasen and Kloss

Penthoceryx sonnerati malayanus Chasen and Kloss, Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 5, 1931, p. 84. (Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Federated Malay States.)

Malay Peninsula south of the range of the typical form but not including the extreme south.

Penthoceryx sonneratii fasciolatus (S. Müller)

Cuculus fasciolatus S. Müller, Verh. nat. gesch. Nederl., Land-en Volkenk., pt. 6, 1843, p. 177, note. (Java and Sumatra,[2] restricted to Sumatra by Robinson and Kloss, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., **8,** 1923, p. 336, 359.)

Southern Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Rhio Archipelago, Borneo, Philippine Islands (Palawan, Calamianes, Tablas.)

Penthoceryx sonneratii musicus (Ljungh)

Cuculus musicus Ljungh, Kongl. Vet.-Akad. nya Handl., **24,** 1803 (1804), p. 309, pl. 6. (Batavia, Java.)[3]

Java; a specimen listed from Timor in Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **19,** 1891, p. 265.

Genus **CACOMANTIS** S. Müller

Cacomantis S. Müller, Verh. nat. gesch. Nederl., Land-en Volkenk., pt. 6, 1843, p. 177, note. Type, by subsequent designation, *Cuculus flavus* Gmelin = *Cuculus merulinus* Scopoli. (Salvadori, Orn. Pap. delle Mol., **1,** 1880, p. 331.)[4]

[1] In 1919 Stuart Baker gives "Bengal" as type locality but in 1927 this is changed to "North Cachar Hills."

[2] This name antedates *Penthoceryx venustus* (Jerdon) which has been used for this race.

[3] Replaces *Penthoceryx pravata* (Horsfield), 1821, *cf.* Bartels, Orn. Monatsb., **35,** 1927, p. 21.

[4] Gray's 1855 designation of *Cuculus inornatus* Vigors and Horsfield [= *Co-*

Vidgenia Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7,** 1918, p. 311, 327. Type, by original designation, *Cuculus castaneiventris* Gould.

cf. Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. Ind., ed. 2, Bds., **4,** 1927, p. 153–156.
Hartert, Nov. Zool., **32,** 1925, p. 164–174; **33,** 1926, p. 55–56.
Mathews, Nov. Zool., **33,** 1926, p. 53–54.
Stresemann, Nov. Zool., **19,** 1913, p. 332.

Cacomantis merulinus passerinus (Vahl)

Cuculus passerinus Vahl, Skriv. Naturhist.-Selsk., Kjobenhavn, **4,** 1797, Heft 1, p. 57. (Tranquebar.)

India from western Nepal and Sikkim southward; Ceylon. Absent from the more arid parts; partly migratory.

Cacomantis merulinus querulus Heine

Cacomantis querulus Heine, Journ. f. Orn., **11,** 1863, p. 352. New name for *Polyphasia tenuirostris* Jerdon 1862, not *Cuculus tenuirostris* Gray 1834, which = *Cacomantis passerinus* (Vahl). (Lower Bengal, Assam, Sylhet, Burma and China.)

Assam eastward through Yunnan to Fukien, south through Burma, Siam and Indochina to the northern Malay States; Hainan.

Cacomantis merulinus threnodes Cabanis and Heine

Cacomantis threnodes Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., Th. 4, 1862–63 (1863), Heft 1, p. 19. New name for *Cuculus flavus* Blyth, not of Gmelin. (Malacca.)

Cacomantis dysonymus Heine, Journ. f. Orn., **11,** 1863, p. 352. (Sunda Islands.)

Malay States (except northern), Sumatra, Siberut, Engano, Borneo.

Cacomantis merulinus subpallidus Oberholser

Cacomantis merulinus subpallidus Oberholser, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **60,** 1912, no. 7, p. 5. (Lafau, Nias Island.)

Confined to Nias Island.

Cacomantis merulinus lanceolatus (S. Müller)

Cuculus lanceolatus S. Müller, Verh. nat. gesch. Nederl., Land-en Volkenk., pt. 6, 1843, p. 178, note. (Java.)

Java.

Cacomantis merulinus merulinus (Scopoli)

Cuculus merulinus Scopoli, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., fasc. 2, 1786, p. 89. (Panay, Philippine Islands, *ex* Sonnerat, p. 121, pl. 81.)

Philippine Islands. Birds recorded under this name from Bali are probably not correctly identified.

lumba pallida Latham] is invalid, since that species was not one of the originally included species.

Cacomantis merulinus celebensis Stresemann

Cacomantis merulinus celebensis Stresemann, Orn. Monatsb., **39,** 1931, p. 46. (Pasui, 600 metres, southern Celebes.)

Celebes.

Cacomantis variolosus sepulcralis (S. Müller)

Cuculus sepulcralis S. Müller, Verh. nat. gesch. Nederl., Land-en Volkenk., pt. 6, 1843, p. 177, note. (Java and Sumatra.)

Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Simalur, Billiton, Borneo, Java, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Sumba; Philippine Islands (except Sulu Archipelago).

Cacomantis variolosus everetti Hartert

Cacomantis variolosus everetti Hartert, Nov. Zool., **32,** 1925, p. 166. (Tawi Tawi, Sulu Archipelago.)

Philippine Islands: Basilan and the Sulu Archipelago.

Cacomantis variolosus virescens (Brüggemann)

Cuculus virescens Brüggemann, Abh. Naturwiss. Ver. Bremen, **5,** 1876, p. 59. (Celebes.)

Celebes, Banggai and the Tukang Besi group. (Binungko and Tomia.)

Cacomantis variolosus oblitus Hartert

Cacomantis variolosus oblitus Hartert, Nov. Zool., **32,** 1925, p. 167. (Batjan, northern Moluccas.)

Northern Moluccas: Morotai, Halmahera, Ternate, Tidore, Batjan, Obi.

Cacomantis variolosus aeruginosus Salvadori

Cacomantis aeruginosus Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **13,** 1878, p. 458. (Buru, Amboina, Ceram = Buru, *apud* Hartert 1925, p. 166.)

Confined to Buru.

Cacomantis variolosus stresemanni Hartert

Cacomantis variolosus stresemanni Hartert, Nov. Zool., **32,** 1925, p. 166. (Gunong Sofia, 3000 feet, Ceram.)

Ceram and probably Amboina.

Cacomantis variolosus infaustus Cabanis and Heine

Cacomantis infaustus Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., Heft 4, 1862–63 (1863), Th. 1, p. 23. (Misol.)

Western Papuan Islands: Gebe, Waigeu, Salawati, Kofiau, Misol; Ceramlaut and Goram; Kei Islands; Southeast Islands; Aru Islands; New Guinea (except parts occupied by *oreophilus*); Jobi.

Cacomantis variolosus obscuratus Stresemann and Paludan

Cacomantis variolosus obscuratus Stresemann and Paludan, Nov. Zool., **38,** 1932, p. 202. (Numfor.)

Confined to the Island of Numfor in Geelvink Bay.

Cacomantis variolosus fortior Rothschild and Hartert

Cacomantis assimilis fortior Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **21,** 1914, p. 4. (Mountains of Goodenough Island.)

Goodenough and Fergusson Islands; birds from Rook, Dampier and Vulcan islands may be referable to this race.

Cacomantis variolosus oreophilus Hartert

Cacomantis variolosus oreophilus Hartert, Nov. Zool., **32,** 1925, p. 168. (Hydrographer Mts., 2500 feet, west of Dyke Acland Bay, New Guinea.)

Southwestern and southeastern New Guinea, recorded from the foothills of the Snow Mts. between the Mimika and Eilanden Rivers; the mountains of southeastern New Guinea and near Collingwood Bay and inland from Milne Bay.

Cacomantis variolosus blandus Rothschild and Hartert

Cacomantis blandus Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **21,** 1914, p. 290. (Manus, Admiralty Islands.)

Admiralty Islands.

Cacomantis variolosus websteri Hartert

Cacomantis websteri Hartert, in Cayley-Webster's Through New Guinea, 1898, app. 1, p. 370. (New Hanover.)

Confined to New Hanover.

Cacomantis variolosus macrocercus Stresemann

Cacomantis sepulcralis macrocercus Stresemann, Anz. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **1,** 1921, p. 37. (Blanche Bay, New Britain.)

Bismarck Archipelago (except New Hanover).

Cacomantis variolosus addendus Rothschild and Hartert

Cacomantis addendus Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **8,** 1901, p. 185. (Kulambangra, Solomon Islands.)

Solomon Islands; recorded from Kulambangra, Rubiana and Malaita.

Cacomantis variolosus variolosus (Vigors and Horsfield)

Cuculus variolosus Vigors and Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15,** pt. 1, 1826, p. 300. (Paramatta, New South Wales.)

Cuculus tymbonomus S. Müller, Verh. nat. gesch. Nederl., Land-en Volkenk., pt. 6, 1843, p. 177, note 3. (Timor.)

Cuculus dumetorum Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1845, p. 19. (Port Essington, Northern Territory.)[1]

Cuculus brisbanensis Diggles, Trans. Queensl. Phil. Soc., **2,** 1872, p. 12. (Norman's Creek, Brisbane, Queensland.) See Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1,** 1912, p. 69.

Cacomantis lineatus Dodd, Emu, **12,** Jan., 1913, p. 165. (Nelson, northern Queensland.)

Cuculus westwoodia Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1,** 20 Mar., 1913, p. 190. (Central Queensland, type from Westwood, near Rockhampton, Queensland.)

Cacomantis pyrrhophanus [sic] *vidgeni* Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7,** 1918, p. 326. (Cape York, Queensland.)

Northern and eastern Australia; on migration or in the "off season" to the Aru Islands, Moluccas, Kei Islands, New Guinea and the western Papuan Islands.

Cacomantis castaneiventris arfakianus Salvadori

Cacomantis arfakianus Salvadori, Mem. R. Accad. Sci. Torino (2), **40,** 1889, p. 177. (Arfak Mts.) Reprint, p. 49.[2]

Western Papuan Islands: Salawati, Misol; Island of Jobi; New Guinea from the Vogel Kop to the Weyland and Snow Mountains.[3] (Mimika River.)

Cacomantis castaneiventris weiskei Reichenow

Cacomantis weiskei Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **8,** 1900, p. 186. (Aroa River, 5000 feet, New Guinea.)

Cacomantis castaneiventris bihagi Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **2,** 1914, p. 92. (Bihagi, head of the Mambare River, New Guinea.)

New Guinea from the Sepik region on the north and the Utakwa River on the south, eastward.

Cacomantis castaneiventris castaneiventris (Gould)

Cuculus (*Cacomantis*) *castaneiventris* Gould, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), **20,** 1867, p. 269. (Cape York district, Queensland, Australia.)

Vidgenia yorki Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **5,** 1922, p. 4. (Cape York.) New name for the bird figured in Bds. Austr., **7,** pl. 366, top figs.

Cape York Peninsula, south to Cooktown and the Claudie River.

[1] Mr. George Mack informs me (*in litt.*) that specimens from northern Australia cannot be separated from those of eastern Australia. Further Dr. Junge writes me that *C. tymbonomus* Müller is an earlier name for *dumetorum*, so if a north Australian race is to be recognized the former name must be used.

[2] Also issued as separately paged reprint, "Aggiunte alla Ornitologia della Papuasia e delle Molucche."

[3] Some form of *C. castaneiventris* occurs on the Aru Islands.

Cacomantis heinrichi Stresemann

Cacomantis heinrichi Stresemann, Orn. Monatsb., **39,** 1931, p. 169. (Sibela, 1500 metres, Batjan.)

Halmahera and Batjan, above 1000 metres.

Cacomantis pyrrophanus[1] **prionurus** (Lichtenstein)

Cuculus prionurus "Ill." Lichtenstein, Verz. Doubl. zool. Mus. Berlin, 1823, p. 9. (New South Wales.)

Cuculus rubricatus athertoni Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1,** 1912, p. 11. (Atherton, North Queensland.)

Cuculus rubricatus albani Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1,** 1912, p. 12. (Albany, South-West Australia.)

Cuculus rubricatus eyrei Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7,** 1918, p. 320. (Eyre's Peninsula, South Australia.)

Eastern and southern Australia; Tasmania. On migration to the Aru Islands.

Cacomantis pyrrophanus excitus Rothschild and Hartert

Cacomantis excitus Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **14,** 1907, p. 436. (Owgarra, Angabunga River, New Guinea.)

Mountains of New Guinea: Arfak Mts., Weyland Mts., Nassau Range, Saruwaged Mts., Angabunga River.

Cacomantis pyrrophanus meeki Rothschild and Hartert

Cacomantis meeki Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **9,** 1902, p. 586. (Ysabel Island, Solomon Islands.)

Recorded from Ysabel, Rennell and Bellona Islands in the Solomon Islands.

Cacomantis pyrrophanus schistaceigularis Sharpe

Cacomantis schistaceigularis Sharpe, Ibis, 1900, p. 338. (Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides.)

New Hebrides.

Cacomantis pyrrophanus pyrrophanus (Vieillot)

Cuculus pyrrophanus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., **8,** 1817, p. 234. (New Holland, error = New Caledonia.)[2]

New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands.

[1] The specific name *pyrrophanus* is used here in the sense in which it is employed by Hartert, Nov. Zool., **33,** 1926, p. 55–56; *Cuculus cineraceus* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827 is a synonym. Mathews believes that the name should be applied to the species referred to *variolosus* in this work and so uses it in his Syst. Av. Australas., pt. 1, 1927, p. 410. For the birds here listed under the specific name *pyrrophanus* Mathews uses *prionurus*.

[2] Replaces *Cacomantis bronzinus* (Gray), 1859 of Sharpe's Hand-list.

Cacomantis pyrrophanus simus (Peale)

Cuculus simus Peale, U. S. Expl. Exped., **8,** 1848, p. 134. (Sandalwood Bay, Fiji Islands.)[1]

Fiji Islands.

Genus **RHAMPHOMANTIS** Salvadori

Rhamphomantis Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **13,** 1878, p. 459. Type, by monotypy, *Cuculus megarhynchus* G. R. Gray.

Thelazomenus Reichenow, Journ. f. Orn., **63,** 1915, p. 127. Type, by monotypy, *Thelazomenus poecilocercus* Reichenow.

cf. Salvadori, Orn. Pap. delle Mol., **1,** 1880, p. 343–344.
Stresemann, Arch. f. Naturg., **89,** Abth. A, 1923, Heft 8, p. 43.

Rhamphomantis megarhynchus sanfordi Stresemann and Paludan

Rhamphomantis megarhynchus sanfordi Stresemann and Paludan, Orn. Monatsb., **40,** 1932, p. 17. (Waigeu.)

Confined to the Island of Waigeu.

Rhamphomantis megarhynchus megarhynchus (G. R. Gray)

Cuculus megarhynchus G. R. Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, p. 184. (Aru Islands.)

Thelazomenus poecilocercus Reichenow, Journ. f. Orn., **63,** 1915, p. 127. (Middle Sepik region, New Guinea.)

The Vogel Kop and interior of the northern coast of New Guinea eastward to the Kumusi River; Aru Islands.

Genus **MISOCALIUS** Cabanis and Heine

Misocalius Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., Th. 4, 1862–63 (1863), Heft 1, p. 16, note. Type, by monotypy, *Cuculus palliolatus* of authors, not of Latham = *Chalcites osculans* Gould.

Owenavis Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1,** 1912, p. 3. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Chalcites osculans* Gould.

cf. Mathews, Bds. Austr. **7,** 1918, p. 331–337.

Misocalius osculans (Gould)

Chalcites osculans Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1847, p. 32. (New South Wales.)

Owenavis osculans rogersi Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1,** 1912, p. 13. (Parry's Creek, North-West Australia.)

Australia, chiefly in the interior. The extent to which this species is migratory is not known but it has been recorded from the Aru and Kei Islands and from Batjan.

[1] *Cuculus infuscatus* Hartlaub, 1866 is a "melanistic mutant" *fide* Stresemann, Journ. f. Orn., **72,** 1924, p. 77–79.

Genus **CHRYSOCOCCYX** Boie

Chrysococcyx Boie, Isis von Oken, 1826, Bd. 2, col. 977. Type, by monotypy, *Cuculus cupreus* Latham = *Cuculus cupreus* Shaw.

Lampromorpha Vigors, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 1, 1831, p. 92. Type, by monotypy, *Lampromorpha chalcopepla* Vigors = *Cuculus caprius* Boddaert.

Metallococcyx Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **4,** 1896, p. 54. Type, by original designation, *Cuculus smaragdineus* Swainson = *Cuculus cupreus* Shaw.

Adamatornis Roberts, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8,** 1922, p. 219. Type, by monotypy, *Chrysococcyx klaasi* (Stephen) [sic] = *Cuculus klaas* Stephens.

Adetococcyx (subgenus) Roberts, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8,** 1922, p. 219. Type, by monotypy, *Chrysococcyx intermedius* Hartlaub.

cf. Bannerman, Nov. Zool., **29,** 1922, p. 413–420.
Id., Bds. Trop. W. Afr., **3,** 1933, p. 111–120.
Grant, Ibis, 1915, p. 417–419 (nomenclature).
Hartert, Nov. Zool., **32,** 1925, p. 660–662.
Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1,** 1912, p. 2–7 (nomenclature).
Sclater, Bds. S. Afr., **3,** 1903, p. 184–192.
van Someren, Ibis, 1925, p. 660–662, pl. 22, 23 (generic limits).

Chrysococcyx cupreus cupreus (Shaw)

Cuculus cupreus Shaw, Mus. Leverianum, 1792, p. 157. ("Most probably an African bird" = Africa, restricted to Gambia by Grant *antea*, p. 419.)[1]

African forest belt from Gambia to southern Ethiopia and south to the Ivory Coast, Gold Coast and southern Nigeria.

Chrysococcyx cupreus intermedius Hartlaub

Chrysococcyx intermedius "Verr." Hartlaub, Syst. Orn. W. Afr., 1857, p. 191. (Gaboon.)

Cameroon eastward to Uganda and Kenya Colony, south to Gaboon and southern Belgian Congo; islands of Fernando Po, Principe and São Thomé. Recorded from Tete Province, Mozambique.

Chrysococcyx cupreus sharpei van Someren

Chrysococcyx auratus sharpei van Someren, Nov. Zool., **29,** 1922, p. 53. (South Africa, type from Ifafa River, Natal.)

Southern Angola, Northern Rhodesia (Kafue River and the Zambesi district) south through the Transvaal and Natal to Cape Province.

[1] Replaces *Metallococcyx smaragdineus* (Swainson) 1837 of Sharpe's Handlist.

Chrysococcyx flavigularis Shelley

Chrysococcyx flavigularis Shelley, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1879 (1880), p. 679, pl. 50. (Elmina, Gold Coast Colony.)

Sierra Leone east to the Ituri district of the Belgian Congo and southward to southern Cameroon, forests of the lower Congo and the Kasai district.

Chrysococcyx klaas klaas (Stephens)

Cuculus Klaas [1] Stephens, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., **9**, 1815, p. 128. (Cape Colony.)

Senegal eastward across northern Nigeria and the Sudan to northwestern Ethiopia and south to Damaraland and Cape Province; Island of Fernando Po. In the southern part of its range present only from November to March.

Chrysococcyx klaas arabicus Bates

Chrysococcyx klaasi arabicus Bates, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **57**, 1937, p. 150. (Asar, 4500 feet, near Faifa, Asir, Arabia.)

Southern Arabia.

Chrysococcyx caprius (Boddaert)

Cuculus caprius Boddaert, Table Pl. enlum., 1783, p. 40. (Cape of Good Hope, *ex* Daubenton, Pl. enlum., no. 657.)[2]

All of Africa south of the Sahara; occurring in South Africa only from October to May.

Genus **CHALCITES** Lesson [3]

Chalcites Lesson, Traité d'Orn., livr. 2, 1830, p. 152. Type, by tautonymy, *Cuculus chalcites* Illiger, *i.e.* Lichtenstein, 1818 (Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 17, 1821, pl. 102, f. 2) = *Cuculus plagosus* Latham.

Lamprococcyx Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., Th. 4, 1862–63 (1863), Heft 1, p. 11. Type, by original designation, *Cuculus lucidus* Gmelin.

Heterococcyx Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **5**, 1874, p. 61. [Uccelli di Borneo.] Type, by monotypy, *Cuculus neglectus* Schlegel = *Cuculus basalis* Horsfield.

Neochalcites Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1**, 1912, p. 7. Type, by original designation, *Chrysococcyx basalis mellori* Mathews.

cf. Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. Ind., ed. 2, Bds., **4**, 1927, p. 160–163. Chasen, Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 11, 1935, p. 127–128.

[1] This is the original spelling of the specific name.

[2] Replaces *Chrysoccocyx cupreus* [sic] (Bodd.) of Sharpe's Hand-list.

[3] Replaces Chalcococcyx Cabanis, 1863 and includes Heterococcyx Salvadori, 1874 of Sharpe's Hand-list.

Hartert and Stresemann, Nov. Zool., **32,** 1925, p. 158–163.
Junge, Zool. Meded., **20,** 1938, p. 237–239.
Mayr, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 520, 1932, p. 1–9.

Chalcites maculatus (Gmelin)[1]

Trogon maculatus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1,** pt. 1, 1788, p. 404. (Ceylon.)[2]

Breeds in the Himalayas from Kuman through Assam, southeastern Tibet, and Szechwan to Hupeh, south to Burma, Yunnan and Annam. Has been taken in winter or as a wanderer in the Indian Peninsula, Hainan, Cochinchina, Malay Peninsula and Sumatra.

Chalcites xanthorhynchus xanthorhynchus (Horsfield)

Cuculus xanthorhynchus Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** pt. 1, 1821, p. 179. (Java.)

Assam, southwestern Yunnan and southern Annam, south to eastern Bengal, the Malay Peninsula, Siam and Cochinchina; Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Sumatra; Lingga Archipelago; Java; Borneo, Natuna Islands; Palawan (?).

?Chalcites xanthorhynchus bangueyensis Chasen and Kloss

Chalcites (*Chalcococcyx*) *xanthorhynchus bangueyensis* Chasen and Kloss, Journ. f. Orn., 1929, Hartert Festschr., p. 109. (Banguey Island.)

Confined to Banguey Island off northern Borneo. Doubtful form.

Chalcites xanthorhynchus amethystinus (Vigors)

Lampromorpha amethystina Vigors, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 1, 1831, p. 98. (Neighborhood of Manila, Luzon, Philippines.)

Philippine Islands; recorded from Luzon, Mindoro, Samar, Cebu and Basilan.

Chalcites basalis (Horsfield)

Cuculus basalis Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** pt. 1, 1821, p. 179. (Java.)

Cuculus neglectus Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, **1,** 1864, Cuculi, p. 35. (Borneo.)

Lamprococcyx modesta Diggles, Trans. Phil. Soc. Queensland, **2,** 1876, p. 12. (Norman's Creek, Brisbane, Queensland.)

Chrysococcyx basalis mellori Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1,** 1912, p. 14. (Eyre's Peninsula, South Australia.)

[1] I am unable to discover on what grounds several recent writers have used a trinomial in referring to this species.

[2] Robinson and Kloss, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam, **5,** 1923, p. 154, consider the original type locality to be an error and propose to substitute Pegu, but Whistler and Kinnear, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **37,** 1934, p. 521–522 show that Ceylon is probably the correct locality.

Chrysococcyx basalis wyndhami Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1,** 1912, p. 14. (Point Torment, North-West Australia.)

Breeds in southern Australia and in Tasmania; winters chiefly in the Sunda Islands from Java to Sumbawa, but recorded also from Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, North Natuna Islands, Kangean Islands, Christmas Island (Indian Ocean) and Celebes. On migration on the Aru Islands and Cape York Peninsula.

Chalcites lucidus plagosus (Latham)

Cuculus plagosus Latham, Index Orn., Suppl., 1801, p. xxxi. (New Holland = New South Wales, *apud* Mathews.)

Lamprococcyx poliurus Salvadori, Mem. R. Accad. Sci. Torino (2), **40,** 1889, p. 177; separately paged reprint p. 49.[1] (Tarawai Island, New Guinea.)

Chrysococcyx plagosus tasmanicus Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1,** 1912, p. 17. (Tasmania.)

Chrysococcyx plagosus carteri Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1,** 1912, p. 17. (Broome Hill, South-West Australia.)

Breeds in southern Australia and in Tasmania: winters in the Lesser Sunda Islands (where recorded from Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores and Wetar), New Guinea and perhaps the Bismarck Archipelago.

Chalcites lucidus lucidus (Gmelin)

Cuculus lucidus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1,** pt. 1, 1788, p. 421. (New Zealand, *i.e.* Queen Charlotte Sound.)

?*Lamprococcyx lucidus australis* Mathews, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **36,** 1916, p. 83. (Queensland, type from Capricorn Islands, Queensland.)

Breeds throughout New Zealand and on the Chatham Islands; possibly also on Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands. Winters in the Solomon Islands, Nissan and Feni Islands (east of New Ireland) and on the Bismarck Archipelago.

Chalcites lucidus layardi (Mathews)

Chrysococcyx layardi Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1,** 1912, p. 16. (New Caledonia.)

Resident on the Santa Cruz Islands, Banks Islands, New Hebrides, Loyalty Group and New Caledonia.

Chalcites lucidus harterti Mayr

Chalcites lucidus harterti Mayr, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 520, 1932, p. 8. (Rennell Island.)

Resident on Rennell and Bellona Islands.

[1] See note on p. 26.

Chalcites malayanus malayanus (Raffles)

Cuculus Malayanus Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** pt. 2, 1822, p. 286. (Malay Peninsula.)

Malay Peninsula from Patani southward; Sumatra; Philippines: Negros, Mindanao, Basilan, Tawi Tawi, Bongao.

Chalcites malayanus albifrons Junge

Chalcites malayanus albifrons Junge, Zool. Meded., **20,** 1938, p. 237. (Batavia, Java.)

Java.

Chalcites malayanus aheneus Junge

Chalcites malayanus aheneus Junge, Zool. Meded., **20,** 1938, p. 238. (Bandjermasin, Borneo.)

Borneo; the birds recorded from Maratua Island may be referable here.

Chalcites malayanus jungei Stresemann

Chalcites malayanus jungei Stresemann, Orn. Monatsb., **45,** 1938, p. 148. (Oeroe, western base of the Latimodjong Mts., Celebes.)

Central and southern Celebes.

Chalcites malayanus rufomerus (Hartert)

Chrysococcyx rufomerus Hartert, Nov. Zool., **7,** March, 1900, p. 21. (Damar Island.)

Chalcococcyx innominatus Finsch, Notes Leyden Mus., **22,** July, 1900, p. 94. (Kisar Island.)

Lesser Sunda Islands: Kisar, Roma, Damar, Leti, Moa, Sermatta.[1]

Chalcites malayanus salvadorii Hartert and Stresemann

Chalcites malayanus salvadorii Hartert and Stresemann, Nov. Zool., **32,** 1925, p. 162. (Tepa, Babar Island.)

Known only from the unique type.

Chalcites malayanus misoriensis (Salvadori)

Lamprococcyx misoriensis Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7,** 1875, p. 914. (Misori Island.)

Island of Biak (formerly called Misori) in Geelvink Bay.

Chalcites malayanus poecilurus (G. R. Gray)

Chrysococcyx pœcilurus G. R. Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861 (1862), p. 431. (Misol.)

[1] *Chalcites malayanus* is also recorded from Timor and Wetar; Hartert and Stresemann believe that probably each of these islands has an endemic race, but do not name it. Junge records *C. malayanus* from Wetar, Ternate, Buru, Amboina and Goram.

Lamprococcyx poeciluroides Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **13,** 1878, p. 460. (Sorong; Taravai Island.)

Western Papuan Islands: Waigeu, Misol; New Guinea; Aru Islands; Vulcan Island, Dampier Island, Fergusson Island.

Chalcites malayanus russatus (Gould)

Chrysococcyx russata Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, p. 76. (Cape York district of Queensland, Australia.)

Cape York Peninsula; recorded also from the Merauke region of New Guinea.

Chalcites malayanus minutillus (Gould)

Chrysococcyx minutillus Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, p. 128. (Port Essington, Northern Territory.)

Chrysococcyx barnardi Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1,** 1912, p. 20. (Coomooboolaroo, Dawson River, Queensland.)

Chrysococcyx minutillus perplexus Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1,** 1912, p. 38. (Parry's Creek, North-West Australia.)

Chrysococcyx minutillus melvillensis Zietz, South Austr. Orn., **1,** 1914, p. 14. (Melville Island.)

Melville Island, Kimberly district of northwestern Australia, Arnhem Land, and northern Queensland south of the range of *russatus.*

Chalcites crassirostris (Salvadori)

Lamprococcyx crassirostris Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **13,** 1878, p. 460. (Kei Islands, Goram, Amboina, Halmahera, Ternate, New Guinea; type from Tual, Little Kei Island.)

Chalcococcyx Nieuwenhuisi Vorderman, Natuurk. Tijdschr. Nederl. Indië, **58,** 1898, p. 196. (Halmahera.)

Moluccas: Halmahera, Ternate, Buru, Ceram, Amboina, Goram; Tenimber Islands; Kei Islands; Kisar; New Guinea. (Sorong.)

Chalcites ruficollis (Salvadori)

Lamprococcyx ruficollis Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7,** 1875, p. 913. (Hatam, Arfak Mountains.)

Mountains of New Guinea, found only above 6000 feet.

Chalcites meyeri (Salvadori)

Chrysococcyx meyeri Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **6,** 1874, p. 82. (New name for *Chrysococcyx splendidus* A. B. Meyer, 1874, not *Cuculus splendidus* G. R. Gray which = *Chrysococcyx cupreus* (Shaw). Hatam, Arfak Mountains.)

Mountains of New Guinea, found only above 3000 feet.

Genus **CALIECHTHRUS** Cabanis and Heine

Caliechthrus Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., Th. 4, 1862–63 (1863), Heft 1, p. 31, note. New name for Simotes Blyth 1846 (not of Fischer, 1829, Mammalia). Type, by monotypy, *Cuculus leucolophus* S. Müller.

cf. Shelley, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **19,** 1891, p. 225–226.

Caliechthrus leucolophus (S. Müller)

Cuculus leucolophus S. Müller, Verh. nat. gesch. Nederl., Land-en Volkenk., pt. 1, 1840, p. 22. (Lobo Bay, New Guinea.)

Salawati; all of New Guinea. Has been attributed to Misol and Waigeu, apparently through error.

Genus **SURNICULUS** Lesson

Surniculus Lesson, Traité d'Orn., livr. 2, 1830, p. 151. Type, by subsequent designation, *Cuculus lugubris* Horsfield. (G. R. Gray, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Bds., 1855, p. 97.)

cf. Stuart Baker, Nov. Zool., **26,** 1919, p. 291–294.
Chasen, Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 11, 1935, p. 122.
Stresemann, Nov. Zool., **20,** 1913, p. 340–341.

Surniculus lugubris dicruroïdes (Hodgson)

Pseudornis Dicruroïdes Hodgson, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **8,** 1839, p. 136 and pl. (Mountains of Nepal.)

Surniculus lugubris massorhinus Oberholser, Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., **14,** 1924, p. 300. (Siak River, eastern Sumatra.)

Northern India eastward across Assam and southern China (north to southern Yunnan and central Fukien), south to central India, Tenasserim, Siam and Indochina; Hainan. Recorded from Sumatra, apparently as a migrant.

Surniculus lugubris stewarti Stuart Baker

Surniculus lugubris stewarti Stuart Baker, Nov. Zool., **26,** 1919, p. 293. (Ceylon.)

Travancore and the west coast of India north to Goa; Ceylon.

Surniculus lugubris barussarum Oberholser

Surniculus lugubris barussarum Oberholser, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **60,** 1912, no. 7, p. 5. (Tana Bala Island, Batu Islands.)

Surniculus lugubris brachyurus Stresemann, Nov. Zool., **20,** 1913, p. 340. (Bentong, Pahang, Malay States.)

Peninsular Burma and Siam south over the Malay Peninsula; Sumatra; Batu Islands; Nias Island (?); Rhio and Lingga Archipelagos; Banka; Borneo.

?Surniculus lugubris minimus Stuart Baker

Surniculus lugubris minimus Stuart Baker, Nov. Zool., **26,** 1919, p. 292. (Iwahig, Palawan.)

Palawan and Balabac. Doubtfully separable from *S. l. barussarum.*

Surniculus lugubris lugubris (Horsfield)

Cuculus lugubris Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** pt. 1, 1821, p. 179. (Java.)

Java and Bali.

Surniculus lugubris velutinus Sharpe

Surniculus velutinus Sharpe, Trans. Linn. Soc., Zool. (2), **1,** 1877, p. 320. (Malamaui, Philippines.)

Philippine Islands: Luzon, Mindoro, Samar, Negros, Mindanao, Malamaui, Basilan, Jolo, and Tawi Tawi.

Surniculus lugubris musschenbroeki A. B. Meyer

Surniculus musschenbroeki A. B. Meyer, Rowley's Orn. Misc., **3,** 1878, p. 164. (Batjan, error = Celebes.)

Celebes.

Genus **MICRODYNAMIS** Salvadori

Microdynamis Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **13,** 1878, p. 461. Type, by monotypy, *Eudynamis parva* Salvadori.

cf. Salvadori, Orn. Pap. delle Mol., **1,** 1880, p. 371–372.

Microdynamis parva parva (Salvadori)

Eudynamis parva Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7,** 1875, p. 986. (Tidore ?, error = northwestern New Guinea.)

Lowland forests of southern and eastern New Guinea up to 1400 feet.

Microdynamis parva grisescens Mayr and Rand

Microdynamis parva grisescens Mayr and Rand, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 868, 1936, p. 1. (Madang, Astrolabe Bay, New Guinea.)

Northern New Guinea between Humboldt Bay and Astrolabe Bay.

Genus **EUDYNAMYS** [1] Vigors and Horsfield

Eudynamys Vigors and Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15,** pt. 1, 1826, p. 303. Type, by subsequent designation, *Cuculus orientalis* Linné. (Gray, List Gen. Bds., 1840, p. 57.)

[1] The arrangement adopted here is tentative; the plumages of these cuckoos are not yet sufficiently known, nor are their wanderings or migrations which result in two forms sometimes being present in the same locality. The best authorities do not agree in all cases on the characters and distribution of certain races.

cf. Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. Ind., ed. 2, Bds., **4,** 1927, p. 172–174; **7,** 1930, p. 333.
Chasen, Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 11, 1935, p. 128.
Hartert, Nov. Zool., **7,** 1900, p. 230–232; **10,** 1903, p. 235–239.
La Touche, Handb. Bds. Eastern China, **2,** 1931, p. 54–55.
McGregor, Man. Phil. Bds., pt. 1, 1909, p. 377–380.
Penard, Auk, **36,** 1919, p. 569–570.
Siebers, Treubia, **7,** suppl., livr. 5, 1930, p. 377–380.

Eudynamys scolopacea scolopacea (Linné)

Cuculus scolopaceus Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** 1758, p. 111. (Bengal.)[1]

India and Ceylon; Laccadive, Andaman and Nicobar (?) Islands.

Eudynamys scolopacea chinensis Cabanis and Heine

Eudynamis chinensis Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., Th. 4, 1862–63 (1863), Heft 1, p. 52, note. (Canton, China.)

Eudynamis scolopaceus [sic] *enigmaticus* [sic] Rothschild, Nov. Zool., **33,** 1926, p. 235. (Hills northwest of Tengyueh, 7000 feet, Yunnan.)

Eudynamys scolopacea sinensis "Cab." Delacour, Ibis, 1928, p. 46. (French Indochina.) *Nomen nudum; lapsus.*

Summer resident in western and southern China in provinces of Szechwan, Yunnan, Hupeh, Anhwei, Fukien, Kwangsi and Kwangtung; Indochina.

Eudynamys scolopacea harterti Ingram

Eudynamis orientalis harterti Ingram, Nov. Zool., **19,** 1912, p. 279. (Hainan, types from Hoihow.)

Island of Hainan.

Eudynamys scolopacea simalurensis Junge

Eudynamis scolopacea simalurensis Junge, Temminckia, **1,** 1936, p. 43, pl. 3. (Sibigo Bay, Simalur Island.)

Islands of Simalur and Babi, Cocos Islands (north of Simalur).

Eudynamys scolopacea malayana Cabanis and Heine

Eudynamis malayana Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., Th. 4, 1862–63 (1863), Heft 1, p. 52. (Sunda Islands and Sumatra.)

Assam, Burma, Malay Peninsula, Siam, Sumatra, Nias, Pagi Islands, Rhio Archipelago, Banka, Java, Thousand Islands, Karimon Java, Kangean Islands, Bawean, Borneo, Karimata Islands, Natuna Islands, Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores.

?Eudynamys scolopacea paraguena Hachisuka

Eudynamys scolopacea paraguena Hachisuka, Bds. Phil. Ids., pt. 3, 1934, p. 213. (Taguso, Palawan.)

Confined to the Islands of Palawan and Busuanga. Doubtfully distinct.

[1] Replaces *Eudynamys honorata* (part) of Sharpe's Hand-list.

Eudynamys scolopacea mindanensis (Linné)

Cuculus mindanensis Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, 1766, p. 169. (Philippines, *i.e.* Mindanao.)

Eudynamis mindanensis var. *sanghirensis* Blasius, Ornis, **4**, 1888, p. 566. (Great Sangi Island.)

Eudynamys scolopacea onikakko Hachisuka, Bds. Phil. Ids., pt. 3, 1934, p. 214. (Calapan, Mindoro.)

All of the Philippine Islands except the Palawan Group; Sangir and Talaut Islands.

?Eudynamys scolopacea frater McGregor

Endynamis [sic] *frater* McGregor, Bull. Phil. Mus., no. 4, 1904, p. 21. (Calayan Island, Philippine Islands.)

Islands of Calayan and Fuga, Philippine Islands.[1]

Eudynamys scolopacea melanorhyncha S. Müller

Eudynamis melanorhynchus S. Müller, Verh. nat. gesch. Nederl., Land-en Volkenk., pt. 6, 1843, p. 176. (Celebes.)

Celebes, Togian Islands and Peling.

Eudynamys scolopacea facialis Wallace

Eudynamis facialis Wallace, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1862 (1863), p. 339. (Sula Islands.)

Sula Islands.

Eudynamys scolopacea everetti Hartert

Eudynamis cyanocephala everetti Hartert, Nov. Zool., **7**, 1900, p. 231. (Western Sumba.)

Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumba, Alor, Timor, Wetar, Roma; Kei Islands; Southeastern Islands.[2]

Eudynamys scolopacea corvina Stresemann

Eudynamis scolopacea corvina Stresemann, Orn. Monatsb., **39**, 1931, p. 170. (Gamkonora, Halmahera.)

Northern Moluccas: Halmahera, Ternate, Tidore, Moti, Batjan.

[1] The status of *frater* is not understood; McGregor recorded both *frater* and *mindanensis* from Calayan and Fuga though Hachisuka omits these islands from the range of *mindanensis*. It is not possible to unite the two forms since *frater* is very much larger than *mindanensis*, but I have not been able to make comparison between the female of *frater* and the female of *malayana*, the latter also a large race.

[2] Siebers believes *Eudynamys picata* S. Müller, 1843, is an earlier name for this race which he records from Buru.

Eudynamys scolopacea orientalis (Linné)

Cuculus orientalis Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, 1766, p. 168. (East Indies = Amboina.)

Southern Moluccas: Buru, Manipa, Kelang, Ceram, Amboina; Watubela Islands.

Eudynamys scolopacea salvadorii Hartert

Eudynamis orientalis salvadorii Hartert, Nov. Zool., **7**, 1900, p. 232. (New Ireland; the type locality is not certainly correct.)[1]

New Ireland (?), New Britain, Duke of York Island, Rook Island.

Eudynamys scolopacea alberti Rothschild and Hartert

Eudynamis orientalis alberti Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **14**, 1907, p. 440. (Gizo, Solomon Islands.)

Solomon Islands: recorded from Choiseul, Gizo, Guadalcanar and Malaita.

Eudynamys scolopacea rufiventer (Lesson)

Cuculus rufiventer Lesson, Voy. 'Coquille,' Zool., **1**, livr. 14, 1830, p. 622. (New Guinea = Dorei [now Manokwari].)

Western Papuan Islands: Waigeu, Batanta, Salawati, Misol; New Guinea, except the part occupied by the next race; Traitor's Island, Dampier Island.

Eudynamys scolopacea minima van Oort

Eudynamis minima van Oort, Notes Leyden Mus., **34**, 1911, p. 54. (Noord River, New Guinea.)

Southern Dutch New Guinea, where it appears to be confined to the Noord River.

Eudynamys scolopacea subcyanocephala Mathews

Eudynamys orientalis subcyanocephalus Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1**, 1912, p. 21. (Parry's Creek, North-West Australia.)

Northwestern Australia and western Queensland; occurs in winter in southeastern New Guinea between the Fly River and Huon Gulf.

Eudynamys scolopacea cyanocephala (Latham)

Cuculus cyanocephalus Latham, Index Orn., Suppl., 1801, p. xxx. (New Holland = New South Wales.)

Eudynamys flindersii Vigors and Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15**, pt. 1, 1826, p. 305. (No locality = North coast of New Holland *ex* Latham, Gen. Hist., **3**, p. 308, no. 63.)

Northern Queensland to northern New South Wales.

[1] Hartert, Nov. Zool., **32**, 1925, p. 291–292.

Genus **URODYNAMIS** Salvadori

Urodynamis Salvadori, Orn. Pap. e delle Mol., **1,** 1880, p. [xv], p. 370. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Cuculus taitensis* Sparrman.

cf. Bogert, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 933, 1937, p. 1–12.
Oliver, New Zealand Bds., 1930, p. 425–428.

Urodynamis taitensis (Sparrman)

Cuculus taitensis Sparrman, Mus. Carls., fasc. 2, 1787, pl. 32. (No locality given; Tahiti, fixed as type locality by Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **12,** 1905, p. 258.)

Urodynamis taitensis pheletes Wetmore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **30,** 1917, p. 1. (Otago Province, New Zealand.)

Urodynamis taitensis belli Mathews, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **39,** 1918, p. 24. (Norfolk Island.)

Breeds in New Zealand: North Island, South Island, Little and Great Barrier Islands, Kapiti Island, Stewart Island, Chatham Islands. Winters chiefly in the Society, Samoa, Tonga and Fiji Islands; recorded from the Palau, Caroline, Marshall, Gilbert, Cook and Marquesas Islands. On migration recorded from New Caledonia, Erromanga, Kermadec Islands, Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands; occasional on the Solomon Islands (Savo, Malaita); accidental in the Bismarck Archipelago (Vuatom, Nissan).

Genus **SCYTHROPS** Latham

Scythrops Latham, Index Orn., **1,** 1790, p. 141. Type, by monotypy, *Scythrops novaehollandiae* Latham.

cf. Meyer and Wiglesworth, Bds. Celebes, **1,** 1898, p. 230–234.

Scythrops novaehollandiae Latham

Scythrops novæ Hollandiæ Latham, Index Orn., **1,** 1790, p. 141. (New Holland = New South Wales.)

Scythrops novaehollandiae neglectus Mathews, Nov. Zool., **18,** 1912, p. 297. (Parry's Creek, North-West Australia.)

Lesser Sunda Islands from Flores eastward; Talaut Islands; Celebes; Tukang Besi Islands; the Moluccas; Tenimber and Kei Islands; Aru Islands; New Guinea; Bismarck Archipelago; northern and eastern Australia. It is not known whether it breeds throughout its range, but is known to breed on Flores, Babar, Celebes, Vuatom and in parts of Australia; migratory in southeastern Australia.

Subfamily PHAENICOPHAEINAE

Genus COCCYZUS Vieillot

Coccyzus Vieillot, Analyse, 1816, p. 28. Type, by monotypy, "Coucou de la Caroline" Buffon = *Cuculus americanus* Linné.

Micrococcyx Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **25,** 1912, p. 99. Type, by original designation, *Coccyzus pumilus* Strickland.

cf. Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zoöl. Ser., **13,** no. 2, pt. 2, 1919, p. 334–339.
Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 7, 1912, p. 10–42.
Shelley, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **19,** 1891, p. 302–313.

Coccyzus pumilus Strickland

Coccyzus pumilus Strickland, in Jardine's Contr. Orn., 1852, p. 28, pl. [83]. (Trinidad, error = Venezuela.)

Eastern slopes of the Colombian Andes (including the Santa Marta Mts.) and the upper Orinoco Valley.[1]

Coccyzus cinereus Vieillot

Coccyzus cinereus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., **8,** 1817, p. 272. (Paraguay.)

Paraguay, southern Brazil, Uruguay, and northern Argentina in provinces of Tucumán, Córdoba, Buenos Aires and Pampa.

Coccyzus erythropthalmus (Wilson)

Cuculus erythropthalma [sic] Wilson, Am. Orn., **4,** 1811, p. 16, pl. 28, f. 2. (Near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.)

Breeds from southeastern Alberta, southern Manitoba, southern Quebec and Prince Edward Island, south to Kansas, Arkansas, North Carolina and the mountains of northern Georgia. Migrates through Central America to winter quarters in northwestern South America, south to eastern Peru.

Coccyzus americanus americanus (Linné)

Cuculus americanus Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** 1758, p. 111. (Carolina, *i.e.* South Carolina.)

Coccyzus Julieni Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, **8,** 1864, p. 42. (Island of Sombrero, Lesser Antilles.)

Breeds in North America from North Dakota, Minnesota, southern Ontario and New Brunswick south to Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Louisiana and the Florida Keys; probably breeds in the West Indies on islands of Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Gonave, Puerto Rico and St. Croix. Migrates

[1] Recorded from Argentina, but erroneously so, due to confusing this species with the young of *cinereus, fide* Hartert, Nov. Zool., **16,** 1909, p. 232.

through Mexico, Central America and the West Indies to winter quarters in South America from Colombia and Venezuela to Uruguay and northern Argentina.

Coccyzus americanus occidentalis Ridgway

Coccyzus americanus occidentalis Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Bds., 1887, p. 273. (Western United States = Santa Rita Mts., Arizona.)

Breeds from British Columbia south to southern Lower California, Sinaloa and Chihuahua, east to central Colorado and western Texas. Has been taken in Oaxaca and Costa Rica on migration, but winter range not known.

Coccyzus euleri (Cabanis)

Coccygus Euleri Cabanis, Journ. f. Orn., **21**, 1873, p. 72. (Cantagallo, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.)

Coccygus lindeni Allen, Bull. Essex Inst., **8**, 1876, p. 81. (Santarem, Brazil.)

Orinoco Valley, British Guiana and Surinam, south to Matto Grosso and São Paulo, east to Maranhão and Bahia.

Coccyzus minor palloris Ridgway

Coccyzus minor palloris Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **28**, 1915, p. 105. (Pigres, western Costa Rica.)

Pacific coast of Mexico and Central America from Nayarit to Chiriquí; Tres Marias Islands.

Coccyzus minor continentalis van Rossem

Coccyzus minor continentalis van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **77**, 1934, p. 389. (Volcán de Santa Ana, 4500 feet, Sonsonate, El Salvador.)

Gulf and Caribbean coasts of Mexico and Central America, including the islands off these coasts (except Cozumel), from Tamaulipas to Panama (Coclé).

Coccyzus minor cozumelae van Rossem

Coccyzus minor cozumelae van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **77**, 1934, p. 390. (Cozumel Island.)

Confined to Cozumel Island, off the east coast of Yucatan.

Coccyzus minor maynardi Ridgway

Coccyzus maynardi Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Bds., 1887, p. 274. (Bahamas and Florida Keys = Ten Thousand Islands, Florida.)

Southern coast of Florida from Anclote Keys southward, Florida Keys, Bahama Islands; occasional in Cuba.

Coccyzus minor caymanensis Cory

Coccyzus minor caymanensis Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zoöl. Ser., **13,** pt. 2, no. 2, 1919, p. 336 and note b. (Island of Grand Cayman, West Indies.)

Cayman Islands: Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, Cayman Brac. Doubtfully distinct from *C. m. nesiotes.*

Coccyzus minor nesiotes (Cabanis and Heine)

Coccygus nesiotes Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., Th. 4, 1862–63 (1863), Heft 1, p. 78, note. (Greater Antilles, wandering to Florida in the summer = Jamaica, by designation of Cory, *antea,* p. 336, note 1.)

Island of Jamaica, Greater Antilles.

Coccyzus minor teres Peters

Coccyzus minor teres Peters, Proc. New England Zoöl. Cl., **9,** 1927, p. 112. (Sosúa, Dominican Republic.)

Greater Antilles: Hispaniola, Gonave, Tortuga, Île à Vache, Beata, Saona, Mona, Puerto Rico, Vieques, Culebra, Culebrita, Louis Peña, St. Thomas, St. John, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada and St. Croix.

Coccyzus minor rileyi Ridgway

Coccyzus minor rileyi Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **28,** 1915, p. 105. (Barbuda, Lesser Antilles.)

Lesser Antilles: Barbuda, Antigua.

Coccyzus minor dominicae Shelley

Coccyzus dominicæ Shelley, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **19,** 1891, p. 302 (in key), p. 306, pl. 12, f. 1. (Islands of Dominica and Puerto Rico = Dominica.)

Coccyzus minor shelleyi Riley, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **47,** 1904, p. 285. New name for *Coccyzus dominicae* Shelley on grounds of preoccupation by *Cuculus dominicus* Linné [= *Coccyzus a. americanus* (Linné)?].

Lesser Antilles: Montserrat, Guadeloupe and Dominica.

Coccyzus minor vincentis A. H. Clark

Coccyzus minor vincentis A. H. Clark, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **32,** 1905, p. 264. (Peter's Hope, St. Vincent.)

Lesser Antilles: Martinique,[1] St. Lucia, St. Vincent.

[1] Two specimens from Martinique in the M. C. Z. agree with the type of *vincentis* and with skins from St. Lucia and St. Vincent, not with those of the deeply colored race inhabiting Guadeloupe and Dominica.

Coccyzus minor grenadensis Bangs

Coccyzus minor grenadensis Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **20,** 1907, p. 53. (Union Island, Grenadines, Lesser Antilles.)

Lesser Antilles: Bequia, Union, Carriacou, Grenada.

Coccyzus minor abbotti Stone

Coccyzus abbotti Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1899, p. 301. (St. Andrews Island, Caribbean Sea.)

Islands of Old Providence and St. Andrews. (In southwestern part of Caribbean Sea about 150 miles off the east coast of Nicaragua.)

Coccyzus minor minor (Gmelin)

Cuculus minor Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1,** pt. 1, 1788, p. 411. (Cayenne, *ex* Daubenton, pl. 813.)

Northern South America: "Colombia" (trade skins), the Guianas, "Brazil"; Island of Trinidad.

Coccyzus minor ferrugineus Gould

Coccyzus ferrugineus Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1843, p. 105. (Cocos Island.)

Confined to Cocos Island (in eastern Pacific Ocean, lat. 5° 32′ 57″ N., long. 88° 02′ 10″ W., northeastward from the Galápagos).

Coccyzus melacoryphus Vieillot

Coccyzus melacoryphus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., **8,** 1817, p. 271. (Paraguay.)

South America from Colombia, Venezuela and the Guianas, southward over Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina south to La Rioja, Córdoba and Buenos Aires provinces; Island of Trinidad; Galapagos Archipelago: Albemarle, Duncan, Indefatigable, Barrington, Chatham, Charles; Gorgona Island.

Coccyzus lansbergi[1] Bonaparte

Coccyzus lansbergi Bonaparte, Consp. Av., **1,** 1850, p. 112. (Santa Fé de Bogotá.)

Colombia: Bogotá trade skins, Santa Marta region; Venezuela; western Ecuador. The Panama record is probably erroneous.

Genus **PIAYA** Lesson

Piaya Lesson, Traité d'Orn., livr. 2, 1830, p. 139. Type, by original designation, *Cuculus cayanus* Gmelin *i.e.* Linné.

cf. Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zoöl. Ser., **13,** pt. 2, no. 2, 1919, p. 339–345; 347.

[1] Sometimes misspelled *landsbergi.*

Chapman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36,** 1917, p. 319–322. (Colombian forms.)

Junge, Zool. Mededeelingen, **19,** 1937, p. 183–185. (Note on Bonaparte's types.)

MacDonagh, Notas Prelim. Mus. La Plata, **2,** 1934, p. 51–64. (Argentine forms).

Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 7, 1916, p. 42–57.

Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **60,** 1908 (1909), p. 492–501.

Subgenus[1] HYETORNIS Sclater

Hyetornis Sclater, Cat. Am. Bds., 1862, p. xiii, 321. New name for Ptiloleptis Bonaparte 1854, not Ptiloleptus Swainson 1837. Type, by monotypy, *Cuculus pluvialis* Gmelin.[2]

Piaya rufigularis (Hartlaub)

Coccyzus rufigularis "Herz. v. Wurttemb." Hartlaub, Naumannia, 1852, Heft 2, p. 55. (Mountain forests of Spanish Santo Domingo *i.e.* Dominican Republic.)[3]

Hispaniola and Gonave Island.

Piaya pluvialis (Gmelin)

Cuculus pluvialis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1,** pt. 1, 1788, p. 411. (Jamaica.)

Jamaica.

Subgenus PIAYA Lesson

Piaya cayana extima van Rossem

Piaya cayana extima van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **6,** 1930, p. 210. (Guirocoba, southern Sonora, Mexico.)

Western Mexico in the arid tropical portions of southern Sonora and northern Sinaloa.

Piaya cayana mexicana (Swainson)

Cuculus Mexicanus Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), **1,** 1827, p. 440. (Temescaltepec, Mexico.)

[1] There are no really trenchant external characters that warrant the continued generic separation of Hyetornis, Piaya and Coccycua and my belief is that all three genera should be merged; there is however no objection to retaining the three old genera as subgenera with the same limits as formerly.

[2] Ptiloleptis was proposed by Bonaparte for *Cuculus pluvialis* Gmelin; on account of Ptiloleptus Swainson [= Guira Lesson, 1830] Sclater rejected Bonaparte's name in favor of Hyetornis which has stood ever since. Under the International Code Ptiloleptus and Ptiloleptis are different generic names, but in this instance no complications need ensue, since G. R. Gray, Gen. Bds., **3,** 1849, app. p. 22, emended Ptiloleptus into Ptiloleptis, and this emendation invalidates any later use of Ptiloleptis in a different sense (*cf.* Opinion no. 120 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature).

[3] Replaces *Hyetornis fieldi* Cory, 1895.

Western Mexico from central Sinaloa and central-western Chihuahua to Puebla and the Pacific side of the Isthmus of Tehuántepec.

Piaya cayana stirtoni van Rossem

Piaya cayana stirtoni van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **6,** 1930, p. 209. (Mt. Cacaguatique, 4000 feet, Dept. San Miguel, El Salvador.)

Pacific slope of Central America from about the Guatemala-Salvador boundary south to extreme northwestern Costa Rica.

Piaya cayana thermophila P. L. Sclater

Piaya thermophila P. L. Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, p. 368. (Tierra caliente of Mexico and in Guatemala = Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico.)

Piaya cayana incincta Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **72,** 1932, p. 324. (Permé, eastern Panama.)

Eastern Mexico from southern Tamaulipas southward; islands of Holbox, Meco and Mujeres; both slopes of Central America (except area on the Pacific side occupied by *stirtoni*), from the Isthmus of Tehuántepec and British Honduras to Darien.

Piaya cayana mesura (Cabanis and Heine)

Pyrrhococcyx mesurus Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., Th. 4, 1862–63 (1863), Heft 1, p. 83, note. (Bogotá, Colombia.)

Eastern Colombia occurring on the eastern slopes of the Eastern Andes and on both slopes of the Andes at the head of the Magdalena Valley; eastern Ecuador.

Piaya cayana nigricrissa (Cabanis)

Pyrrhococcyx nigricrissa Cabanis, Journ. f. Orn., **10,** 1862, p. 169. (Babahoyo or Esmeraldas, Ecuador.)

Piaya cayana caucæ Stone, Proc. Acad. Sci. Phila., **60,** 1908 (1909), p. 495 (in key), p. 499. (Rio Cauca, Colombia.)

Western Colombia, extending to the eastern slopes of the Central Andes; western Ecuador; northwestern and east-central Peru.

Piaya cayana mehleri Bonaparte

Piaya mehleri Bonaparte, Consp. Av., **1,** 1850, p. 110. (Santa Fé de Bogotá.)

Pyrrhococcyx columbianus Cabanis, Journ. f. Orn., **10,** 1862, p. 170. (Cartagena, Colombia.)

Northeastern Colombia south up the Magdalena Valley and down the western slope of the Eastern Andes to Chicoral; eastward along the northern coast of Venezuela to the Paria Peninsula.

Piaya cayana circe Bonaparte

Piaya circe Bonaparte, Consp. Av., **1,** 1850, p. 110. (Colombia, error, the type is from Caracas, Venezuela. *cf.* Junge, *supra.*)

Piaya cayana venezuelensis Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., **1,** 1913, p. 284. (Orope, Zulia, Venezuela.)

Region south of Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela.

Piaya cayana insulana Hellmayr

Piaya cayana insulana Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **13,** 1906, p. 43. (Chaguaranas, Trinidad.)

Confined to the Island of Trinidad.

Piaya cayana cayana (Linné)

Cuculus cayanus Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,** 1766, p. 170. (Cayenne.)

Orinoco Valley in eastern and southern Venezuela, eastward through the Guianas and south to the Rio Negro and north bank of the lower Amazon.

?Piaya cayana boliviana Stone

Piaya cayana boliviana Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **60,** 1908 (1909), p. 495 (in key), p. 501. (Yungas, Bolivia.)

Chanchamayo Valley in east-central Peru southeastward into tropical northern Bolivia. Perhaps not different from *P. c. obscura.*

Piaya cayana obscura Snethlage

Piaya obscura Snethlage, Journ. f. Orn., **56,** Jan., 1908, p. 21. (Bom Lugar and Monte Verde, upper Rio Purús, Brazil.)

Central Brazil south of the Amazon from the Rio Juruá eastward to the Tapajóz, south to the upper Gy-Paraná.

Piaya cayana hellmayri Pinto

Piaya cayana hellmayri Pinto, Rev. Mus. Paulista, **22,** 1937 (1938), p. 173. (Tury-assú, Maranhão.) Based on *Piaya cayana* subsp. Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **12,** 1929, p. 434.

Brazil south of the Amazon from Santarem eastward to the mouth of the Amazon (including Marajó Island) and the coast region of northern Maranhão.

Piaya cayana pallescens (Cabanis and Heine)

Pyrrhococcyx pallescens Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., Th. 4, 1862–63 (1863), Heft 1, p. 86. (North Brazil = Bahia.)

Eastern Brazil in states of Piauhy, Pernambuco, northern part of Bahia and adjacent parts of eastern Goyaz.

Piaya cayana cearae Cory

Piaya cayana cearæ Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., **1,** 1915, p. 304. (Jua, near Iguatu, Ceará, Brazil.)

Known only from the State of Ceará.

Piaya cayana cabanisi J. A. Allen

Piaya cayana cabanisi J. A. Allen, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **5,** 1893, p. 136, excluding synonymy. (Chapada, Matto Grosso, Brazil.)

Central Matto Grosso and adjacent parts of Goyaz not extending much below lat. 21° S.

Piaya cayana macroura Gambel

Piaya macroura Gambel, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. (2), **1,** 1849, p. 215. (Surinam, error = Paraguay.)

Piaya cayana var. *guarania* von Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paulista, **6,** 1904, p. 448. (Ourinho, Paraná, Brazil.)

Southeastern Brazil from Minas Geraës, southern Matto Grosso and southern Bahia, southwestward; Paraguay; northeastern Argentina; Uruguay.

Piaya cayana mogenseni Peters

Piaya cayana mogenseni Peters, Occ. Papers Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **5,** 1926, p. 195. (Concepción, Tucumán, Argentina.)

Southern tropical Bolivia in provinces of Santa Cruz and Tarija, southward into northwestern Argentina in provinces of Jujuy, Salta and Tucumán.

Piaya melanogaster melanogaster (Vieillot)

Cuculus melanogaster Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., **8,** 1817, p. 236. (Java, error = Cayenne by substitution of Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **9,** 1902, p. 97.)

Eastern Venezuela eastward through the Guianas; eastern Ecuador; Amazonian Brazil east to the Rio Negro and the Rio Madeira, south to northern Matto Grosso.

Piaya melanogaster ochracea Cory

Piaya melanogaster ochracea Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., **1,** 1915, p. 304. (Yurimaguas, Yane Yaca, Peru.)

Known definitely only from the type locality; birds recorded from Chamicuros and Chyavetas may be referable here. Requires confirmation.

Subgenus **COCCYCUA** Lesson

Coccycua Lesson, Traité d'Orn., livr. 2, 1830, p. 142. Type, by monotypy, *Cuculus monachus* "Gal. du Mus." *i.e.* Lesson = *Coccyzus minutus* Vieillot.

Piaya minuta[1] **panamensis** Todd

Piaya rutila panamensis Todd, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **8,** 1912, p. 212. (Loma del Leon, Panama.)

Eastern Panama from the Canal Zone to Darien.

[1] For reasons for discarding *Cuculus rutilus* Illiger, 1811 as the specific name, in favor of *Coccyzus minutus* Vieillot, 1817, see Zimmer, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **17,** 1930, p. 261–262.

Piaya minuta gracilis (Heine)

Coccyzusa gracilis Heine, Journ. f. Orn., **11,** 1863, p. 356. (Esmeraldas, Ecuador.)

Colombia west of the Eastern Andes; western Ecuador.

Piaya minuta minuta (Vieillot)

Coccyzus minutus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., **8,** 1817, p. 275. (No locality = Cayenne, *ex* Latham and Brisson.)

Piaya rutila orinocensis Cherrie, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **35,** 1916, p. 393. (Sacupana, Orinoco Delta.)

Colombia, east of the range of *gracilis*, across Venezuela and the Guianas south to Amazonian Peru and central Brazil to Matto Grosso and Goyaz.

Piaya minuta chaparensis Cherrie

Piaya rutila chaparensis Cherrie, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **35,** 1916, p. 392. (Todos Santos, Rio Chaparé, Bolivia.)

Known only from the type locality.

Genus **SAUROTHERA** Vieillot

Saurothera Vieillot, Analyse, 1816, p. 28. Type, by monotypy, "Coucou à longbec" Buffon = *Cuculus vetula* Linné.

cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 7, 1916, p. 57–66.

Saurothera merlini bahamensis Bryant

Saurothera bahamensis Bryant, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **9,** 1864, p. 280. (Nassau, New Providence Island, Bahamas.)

Bahama Islands: New Providence, Eleuthera.

Saurothera merlini andria G. S. Miller

Saurothera andria G. S. Miller, Auk, **11,** 1894, p. 164. (Fresh Creek, Andros Island, Bahamas.)

Bahama Islands: Andros.

Saurothera merlini merlini d'Orbigny

Saurothera merlini d'Orbigny, in La Sagra's Hist. Fis. Pol. y Nat. de la Isla de Cuba, Aves, 1839, p. 115.[1] (Cuba.)

Cuba.

Saurothera merlini decolor Bangs and Zappey

Saurothera merlini decolor Bangs and Zappey, Am. Nat., **39,** 1905, p. 199. (La Vega, Isle of Pines.)

Isle of Pines.

[1] P. 152 in the French ed.

Saurothera vetula vetula (Linné)

Cuculus Vetula Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** 1758, p. 111. (Jamaica.)

Jamaica.

Saurothera vetula petersi Richmond and Swales

Saurothera longirostris petersi Richmond and Swales, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **37,** 1924, p. 105. (La Mahotiere, Gonave Island.)

Confined to Gonave Island, off the west coast of Haiti.

Saurothera vetula longirostris (Hermann)

Cuculus longirostris Hermann, Tab. Affin. Anim., 1783, p. 186. (Hispaniola.)[1]

Hispaniola and adjacent island of Tortuga.

Saurothera vetula saonae Bond

Saurothera longirostris saonae Bond, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **85,** 1933, p. 369. (Saona Island.)

Confined to Saona Island, off the southeastern end of Hispaniola.

Saurothera vetula vieilloti Bonaparte

Saurothera vieilloti Bonaparte, Consp. Av., **1,** 1850, p. 97. (Antilles.) New name for *Saurothera vetula* Vieillot [not *Cuculus vetula* Linné], Gal. Ois., pl. 38, Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico; recorded from Vieques; of doubtful occurrence on St. Thomas.

Genus **CEUTHMOCHARES** Cabanis and Heine

Ceuthmochares Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., Th. 4, 1862–63 (1863), Heft 1, p. 60. Type, by monotypy, *Cuculus aereus* Vieillot.

cf. Bannerman, Bds. Trop. W. Afr., **3,** 1933, p. 135–138.
C. H. B. Grant, Ibis, 1915, p. 429–430.

Ceuthmochares aereus flavirostris (Swainson)

Zanclostomus flavirostris Swainson, Bds. W. Afr., **2,** Sept., 1837, p. 183. (West Africa = Senegal *apud* Grant 1915.)

West Africa from Senegal and Liberia to Lagos.

Ceuthmochares aereus aereus (Vieillot)

Cuculus æreus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., **8,** 1817, p. 229. (Malimbe, Portuguese Congo.)

Benin district of Nigeria and western Cameroon south through Gaboon to northern Angola; eastward extent not determined; Island of Fernando Po.

[1] Replaces *Saurothera dominicensis* Lafresnaye, 1847; *vide* Stresemann, Nov. Zool., **27,** 1920, p. 330.

Ceuthmochares aereus intermedius Sharpe

Ceuthmochares intermedius Sharpe, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, **17,** 1884, p. 432. (Semmio *i.e.* Zémio, Ubangi-Shari.)

Central Africa from the Shari River eastward through the Bahr el Ghazal to western Uganda and Lake Victoria, south to the Semliki Valley and eastern Belgian Congo.

Ceuthmochares aereus australis Sharpe

Ceuthmochares australis Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873, p. 609. (Natal.)

Northeastern Uganda and the coastlands of Kenya Colony south through Tanganyika Territory to Nyasaland and Natal.

Genus **RHOPODYTES** Cabanis and Heine

Rhopodytes Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., Th. 4, 1862–63 (1863), Heft 1, p. 61. Type, by subsequent designation, *R. diardi* = *Melias diardi* Lesson (Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873, p. 604).

cf. Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. Ind., ed. 2, Bds., **4,** 1927, p. 176–181; **7,** 1930, p. 334–335.
Chasen, Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 11, 1935, p. 131.
Delacour and Jabouille, Ois. Indochine Franç., **2,** 1931, p. 184–186.
La Touche, Handb. Bds. Eastern China, **2,** 1931, p. 56–57.
Mayr, Ibis, 1938, p. 305–308.
Shelley, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **19,** 1891, p. 384–392.

Rhopodytes diardi diardi (Lesson)

Melias Diardi Lesson, Traité d'Orn., livr. 2, 1830, p. 132. (Java, error = Sumatra.)

Malay Peninsula from about lat. 12° N., southward; Sumatra.

Rhopodytes diardi borneensis Salvadori

Melias borneensis Bonaparte, Consp. Vol. Zygod., 1854, p. 5. *Nomen nudum.*

Rhopodytes borneensis Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **5,** 1874, p. 72. (Sarawak, Borneo.)

Borneo.

Rhopodytes sumatranus sumatranus (Raffles)

Cuculus Sumatranus Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** pt. 2, 1822, p. 287. (Hills of Sumatra.)

Tenasserim and Peninsular Siam south over the Malay Peninsula; Sumatra; Rhio and Lingga Archipelagos; islands of Banka, Billiton and Mendanau.

Rhopodytes sumatranus minor Riley

Rhopodytes sumatranus minor Riley, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **51,** 1938, p. 96. (Tanjong Batoe, Dutch East Borneo.)

Borneo; the birds from the North Natuna Islands may belong to this form.

Rhopodytes tristis tristis (Lesson)

Melias tristis Lesson, Traité d'Orn., livr. 2, 1830, p. 132. (Sumatra, error = Bengal, type locality selected by Robinson and Kloss, Ibis, 1919, p. 427.)

Rhopodytes tristis nigristriatus Stuart Baker, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **47,** 1926, p. 44. (Buxa Duars.)

Himalayas from Kumaon and Garhwal eastward to Assam and Bengal, intergrading with the next race in northern Burma.

Rhopodytes tristis saliens Mayr

Rhopodytes tristis saliens Mayr, Ibis, 1938, p. 306. (Chapa, Tonkin.)

Bhamo and the upper Chindwin district of Burma, southwestern Yunnan and Tonkin, southward to the mountains of northern Siam, northern Laos and northern Annam; birds from southeastern Yunnan and Kwangsi are doubtless referable to this race.

Rhopodytes tristis longicaudatus (Blyth)

Phoenicophaeus longicaudatus Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **10,** 1841 (1842), p. 923. (Moulmein.)

Lower Burma, Siam and southern Annam, south to the Malay Peninsula, and Cochinchina.

Rhopodytes tristis hainanus Hartert

Rhopodytes tristis hainanus Hartert, Nov. Zool., **17,** 1910, p. 218. (No-Tai, Hainan.)

Confined to the Island of Hainan.

Rhopodytes tristis elongatus (S. Müller)

Phoenicophaus elongatus S. Müller, Tijdschr. Natuurl. Gesch. Phys., **2,** 1835, p. 342, pl. VIII,[1] f. 5. (West Sumatra.)

Sumatra.

Rhopodytes tristis kangeangensis Vorderman

Rhopodytes kangeangensis Vorderman, Natuurk. Tijdschr. Nederl.-Indië, **52,** 1893, p. 188. (Kangean Island.)

Kangean Island.

[1] The plate is erroneously referred to in the text as IV.

Rhopodytes viridirostris (Jerdon)

Zanclostomus viridirostris Jerdon, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., **11,** 1840, p. 223. (Bottom of the Coonoor Pass.)

Southern India north to Ratnagiri on the west and to Orissa on the east; Ceylon.

Genus **TACCOCUA** Lesson

Taccocua Lesson, Traité d'Orn., livr. 2, 1830, p. 143. Type, by monotypy, *Taccocua leschenaultii* Lesson.

cf. Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. Ind., ed. 2, Bds., **4,** 1927, p. 185–188; **7,** 1930, p. 337.

Whistler and Kinnear, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **37,** 1934, p. 526–527.

Taccocua leschenaultii sirkee (J. E. Gray)

Centropus sirkee J. E. Gray, in Hardwicke's Illustr. Ind. Zool., **1,** pt. 6, 1831, pl. 28. (No locality = Cawnpore.)

Plains of northwestern India south to Mhow and eastward at least to Cawnpore; not ascending above 4000 feet in the west Himalayan foothills.

Taccocua leschenaultii infuscata Blyth

Taccocua infuscata Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **14,** pt. 1, 1845, p. 200. (Sub-Himalayan region; type from the Terai region near Darjeeling.)

Himalayan Terai from Kumaon to Bhutan Duars, in the west intergrading with *T. l. sirkee* about Gahrwal.

Taccocua leschenaultii affinis Blyth

Taccocua affinis Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **15,** 1846, p. 19. (Rajmahal and Monghyr Hills.)

Bihar, Orissa, Bengal and western Assam.

Taccocua leschenaultii leschenaultii Lesson

Taccocua Leschenaultii Lesson, Traité d'Orn., livr. 2, 1830, p. 144. (India = Madras.)

Indian Peninsula south of a line from the Tapti River on the west to the Vizagatapam Hills on the east.

Genus **RHINORTHA** Vigors

Rhinortha Vigors, Mem. Raffles, 1830, p. 671. Type, by monotypy, *Cuculus chlorophaeus* Raffles.

cf. Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. Ind., ed. 2, Bds., **4,** 1927, p. 183–185.
Mayr, Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 14, 1938, p. 27–29.

Rhinortha chlorophaea chlorophaea (Raffles)

Cuculus chlorophæus Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** pt. 2, 1822, p. 288. (Forests of Sumatra.)

Northern Tenasserim and adjacent parts of western Siam southward over the Malay Peninsula; Sumatra; Banka.

Rhinortha chlorophaea fuscigularis Stuart Baker

Rhinortha chlorophæa fuscigularis Stuart Baker, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **39,** 1919, p. 77. (Sarawak, Borneo.)

Borneo and the north Bornean Islands.

Genus **ZANCLOSTOMUS** Swainson

Zanclostomus Swainson, Classif. Bds., **2,** June, 1837, p. 323. Type, by monotypy, *Z. javanicus* Horsf. = *Phoenicophaus javanicus* Horsfield.

cf. Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. Ind., ed. 2, Bds., **4,** 1927, p. 175–176; **7,** 1930, p. 334.

Chasen, Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 9, 1934, p. 94–95.

Zanclostomus javanicus pallidus Robinson and Kloss

Zanclostomus javanicus pallidus Robinson and Kloss, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., **10,** 1921, p. 203. (Kedah Peak, 2500–3500 feet, Malay States.)

Tenasserim (north to Tavoy) and southwestern Siam south over the Malay Peninsula; Sumatra; Borneo.

Zanclostomus javanicus javanicus (Horsfield)

Phænicophaus Javanicus Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** pt. 1, 1821, p. 178. (Java.)

Java.

Zanclostomus javanicus natunensis Chasen

Zanclostomus javanicus natunensis Chasen, Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 9, 1934, p. 94. (Bunguran Island, Natuna Islands.)

Natuna Islands.

Genus **RHAMPHOCOCCYX** Cabanis and Heine [1]

Rhamphococcyx Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., Th. 4, 1862–63 (1863), Heft 1, p. 65. Type, by subsequent designation, *R. calorhynchus* = *Phaenicophaeus calyorhynchus* Temminck (Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873, p. 605.)

cf. Chasen, Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 11, 1935, p. 132–133.
McGregor, Man. Phil. Bds., **1,** pt. 1, 1909, p. 387.
Meyer and Wiglesworth, Bds. Celebes, **1,** 1898, p. 225–230.
Shelley, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **19,** 1891, p. 396–401.

[1] Includes Rhinococcyx Sharpe, 1873, Dryococcyx Sharpe, 1877 and Urococcyx Shelley, 1891.

Rhamphococcyx calyorhynchus calyorhynchus (Temminck)

Phænicophæus calyorhynchus Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 59, 1825, pl. 349. (Celebes.)

Northern Celebes; Togian Islands.

Rhamphococcyx calyorhynchus centralis Riley

Rhamphococcyx centralis Riley, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **31,** 1918, p. 156. (Rano Lindoe, Celebes.)

Central Celebes.

Rhamphococcyx calyorhynchus meridionalis Meyer and Wiglesworth

Rhamphococcyx calorhynchus meridionalis Meyer and Wiglesworth, Abh. Ber. Mus. Dresden, **6,** 1896–97 (1896), no. 2, p. 11. (Southern Celebes.)

Southern Celebes.

Rhamphococcyx calyorhynchus rufiloris (Hartert)

Phoenicophaus calorhynchus rufiloris Hartert, Nov. Zool., **10,** 1903, p. 24. (Buton.)

Island of Buton, off southeastern Celebes.

Rhamphococcyx curvirostris erythrognathus (Bonaparte)

Phaenicophaeus erythrognathus "Temm." Bonaparte, Consp. Av., **1,** 1850, p. 98. (Sumatra.)

Rhamphococcyx curvirostris singularis Parrot, Abh. K. Bay. Akad. Wiss. München, Math.-Phys. Kl., **24,** 1907, p. 186. (Sumatra.)

Mergui Archipelago, northern Tenasserim and Peninsular Siam, south over the Malay Peninsula; Sumatra, Banka, Anamba Islands.

Rhamphococcyx curvirostris oeneicaudus (Verreaux and Verreaux)

Phænicophæus æneicaudus J. and E. Verreaux, Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2), **7,** 1855, p. 357. (Ceylon, error = Mentawi Islands, *cf.* Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **14,** 1894, p. 590.)

Islands off southwestern Sumatra: Siberut, Sipora, North and South Pagi Islands.

Rhamphococcyx curvirostris curvirostris (Shaw)

Cuculus curvirostris Shaw, Nat. Misc., **21,** 1810, pl. 905 and text. ("Probably a native of India" = western Java.)

Western and central Java.

Rhamphococcyx curvirostris deningeri (Stresemann)

Phoenicophaës curvirostris deningeri Stresemann, Nov. Zool., **20,** 1913, p. 347. (Tegal, 1500 feet, Bali.)

Eastern Java; Bali.

Rhamphococcyx curvirostris borneensis Blasius and Nehrkorn

Rhamphococcyx erythrognathus var. *borneensis* Blasius and Nehrkorn, Jahresb. Ver. Naturwiss. Braunschweig, 1880–81 (1881), p. 125. (Jambusan, Sarawak, Borneo.)[1]

Borneo, north Bornean Islands, Natuna Islands.

Rhamphococcyx curvirostris harringtoni (Sharpe)

Dryococcyx Harringtoni Sharpe, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Zool. (2), **1,** 1877, p. 321, f. 1. (Balabac, Philippine Islands.)

Confined to the Palawan group of the Philippines: Calamianes Islands, Palawan, Balabac.

Genus **PHAENICOPHAEUS** Stephens[2]

Phænicophæus Stephens, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., **9,** pt. 1, 1815, p. 58. Type, *Cuculus pyrrhocephalus* Pennant.[3]

cf. Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. India, ed. 2, Bds., **4,** 1927, p. 182–183; **7,** 1930, p. 335–336.

Phaenicophaeus pyrrhocephalus (Pennant)

Cuculus pyrrhocephalus Pennant, Indian Zool., 1769, p. 6, pl. 6. (Ceylon.)

India in extreme southern Travancore; Ceylon.

Genus **DASYLOPHUS** Swainson

Dasylophus Swainson, Classif. Bds., **2,** 1837, p. 324. Type, by monotypy, *D. superciliosus* Sw. = *Phoenicophaus superciliosus* Dumont.

cf. McGregor, Man. Phil. Bds., pt. 1, 1909, p. 388.

Dasylophus superciliosus (Dumont)

Phænicophaus superciliosus "Cuv." Dumont, Dict. Sci. Nat., éd. Levrault, **28,** 1823, p. 451. (Philippines.)

Northern Philippine Islands: Luzon, Polillo, Catanduanes, Marinduque.

[1] Replaces *Phoenicophaes microrhinus* Berlepsch, 1895.

[2] Replaces Phoenicophaës [*recte* Phoenicophaus] Vieillot of Sharpe's Handlist and most authors.

[3] The type of Phoenicophaus Vieillot, Analyse, 1816, p. 27 is *Cuculus pyrrhocephalus* Gmelin *i.e.* Pennant, by monotypy. Phaenicophaeus Stephens as originally constituted contained three species: — *Cuculus pyrrhocephalus* Gmelin, *i.e.* Pennant, *Ph. leucogaster* Stephens [= *Cuculus pyrrhocephalus* Pennant], and *Ph. tricolor* Stephens [= *Cuculus curvirostris* Shaw]. I cannot find that Phaenicophaeus Stephens has ever had a type designated; I therefore designate *Cuculus pyrrhocephalus* Gmelin [= *Cuculus pyrrhocephalus* Pennant] as such.

Genus **LEPIDOGRAMMUS** Reichenbach

Lepidogrammus Reichenbach, Av. Syst. Nat., 1849, pl. xlvii. Figure of generic details, no species included. Type, by subsequent designation, *Phoenicophaus cumingi* Fraser (Bonaparte, Consp. Vol. Zygod., 1854, p. 5.)[1]

cf. McGregor, Man. Phil. Bds., pt. 1, 1909, p. 388–389.

Lepidogrammus cumingi (Fraser)

Phœnicophaus Cumingi Fraser, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1839, p. 112. (Luzon, Philippine Islands.)

Confined to the islands of Luzon and Marinduque, Philippine Islands.

Subfamily **CROTOPHAGINAE**

Genus **CROTOPHAGA** Linné

Crotophaga Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, 1758, p. 105. Type, by monotypy, *Crotophaga ani* Linné.

cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 7, 1916, p. 90–102.

Crotophaga major Gmelin

Crotophaga major Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1**, pt. 1, 1788, p. 363. (Cayenne.)

Crotophaga major ivahensis Stolzmann, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polon. Hist. Nat., **5**, 1926, p. 135. (Salto de Ubá, Rio Ivahy, Paraná, Brazil.)[2]

Eastern Panama south over the greater part of tropical South America east of the Andes to northern Argentina; casually to La Rioja and Buenos Aires; Trinidad.

Crotophaga ani Linné

Crotophaga Ani Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, 1758, p. 105. (America, Africa = Jamaica.)

Bahama Islands; Greater and Lesser Antilles; islands of Holbox, Cozumél and Ruatán; Corn Islands; Swan Island; Panama; Pearl Islands; Margarita Island; Trinidad; South America south on the west coast to Ecuador, east of the Andes to western and northern Argentina (La Rioja and Chaco), Paràguay and Rio Grande do Sul.

Crotophaga sulcirostris pallidula Bangs and Penard

Crotophaga sulcirostris pallidula Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **64**, 1921, p. 365. (San José del Cabo, Lower California.)

Lowlands of the Cape district of Lower California.

[1] See Opinion 46, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

[2] Perhaps a valid race, but founded on insufficient material with no attempt to work out the distribution.

Crotophaga sulcirostris sulcirostris Swainson

Crotophaga sulcirostris Swainson, Philos. Mag. (n.s.), **1,** 1827, p. 440. (Temascaltepec, Mexico.)

Tropical zone from southern Sonora on the west and the lower Rio Grande Valley on the east, southward over Mexico, Central America, and northern South America to the coast of Peru on the west and eastward to British Guiana; islands of Holbox, Mujeres and Cozumél off Yucatan; Curaçao; Trinidad.

Genus **GUIRA** Lesson

Guira Lesson, Traité d'Orn., livr. 2, 1830, p. 149. Type, by monotypy and tautonymy, *Cuculus guira* Latham *i.e.* Gmelin.

cf. Shelley, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **19,** 1891, p. 433–434.

Guira guira (Gmelin)

Cuculus Guira Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1,** pt. 1, 1788, p. 414. (Brazil.)

Southeastern Bolivia, southern Matto Grosso and islands at the mouth of the Amazon, southward over all eastern Brazil to Argentina (Mendoza and Bahia Blanca) and Uruguay. Erroneously recorded from Chile.[1]

Subfamily **NEOMORPHINAE**

Genus **TAPERA** Thunberg[2]

Tapera Thunberg, Götheborgs Kongl. Wett. och Witt. Samh. Nya Handl., **3,** 1819, p. 1. Type, by monotypy, *Tapera brasiliensis* Thunberg = *Cuculus naevius* Linné.

cf. Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **62,** 1918, p. 50.
Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 2, no. 2, 1919, p. 349–350.
Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 7, 1916, p. 66–70.

Tapera naevia excellens (Sclater)

Diplopterus excellens Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1857 (1858), p. 229. (Southern Mexico.)

Diplopterus mexicanus "Verr. MS." Sclater, *t.c.*, p. 230. (Mentioned as the manuscript name proposed by J. Verreaux but rejected by Sclater on account of *Dromococcyx mexicanus* Bonaparte.)

Southeastern Mexico from Vera Cruz and Oaxaca southward over western Central America to the Canal Zone.

Tapera naevia naevia (Linné)

Cuculus nævius Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,** 1766, p. 170. (Cayenne.)

[1] See Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **19,** 1932, p. 253.
[2] Replaces Diplopterus Boie, 1826, of Sharpe's Hand-list.

Tapera brasiliensis Thunberg, Götheborgs Kongl. Wett. och Witt. Samh. Nya Handl., **3,** 1819, p. 1. (Brazil.)[1]

Northern South America south to western Ecuador, northern Peru, the lower Rio Madeira, Goyaz and Bahia; Margarita Island; Trinidad.

Tapera naevia chochi (Vieillot)

Coccyzus chochi Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., **8,** 1817, p. 272. (Paraguay.)

Southern Brazil from central Matto Grosso (probably also adjacent portions of Bolivia) and São Paulo south to northern Argentina as far as the provinces of La Rioja, Córdoba and Entre Rios; apparently not recorded from Uruguay.

Genus **MOROCOCCYX** Sclater

Morococcyx Sclater, Cat. Am. Bds., 1862, p. 322. Type, by monotypy, *Coccyzus erythropyga* Lesson.

cf. Griscom, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **64,** 1932, p. 219.
Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 7, 1916, p. 70–74.

Morococcyx erythropygus dilutus van Rossem

Morococcyx erythropygus dilutus van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **51,** 1938, p. 170. (San Blas, Nayarit, Mexico.)

Western Mexico from southern Sinaloa (Mazatlan) south to Colima.

Morococcyx erythropygus simulans van Rossem

Morococcyx erythropygus simulans van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **51,** 1938, p. 170. (Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico.)

State of Guerrero, Mexico.

Morococcyx erythropygus mexicanus Ridgway

Morococcyx erythropygus mexicanus Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **28,** 1915, p. 105. (Juchitán, Oaxaca, Mexico.)

Western portion of the State of Oaxaca eastward to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec (Chivela and Juchitán.)

Morococcyx erythropygus erythropygus (Lesson)

Coccyzus erythropyga Lesson, Rev. Zool., 1842, p. 210. (San Carlos, Central America.)

Arid tropical zone of Central America from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec (Tapanatepec) to northern Costa Rica.

Morococcyx erythropygus macrourus Griscom

Morococcyx erythropygus macrourus Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 414, 1930, p. 2. (Progreso, Guatemala.)

[1] For an account of the types of birds described by Thunberg, *cf.* Lönnberg, Ibis, 1903, p. 238–242.

Guatemala, in the arid portion of the Motagua Valley from Gualan to Progreso. Not to be distinguished with certainty in every case from *M. e. erythropygus.*

Genus **DROMOCOCCYX** Wied

Dromococcyx Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., **4,** 1832, p. 351. Type, by monotypy, *Macropus phasianellus* Spix.

Geophilus Bertoni, An. Cient. Paraguayos (1), no. 1, 1901, p. 43. Type, by monotypy, *Geophilus jasijatere* Bertoni = *Macropus phasianellus* Spix.

cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 7, 1916, p. 85–90.
van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **77,** 1934, p. 391.

Dromococcyx phasianellus rufigularis Lawrence

Dromococcyx rufigularis Lawrence, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 233. (Guatemala.)

Southeastern Mexico from Vera Cruz, Oaxaca and Yucatan south over tropical Central America to Colombia.

Dromococcyx phasianellus phasianellus (Spix)

Macropus phasianellus Spix, Av. Bras., **1,** 1824, p. 53, pl. 42. (Tonantins, Brazil.)

Geophilus jasijatere Bertoni, An. Cient. Paraguayos (1), no. 1, 1901, p. 43. (Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay.)

South America, where recorded from Bolivia, and Brazil south of the Amazon from the Rio Madeira to the Rio Parnahyba, south to Matto Grosso and Rio Grande do Sul; Paraguay; recorded also from north of the Amazon from Barra do Rio Negro, Brazil, and from San Esteban, Venezuela.

Dromococcyx pavoninus Pelzeln

Dromococcyx pavoninus "Natterer" Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., Abth. 3, 1870, p. 270. (Araguay, Engenho do Gama and Arimani, Brazil.)

Dromococcyx pavonicus "Pelz.," Dabbene, An. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires (3), **11,** 1910, p. 425. (*Lapsus.*)

Distribution not thoroughly worked out, but recorded from the Guianas, eastern Ecuador, Peru, and Brazil from the Rio Branco and Rio Negro south to Matto Grosso, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro; Paraguay; Misiones.

Genus **GEOCOCCYX** Wagler

Geococcyx Wagler, Isis von Oken, 1831, col. 524. Type, by monotypy, *Geococcyx variegata* Wagler = *Saurothera californiana* Lesson.

cf. Moore, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **7,** 1934, p. 457–467.
Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, 1916, pt. 7, p. 74–83.

Geococcyx californiana (Lesson)

Saurothera californiana Lesson, Compl. Oeuvres Buffon,[1] **6,** 1829, p. 420. (California.)

Southern portions of the western United States from the upper Sacramento Valley in California, southern Utah, Colorado and southwestern Kansas, eastward to the Gulf coast of Texas, south to Lower California and over the Mexican tableland to Michoacan, Puebla and Vera Cruz.

Geococcyx velox melanchima Moore

Geococcyx velox melanchima Moore, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **7,** 1934, p. 459. (Guirocoba, Sonora.)

Arid tropical zone of western Mexico from southern Sonora to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Geococcyx velox velox (Wagner)

Cuculus velox Wagner, Gelehr. Anz., München, **3,** 1836, col. 96. (Mexico = outskirts of Mexico City.)

East-central Mexico in states of Mexico and Vera Cruz. This, or some other race also occurs in states of Michoacan, Morelos and Puebla.

Geococcyx velox affinis Hartlaub

Geococcyx affinis Hartlaub, Rev. Zool., 1844, p. 215. (Guatemala.)

Arid subtropical zone of El Salvador and western Guatemala; birds from Chiapas are probably of this form.

Geococcyx velox pallidus Carriker and de Schauensee

Geococcyx velox pallidus Carriker and de Schauensee, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **87,** 1935, p. 426. (Gualan, Motagua Valley, Guatemala.)

Semi-arid lowlands of Yucatan and eastern Guatemala.

Geococcyx velox longisignum Moore

Geococcyx velox longisignum Moore, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **7,** 1934, p. 464. (Comayabuela, Honduras.)

Honduras and northern Nicaragua; chiefly in the arid interior above 3000 feet.

Genus **NEOMORPHUS** Gloger

Neomorphus Gloger, Froriep's Notizen, **16,** 1827, col. 278, note. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Coccyzus geoffroyi* Temminck.

cf. Chapman, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 332, 1928, p. 5–7.
Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 2, no. 2, 1919, p. 347–348.
Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 7, 1916, p. 83–85.
Shelley, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **19,** 1891, p. 415–419.

[1] Title cited by Sherborn as "H. N. Mamm. Ois. depuis 1788."

Neomorphus geoffroyi salvini Sclater

Neomorphus salvini Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 60, pl. 5. (Veraguas, Panama.)

Tropical zone of Central America from Nicaragua to Panama, extending down the Pacific coast of Colombia.

Neomorphus geoffroyi aequatorialis Chapman

Neomorphus salvini æquatorialis Chapman, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 67, 1923, p. 5. (Huilca, 4000 feet, eastern slope of the Eastern Andes, west of Macas, Ecuador.)

Tropical zone of eastern Ecuador.

Neomorphus geoffroyi australis Carriker

Neomorphus geoffroyi australis Carriker, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **87**, 1935, p. 316. (Huanay, 1500 feet, Rio Mapiri, Dept. La Paz, Bolivia.)

Northwestern Bolivia in Dept. of La Paz. Birds intermediate between this form and typical *geoffroyi* are recorded from Huacamayo, Dept. of Puno, Peru. (Carriker, *loc. cit.*)

Neomorphus geoffroyi geoffroyi (Temminck)

Coccyzus geoffroyi Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 2, 1820, pl. 7. (No locality; Bahia suggested as type locality by Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **12**, 1905, p. 298; since the original description and plate do not agree with Bahia specimens, I designate the vicinity of the city of Pará, Brazil, as type locality.)

Brazil south of the Amazon; recorded from the Rio Madeira (Calamá and Maruins), Rio Tocantins, region about Pará, and northwestern Maranhão (Tury-assú).

Neomorphus geoffroyi dulcis Snethlage

Neomorphus dulcis Snethlage, Orn. Monatsb., **35**, 1927, p. 80. (Lagôa Juparaná, Fazenda Santa Ana, Espirito Santo, Brazil.)

Eastern Brazil in states of Bahia (Rio Jagoaripe, Rio Belmonte, Serra do Palhão, Rio Gongogy), Espirito Santo, Minas Geraës (Rio Matipós) and Rio de Janeiro (Cantagallo).[1]

Neomorphus squamiger Todd

Neomorphus squamiger Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **38**, 1925, p. 112. (Colonia do Mojuy, Santarem, Brazil.)

Known only from the lower Rio Tapajóz in central Brazil (Santarem, Tauary, Boim.)[2]

[1] Deville, Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2), **3**, 1851, p. 212, records some form of *N. geoffroyi* from the Rio Araguaya, Goyaz.

[2] This form is probably conspecific with *N. geoffroyi*, but the distribution of both *squamiger* and *geoffroyi* on the southern affluents of the Amazon in

Neomorphus radiolosus Sclater and Salvin

Neomorphus radiolosus Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1878, p. 439, pl. 27. ("Intaj" *i.e.* Intac, Ecuador.)

Northwestern Ecuador.

Neomorphus rufipennis rufipennis (G. R. Gray)

Cultrides rufipennis G. R. Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1849, p. 63, pl. 10. ("Supposed to be a native of Mexico," error = lower Orinoco River, Venezuela.)

Region of the lower Orinoco River in Venezuela.

Neomorphus rufipennis nigrogularis Chapman

Neomorphus nigrogularis Chapman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33**, 1914, p. 194. (Foot of Mt. Duida, 700 feet, Venezuela.)

British Guiana and the upper Orinoco River in Venezuela and extreme northern Brazil in the Rio Branco region.

Neomorphus pucheranii pucheranii (Deville)

Cultrides Pucheranii Deville, Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2), **3**, 1851, p. 211. ("L'Ucayale et l'Amazone" = Rio Yaguas, Peru.)[1]

Neomorphus napensis Chapman, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 332, 1928, p. 5. (Junction of the Rio Curaray with the Rio Napo, Ecuador.)

Amazonian Ecuador and Peru north of the Amazon, eastward to western Brazil on the north bank of the Solimoës.

Brazil is so imperfectly known, that it is perhaps safer to regard it as a distinct species for the present.

[1] *Neomorphus pucheranii* was named from two specimens taken on Castelnau's expedition; both cotypes were figured in "Anim. Nouv. ou rare rec. . . . dans L'Amér. du Sud" Ois. 1855, pls. 6 and 7. Pl. 6 represents the bird later named *lepidophanes* by Todd and believed by Deville to be the adult, while pl. 7 is the type of bird that Chapman called *napensis*, which Deville thought represented the "jeune âge." Thus *pucheranii* is a composite, the two cotypes representing distinct subspecies. It therefore becomes necessary to restrict the name *pucheranii* to one or the other. Dr. Hellmayr, who kindly gave me considerable information on the two cotypes, which are still in the Paris Museum, is of the opinion that the name should be fixed onto the specimen which was supposed to represent the adult; such a course would result in the subspecies being called *N. p. pucheranii* and *N. p. napensis* with *lepidophanes* becoming a synonym of the former. It would seem to me however that Todd was the first to discover that there was a second form closely allied to *pucheranii* in upper Amazonia and that he is entitled to be called the first reviser since in describing *lepidophanes* he distinctly states "this species finds its nearest ally in *N. pucheranii* (Deville) of upper Amazonia." Now according to Hellmayr (*in litt.*) the "jeune âge" specimen that I consider represents *pucheranii* under the first reviser rule came from Santa Maria, Peru (*i.e.* Santa Maria de las Yaguas on the Rio Yaguas, a southern tributary of the Putumayo) and therefore I designate the Rio Yaguas as the type locality of *Cultrides pucheranii* Deville.

Neomorphus pucheranii lepidophanes Todd

Neomorphus lepidophanes Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **38,** 1925, p. 112. (Nova Olinda, Rio Purús, Brazil.)

Amazonian Peru and Brazil, south of the Amazon, from the Ucayali to the left bank of the Purús.

Genus **CARPOCOCCYX** G. R. Gray

Calobates Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 91, 1832, pl. 538. Type, by monotypy, *Calobates radiceus* Temminck. Not Calobates Kaup, 1829.

Carpococcyx G. R. Gray, List Gen. Bds., 1840, p. 56. New name for Calobates Temminck, not of Kaup.[1]

cf. Delacour and Jabouille, Ois. Indochine Franç., **2,** 1831, p. 190–191.
Shelley, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **19,** 1891, p. 414–415.

Carpococcyx radiceus radiceus (Temminck)

Calobates radiceus[2] Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 91, 1832, pl. 538. (Pontianak district, western Borneo.)

Borneo.

Carpococcyx radiceus viridis Salvadori

Carpococcyx viridis Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **14,** 1879, p. 187. (Mt. Singalan, eastern Sumatra.)

Sumatra.

Carpococcyx renauldi Oustalet

Carpococcyx Renauldi Oustalet, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **2,** 1896, p. 314. (Province of Quang-tri, Annam.)

Southern and eastern Siam; all French Indochina except Tonkin.

Subfamily **COUINAE**

Genus **COUA** Schinz[3]

Coua Schinz, Das Thierreich, **1,** 1821, p. 661. Type, by monotypy, *Cuculus madagascariensis* Gmelin = *Cuculus gigas* Boddaert.[4]

cf. Delacour, L'Ois. et Rev. Franç. d'Orn. (n.s.), **2,** 1932, p. 45–48; 85.
Sclater, Syst. Av. Ethiop., pt. 1, 1924, p. 188–189.
Shelley, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **19,** 1891, p. 405–413.

[1] Gray renamed Calobates Temminck because it was "similar to a word used in entomology"; he overlooked Calobates Kaup, apparently having in mind only Calobata Meigen, 1803, Diptera.

[2] This is the original spelling; Temminck wrote it *radiatus* in Tabl. Méth., 1838, p. 53, and the latter name is often used.

[3] Includes Cochlothraustes Cabanis and Heine.

[4] While sometimes credited to Cuvier, Règne Anim., 1816, p. 425, this genus was employed by him only in the vernacular, "les Couas"; Coua Oken, 1817, is a *nomen nudum.*

Coua delalandei (Temminck)

Coccycus [sic] *Delalandei* Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 74, 1827, pl. 440. (Madagascar.)

Formerly occurred on the island of Sainte Marie and opposite mainland of eastern Madagascar, probably from the head of Antongil Bay southward to Tamatave. Now extirpated on the former island and said to be confined only to a few patches of forest between Fito and Maroantsetra.[1]

Coua gigas (Boddaert)

Cuculus gigas Boddaert, Table Pl. enlum., 1783, pl. 50. (Madagascar, based on Daubenton, Pl. enlum., no. 815.)

Western and southern Madagascar from Bombetoke Bay to the Mandrare River.

Coua coquereli Grandidier

Coua Coquereli Grandidier, Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2), **19,** 1867, p. 86, 391. (Morondava, Madagascar.)

Western Madagascar from Port Radama south to Saint Augustin Bay.

Coua serriana Pucheran

Coua Serriana Pucheran, Rev. Zool., 1845, p. 51. (Madagascar.)

Forests of northeastern Madagascar from Sambava south to the Sianaka Forest.

Coua reynaudii Pucheran

Coua Reynaudii Pucheran, Rev. Zool., 1845, p. 51. (Madagascar.)

Forests of northwestern and eastern Madagascar from Maromandia on the northwest coast to Manombo on the southeast.

Coua cursor Grandidier

Coua cursor Grandidier, Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2), **19,** 1867, p. 86, 391. (Cape Sainte Marie and Machikora, Madagascar.)

Arid portions of southwestern Madagascar from Lake Iotry to Cape Sainte Marie.

Coua ruficeps ruficeps G. R. Gray

Coua ruficeps G. R. Gray, Gen. Bds., **2,** 1846, p. [454], col. pl. CXV. (Madagascar and the eastern side of Africa.)

Northwestern Madagascar from the Betsiboka River (perhaps from Narinda Bay) southwestward to the Manambao River.

[1] Lavauden, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat., Paris (2), **4,** 1932, p. 639-640. Lavauden's information however was obtained from native hunters and he himself never examined a specimen nor saw one alive.

Coua ruficeps olivaceiceps (Sharpe)

Sericosomus olivaceiceps Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873, p. 615. (Southwestern Madagascar.)

Southwestern Madagascar, south of the range of *C. r. ruficeps*, to Ampotaka.

Coua cristata cristata (Linné)

Cuculus cristatus Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, 1766, p. 171. (Madagascar.)

Northern and eastern Madagascar, southward on the west coast to the region opposite Nosy Bé (intergrading with *C. c. dumonti* in the region about Narinda Bay), and on the east coast to Farafangana.

Coua cristata dumonti Delacour

Coua cristata dumonti Delacour, Ois. et Rev. Franç. d'Orn. (n.s.), **1**, 1931, p. 475. (Tsiandro, Antzingy, Madagascar.)

Western Madagascar from Majunga to Morondava.

Coua cristata pyropyga Grandidier

Coua pyropyga Grandidier, Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2), **19**, 1867, p. 86, 392. (Southwestern coast of Madagascar.)

Southwestern Madagascar from south of Morondava to Cape Sainte Marie.

Coua verreauxi Grandidier

Coua Verreauxi Grandidier, Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2), **19**, 1867, p. 86, 417. (Cape Sainte Marie, Madagascar.)

Sandy deserts of southwestern Madagascar from Tulear to Cape Sainte Marie.

Coua caerulea (Linné)

Cuculus cæruleus Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1**, 1766, p. 171. (Madagascar.)

Forests of northwestern and eastern Madagascar from Anorontsanga and Maromandia to Manombo.

Subfamily CENTROPODINAE

Genus CENTROPUS Illiger

Centropus Illiger, Prodromus, 1811, p. 205. Type, by subsequent designation, *Cuculus aegyptius* Gmelin. (G. R. Gray, List Gen. Bds., 1840, p. 56.)

Megacentropus Roberts, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8**, 1922, p. 220. Type, by original designation, *Centropus cupreicaudus* Reichenow.

Grillia Roberts, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8**, 1922, p. 220. Type, by original designation and virtual tautonymy, *Centropus grillii* Hartlaub.[1]

[1] The dismemberment of the genus Centropus appears to be inadvisable;

cf. Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. Ind., ed. 2, Bds., **4,** 1927, p. 189–195; **7,** 1930, p. 337–338.
Bannerman, Bds. Trop. W. Afr., **3,** 1933, p. 120–134.
Bowen, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **83,** 1931, p. 33–35 (races of *superciliosus*).
Friedmann, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 153, 1930, p. 276–285 (races of *monachus* and *superciliosus*).
C. Grant, Ibis, 1915, p. 419–428 (review of African species).
Hartert, Nov. Zool., **32,** 1925, p. 152–153 (types in Tring).
McGregor, Man. Phil. Bds., pt. 1, 1909, p. 380–386.
Meyer and Wiglesworth, Bds. Celebes, **1,** 1898, p. 213–225.
Shelley, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **19,** 1891, p. 331–367.
Stresemann, Nov. Zool., **19,** 1912, p. 336–339 (review of *bengalensis*); **20,** 1913, p. 321–324 (review of *sinensis*).
van Someren, Nov. Zool., **37,** 1932, p. 274–275.

Centropus milo albidiventris Rothschild

Centropus albidiventris Rothschild, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **14,** 1904, p. 59. (Gizo, Solomon Islands.)

Solomon Islands: Vella Lavella, Kulambangra, Gizo and Rendova.

Centropus milo milo Gould

Centropus Milo Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856, p. 136. (Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands.)

Solomon Islands: Florida and Guadalcanar.

Centropus goliath Bonaparte

Centropus goliath "Forsten" Bonaparte, Consp. Av., **1,** 1850, p. 108. (Halmahera.)

Northern Moluccas: Halmahera, Batjan, Obi; Ternate (?).

Centropus violaceus Quoy and Gaimard

Centropus violaceus Quoy and Gaimard, Voy. 'Astrolabe,' Zool., **1,** 1830, p. 229; Atlas, Ois., pl. 19. (Carteret Harbor, New Ireland.)

New Ireland and New Britain.

Centropus menbeki menbeki Lesson and Garnot

Centropus Menbeki Lesson and Garnot, Voy. 'Coquille,' Atlas, 1828, pl. 33; Zool., **1,** livr. 13, 1829, p. 600.[1] (New Guinea = Dorey [now Manokwari].)

Western Papuan Islands: Batanta, Salawati, Misol; all of New Guinea.

additional synonyms are Polophilus Leach, 1814, Corydonyx Vieillot, 1816, Nesocentor Cabanis and Heine, 1863, Centrococcyx Cabanis and Heine, 1863, Pyrrhocentor Cabanis and Heine, 1863.

[1] The specific name is spelled *menebiki* in the text, and *menebikii* on the table of plates accompanying the Atlas.

Centropus menbeki jobiensis Stresemann and Paludan

Centropus menbeki jobiensis Stresemann and Paludan, Nov. Zool., **38,** 1932, p. 236. (Jobi.)

Confined to the Island of Jobi.

Centropus menbeki aruensis (Salvadori)

Nesocentor aruensis Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **12,** 1878, p. 317. (Aru Islands.)

Aru Islands.

Centropus ateralbus Lesson

Centropus ateralbus Lesson, Bull. Univ. Sci. Industr., **8,** sect. 2 (Bull. Sci. Nat. Geol.), 1826, p. 113. (New Ireland.)

New Ireland and New Britain.

Centropus chalybeus (Salvadori)

Nesocentor chalybeus Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7,** 1875, p. 915. (Misori.)

Islands of Biak (formerly called Misori) and Numfor (?).

Centropus phasianinus propinquus Mayr

Centropus phasianinus propinquus Mayr, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 939, 1937, p. 4. (Ifar, Sentani Lake, New Guinea.)

Probably inhabits the entire coast of northern New Guinea between the Mamberano River and Astrolabe Bay.

Centropus phasianinus nigricans (Salvadori)

Polophilus nigricans Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **9,** 1876, p. 17. (Yule Island and Naiabui, New Guinea.)

Southern coast of southeastern New Guinea; Yule Island.

Centropus phasianinus obscuratus Mayr

Centropus phasianinus obscuratus Mayr, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 939, 1937, p. 4. (Fergusson Island.)

Goodenough and Fergusson Islands, and possibly the north coast of southeastern New Guinea.

Centropus phasianinus thierfelderi Stresemann

Centropus phasianus [sic] *thierfelderi* Stresemann, Orn. Monatsb., **35,** 1927, p. 111. (Merauke, New Guinea.)

Southern New Guinea.

Centropus phasianinus phasianinus (Latham)

Cuculus phasianinus Latham, Index Orn., Suppl., 1801, p. xxx. (New Holland, restricted to New South Wales by Gould, *infra.*)

Polophilus phasianinus yorki Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **3**, 1916, p. 58. (Cape York, Queensland.)

Eastern Australia from northern Queensland to northern New South Wales.

Centropus phasianinus macrourus Gould

Centropus macrourus Gould, Bds. Austr., pt. 29, 1847, text to pl. [2] = **4**, pl. 92 of bound volume. (Port Essington.)

Centropus melanurus Gould, Bds. Austr., pt. 29, 1847, text to pl. [2] = **4**, pl. 92 of bound volume. (Northwestern Australia.)

Polophilus phasianinus keatsi Ashby, South Austr. Orn., **2**, 1915, p. 72. (Port Keats, Northern Territory.)

Polophilus phasianinus melvillensis Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7**, 1919, p. 391. (Melville Island.)

?*Polophilus phasianinus highami* Mathews, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **43**, 1922, p. 13. (Ashburton River, Mid-West Australia.)

Northern and Mid-West Australia.

Centropus spilopterus G. R. Gray

Centropus spilopterus G. R. Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, p. 184. (Kei Islands.)

Kei Islands.

Centropus bernsteini manam Mayr

Centropus bernsteini manam Mayr, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 939, 1937, p. 3. (Vulcan Island, New Guinea.)

Confined to Vulcan Island.

Centropus bernsteini bernsteini Schlegel

Centropus Bernsteini Schlegel, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk., **3**, 1866, p. 251. (Salawati and the opposite coast of New Guinea = New Guinea; the species is not known to occur on Salawati.)

New Guinea east to Simbang and the Sattelberg.

Centropus chlororhynchus Blyth

Centropus chlororhynchus Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **18**, pt. 2, 1849, p. 805. (Ceylon.)

Humid forests of the southwestern hill region of Ceylon up to 2500 feet.[1]

Centropus rectunguis Strickland

Centropus rectunguis Strickland, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1846 (1847), p. 104. (Malacca.)

Malay States, Sumatra, Borneo.

[1] This species seems to have no near relatives; in spite of its very different coloration it appears to be structurally closer to *C. andamanensis* than to any other representatives of the genus.

Centropus steerii Bourns and Worcester

Centropus steerii Bourns and Worcester, Occ. Papers Minnesota Acad. Nat. Sci., **1**, 1894, p. 14. (Mindoro, Philippine Islands.)

Confined to the Island of Mindoro, Philippines.

Centropus sinensis parroti Stresemann

Centropus sinensis parroti Stresemann, Nov. Zool., **20**, 1913, p. 323. (Ceylon.)

Indian Peninsula, south of the range of the next race; Ceylon.

Centropus sinensis sinensis (Stephens)

Polophilus sinensis Stephens, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., **9**, pt. 1, 1815, p. 51. ("Said to inhabit China" = Ning Po, China, by designation of Stresemann, *antea*, p. 321.)

Northern India from Sind and Kashmir eastward through the lower Himalayas (up to 7000 feet), Assam, southern China (in provinces of Kwangsi, Chekiang and Fukien), south to central India (United Provinces and valley of the Ganges) and the Brahmaputra; boundary between this race and the next not exactly determined; birds from the hill districts of Manipur are referable to *C. s. sinensis.*

Centropus sinensis intermedius (Hume)

Centrococcyx intermedius A. O. H. [= Hume], Stray Feath., **1**, 1873, p. 454, in text. (Dhoon, Dacca and Thayetmyo.)

Tipperah, Cachar, Burma north to the Chin Hills, and southern Yunnan, south to Peninsular Siam and all of French Indochina; Hainan.

Centropus sinensis eurycercus Blyth

Centropus eurycercus "Hay" Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **14**, pt. 2, 1845, p. 551. (Malacca.)

Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Nias, Siberut, Borneo, North Natuna Islands; the birds recorded as *C. s. bubutus* from Balabac, Palawan and Cagayan Sulu, in the Philippine Islands, may be referable here.

Centropus sinensis bubutus Horsfield

Centropus Bubutus Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13**, pt. 1, 1821, p. 180. (Java.)

Java and Bali.

Centropus sinensis anonymous Stresemann

Centropus sinensis anonymous Stresemann, Nov. Zool., **20**, 1913, p. 323. (Tawi Tawi, Philippine Islands.)

Philippine Islands: Basilan, Jolo, Tawi Tawi.

Centropus sinensis kangeanensis Vorderman

Centropus kangeanensis Vorderman, Natuurk. Tijdschr. Nederl.-Indië, **52,** 1893, p. 190. (Kangean Islands.)

Kangean Islands.

Centropus (sinensis) andamanensis Beavan

Centropus andamanensis "Tytler" Beavan, Ibis, 1867, p. 321. (Andaman Islands.)

Great and Little Coco Islands; Andaman Islands.

Centropus nigrorufus (Cuvier)[1]

Cuculus nigrorufus Cuvier, Règne Anim., **1,** 1817 (1816), p. 426, note. (Java. Based entirely on Levaillant, p. 220.)

Sumatra and Java.

Centropus viridis viridis (Scopoli)

Cuculus viridis Scopoli, Del. Flor. et Faun. Insubr., fasc. 2, 1786, p. 89. (Antigua, Panay, Philippine Islands, *ex* Sonnerat.)

Philippine Islands generally.

Centropus viridis carpenteri Mearns

Centropus carpenteri Mearns, Phil. Journ. Sci., **2,** sec. A., 1907, p. 356. (Foothills of Mt. Irada, Batan Island, Philippines.)

Confined to the Island of Batan, Philippines.

Centropus viridis mindorensis (Steere)

Centrococcyx Mindorensis Steere, List Bds. Mamms. Steere Exped., 1890, p. 12. (No locality = Calapan, Mindoro, Philippine Islands.)

Recorded only from the islands of Mindoro and Semirara, Philippines.

Centropus toulou toulou (P. L. S. Müller)

Cuculus Toulou P. L. S. Müller, Natursyst., Suppl., 1776, p. 90. (Madagascar.)

Madagascar.

Centropus toulou insularis Ridgway

Centropus insularis Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **17,** 1894, p. 373. (Aldabra Island.)

Confined to Aldabra Island.

Centropus toulou assumptionis Nicoll

Centropus assumptionis Nicoll, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **16,** 1906, p. 105. (Assumption Island.)

Confined to Assumption Island.

[1] Replaces *Centropus purpureus* Shelley of Sharpe's Hand-list.

Centropus bengalensis bengalensis (Gmelin)

Cuculus bengalensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1,** pt. 1, 1788, p. 412. (Bengal.)

India from Kanara and Bihar southward, Bengal, Assam, Burma and southern Yunnan, south to Tenasserim, Siam and all French Indochina; Island of Hainan.

Centropus bengalensis lignator Swinhoe

Centropus lignator Swinhoe, Ibis, 1861, p. 48. (Kelung on Formosa; Amoy; Hongkong.)

Centropus bengalensis takatsukasai Momiyama, Bull. Biogeogr. Soc. Japan, **2,** 1932, p. 276. (Imourod, Botel Tobago.)

Southeastern China in provinces of Kwangsi, Kwangtung and Fukien; islands of Formosa and Botel Tobago. Very close to *C. b. bengalensis.*

Centropus bengalensis javanensis (Dumont)

Cuculus javanensis Dumont, Dict. Sci. Nat., éd. Levrault, **11,** 1818, p. 144. (Java.)[1]

Malay Peninsula, Rhio Archipelago, Sumatra, Banka, Java, Bali, Billiton, Borneo, Natuna Islands, Philippine Islands generally (including Palawan and the Sulu Archipelago).

Centropus bengalensis sarasinorum Stresemann

Centropus bengalensis sarasinorum Stresemann, Nov. Zool., **19,** 1912, p. 338. (Lesser Sunda Islands and Celebes.)[2]

Talaut Islands, Sangir Islands, Siao, Celebes, Tukang besi Islands, Kalao, Djampea, Kalaotuah, Madu, Lombok, Sumbawa, Sumba, Flores, Pantar, Alor, Savu, Timor, Wetar, Kisar, Roma, Leti, Moa.

Centropus bengalensis medius Bonaparte

Centropus medius "Müll." Bonaparte, Consp. Av., **1,** 1850, p. 108. (Amboina; Java, restricted to Amboina by Stresemann, *antea,* p. 339.)

Moluccas: Morotai, Halmahera, Ternate, Tidore, Batjan, Obi, Buru, Ceram and Amboina.

Centropus grillii grillii Hartlaub

Centropus Grillii Hartlaub, Journ. f. Orn., **9,** 1861, p. 13. (Gaboon.)[3]

Centropus thierryi Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **7,** 1899, p. 190. (Mangu, Togoland.)

[1] The specific name has been almost universally written *javanicus.*

[2] Hartert, 1925, p. 152 designates an adult ♀ from Kalidupa Island as the type; no holotype was mentioned in the original description but a large series was listed from nearly all the islands included in the range given; these specimens therefore all rank as cotypes and Hartert's designation of a type amounts to a restriction of type locality.

[3] Replaces *Centropus nigrorufus* of authors (not *Cuculus nigrorufus* Cuvier), of Sharpe's Hand-list; *cf.* Neumann, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **12,** 1902, p. 74–75.

Portuguese Guinea, Lake Chad, Bahr el Ghazal and Kenya Colony, south to Gold Coast Colony, southern Nigeria, Gaboon, Belgian Congo and Nyasaland.

Centropus grillii caeruleiceps Neumann

Centropus grilli caeruleiceps Neumann, Journ. f. Orn., **52,** 1904, p. 380. (Lake Abaya.)

Lake region of southern Ethiopia.

Centropus grillii wahlbergi C. Grant

Centropus grillii wahlbergi C. Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **35,** 1915, p. 99. (Umslango, Port Natal.)

Natal; birds recorded from western parts of the Transvaal are probably referable here.

Centropus epomidis Bonaparte

Centropus epomidis "Temm." Bonaparte, Consp. Av., **1,** 1850, p. 107. (Guinea.)

Gold Coast and Southern Nigeria.

Centropus leucogaster leucogaster (Leach)

Polophilus leucogaster Leach, Zool. Misc., **1,** 1814, p. 117, pl. 52. (New Holland, error = Gold Coast Colony.)

Centropus leucogaster var. *chalybeiceps* Reichenow, Vög. Afr., **2,** pt. 1, 1902, p. 69. (Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Gold Coast.)

Sierra Leone to Nigeria.

Centropus leucogaster efulenensis Sharpe

Centropus efulenensis Sharpe, Ibis, 1904, p. 615. (Efulen, Cameroon.)

Western Cameroon and Gaboon.

Centropus leucogaster neumanni Alexander

Centropus neumanni Alexander, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **21,** 1908, p. 78. (Angu, Uelle district, Belgian Congo.)

Known only from the Uelle River and the Ituri district of the Belgian Congo. Perhaps not different from *C. l. efulenensis.*

Centropus anselli Sharpe

Centropus anselli Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1874, p. 204, pl. 33, f. 1. (Danger River, Gaboon.)

Southern Cameroon south to the Loango Coast and eastward in the forests of the lower and central Congo as far as Isangi.

Centropus monachus occidentalis Neumann

Centropus monachus occidentalis Neumann, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **21,** 1908, p. 77. (Ombrokua (Ugoma), Ogowe River, Gaboon.)

Gold Coast eastward through southern Nigeria and the Ubangi-Shari to the southwestern side of the Nile-Congo divide.

Centropus monachus angolensis Neumann

Centropus monachus angolensis Neumann, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **21,** 1908, p. 77. (Canhoca, northern Angola.)

Northern Angola.

Centropus monachus fischeri Reichenow

Centropus Fischeri Reichenow, Journ. f. Orn., **35,** 1887, p. 57. (Niakatshi and Kiniamongo, east of Lake Victoria.)

Centropus monachus var. *nigrodorsalis* Reichenow, Vög. Afr., **2,** pt. 1, 1902, p. 63. (Bussisi [south end of Lake Victoria].)

Centropus heuglini Neumann, in Koenig's Reise nach dem Sudan, etc., Verh. V. Int. Orn.-Kongr. Berlin 1910, 1911, p. 504, pl. 1. (Bahr el Ghazal.)

Upper Nile Valley in the Sudan and Uganda, east to the Abyssinian Escarpment and the Rift Valley, south to the Nile-Congo divide and Lake Victoria.

Centropus monachus monachus Rüppell

Centropus monachus Rüppell, Neue Wirbelth., Vög., 1837, p. 57, pl. 21, f. 2. (Kulla, northern Ethiopia.)

Eritrea, Ethiopia and Kenya Colony south to Kikuyu.

Centropus monachus cupreicaudus Reichenow

Centropus cupreicaudus Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **4,** 1896, p. 53. (Okawangoland and Angola.)

Southern Angola and southern Tanganyika Territory, south to Damaraland, Lake Ngami and the upper Zambesi Valley.

Centropus senegalensis aegyptius (Gmelin)

Cuculus ægyptius Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1,** pt. 1, 1788, p. 420. (Egypt.)

Egypt, where locally resident in the Fayum, the lower reaches of the Rosetta Nile and in the Embaba district of Giza Province.

Centropus senegalensis senegalensis (Linné)

Cuculus senegalensis Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 12, **1,** 1766, p. 169. (Senegal.)

Centropus senegalensis tschadensis Reichenow, Journ. f. Orn., **63,** 1915, p. 124. (Lake Chad region.)

Senegal east to the upper Nile Valley, western Uganda and western Tanganyika Territory, extending north to Aïr and Lake Chad, south to the mouth of the Congo, the Kasai and northern Angola; absent from the forest areas.

Centropus senegalensis incertus Granvik

Centropus senegalensis incertus Granvik, Journ. f. Orn., **71,** 1923, Sonderh., p. 78. (Mt. Elgon.)

Region about Mt. Elgon; doubtfully distinct from *senegalensis.*

Centropus senegalensis flecki Reichenow

Centropus flecki Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **1,** 1893, p. 84. (Nukana, on the Okovango River, Bechuanaland.)

Bechuanaland and the upper Zambesi Valley south to the Transvaal and Mashonaland.

Centropus superciliosus loandae C. Grant

Centropus superciliosus loandæ C. Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **35,** 1915, p. 54. (Near N'Dalla Tando, Angola.)

Lower Congo Valley and Angola eastward across the Belgian Congo to Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, northern Rhodesia and northern Nyasaland.

Centropus superciliosus superciliosus Hemprich and Ehrenberg

Centropus superciliosus Hemprich and Ehrenberg, Symb. Phys., Aves, 1833, fol. R., note 3. (Arabia and Ethiopia.)

Centropus meridionalis Madarász, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungar., **12,** 1914, p. 584, note. (East and southern Africa.)

Centropus superciliosus intermedius van Someren, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41,** 1921, p. 125. (Mombasa, Kenya Colony.) Not *Centrococcyx intermedius* Hume which is *Centropus sinensis intermedius* (Hume).

Centropus superciliosus furvus Friedmann, Auk, **43,** 1926, p. 370. New name to replace *Centropus intermedius* van Someren, preoccupied.

Centropus superciliosus niloticus Stolzmann, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polon. Hist. Nat., **3,** 1924, p. 160, pl. 4, f. 1. (Kenissa, White Nile.)

Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somaliland, south through Kenya Colony and eastern Tanganyika Territory; Zanzibar Island; southern Arabia.

Centropus superciliosus sokotrae C. Grant

Centropus superciliosus sokotræ C. Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **35,** 1915, p. 55. (Adho Dimellus, Socotra Island.)

Confined to Socotra Island.

Centropus superciliosus burchellii Swainson [1]

Centropus Burchellii Swainson, Anim. in Menag., 1838 (1837), p. 321. (South Africa, *i.e.* Cape Province.)

[1] The arrangement of races of *superciliosus* adopted here is that proposed by Grant and Mackworth-Praed, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **57,** 1937, p. 90–92. For a criticism of that arrangement *cf.* Roberts, Ostrich, **9,** 1938, p. 109–112.

Centropus fasciipygialis Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **6,** 1898, p. 23. (Quilimane, Lindi and Mozambique.)

Centropus pymi Roberts, Ann. Transv. Mus., **4,** 1914, p. 175. (Draaibosch, Kaffraria.)

Southern Nyasaland and southern Tanganyika Territory south to the Transvaal and the Inhambane district of Mozambique, southwest to Cape Province and Natal.

Centropus melanops melanops Lesson

Centropus melanops Lesson, Traité d'Orn., livr. 2, 1830, p. 137. (Java, error = Mindanao.)

Philippine Islands: Leyte, Bohol, Mindanao, Basilan, Nipa.

?Centropus melanops banken Hachisuka

Centropus melanops banken Hachisuka, Bds. Phil. Ids., pt. 3, 1934, p. 221. (Paranas, Samar.)

Confined to the Island of Samar, Philippine Islands; its distinctness from the typical race requires confirmation.

Centropus celebensis celebensis Quoy and Gaimard

Centropus celebensis Quoy and Gaimard, Voy. 'Astrolabe,' Zool., **1,** 1830, p. 230; Atlas, Ois., pl. 20. (Manado, Celebes.)

Northern Peninsula of Celebes, westward at least to the foothills of the Matinang Mts.; Togian Islands (?).

Centropus celebensis rufescens (Meyer and Wiglesworth)

Pyrrhocentor celebensis rufescens Meyer and Wiglesworth, Abh. Ber. K. Zool. Mus. Dresden, **6,** 1896–97 (1896), no. 2, p. 11. (East Peninsula of Celebes, type from Tonkean.)

Centropus celebensis trigeminus Stresemann, Orn. Monatsb., **39,** 1931, p. 84. (Uru, 800 metres, western base of the Latimodjong Mts., southern Celebes.)

Central Celebes and the eastern, southern and southeastern peninsulas.

Centropus unirufus unirufus (Cabanis and Heine)

Pyrrhocentor unirufus Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., Th. 4, 1862–1863 (1863), Heft 1, p. 118, note. (Philippines *i.e.*, Luzon.)

Confined to the Island of Luzon.

?Centropus unirufus polillensis Hachisuka

Centropus unirufus polillensis Hachisuka, Orn. Soc. Japan, Suppl. Publ. no. 14, 1930, p. 177. (Polillo, Philippine Islands.)

Confined to the Island of Polillo; doubtfully distinct from *C. u. unirufus.*

Order STRIGIFORMES

Family Protostrigidae (Fossil)

Family TYTONIDAE

Subfamily TYTONINAE

Genus TYTO Billberg

Tyto Billberg, Syn. Faun. Scand., **1,** pt. 2, 1828, tab. A. Type, by monotypy, *Strix flammea* auct. = *Strix alba* Scopoli.[1]

Hybris Nitzsch, Pterylogr., 1833, p. 16. Type, by monotypy, *Strix flammea* Linné = *Strix alba* Scopoli.

cf. Hartert, Vög. pal. Fauna, **2,** 1913, p. 1028–1040.
Id., Nov. Zool., **35,** 1929, p. 93–104.
Meyer and Wiglesworth, Bds. Celebes, **1,** 1898, p. 109–114.
Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. 598–617.
Sclater, Bds. So. Afr., **3,** 1903, p. 235–240.

Tyto soumagnei (Milne-Edwards)

Heliodilus Soumagnei Milne-Edwards, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **85,** 1877 (1878, séance of 31 Dec., 1877), p. 1282, note 2. (Madagascar.)

Heliodilus Soumagnii Grandidier, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris (7), **2,** 1878 (séance of 29 Dec., 1877), p. 66. (Madagascar.)

Madagascar.[2]

Tyto alba schmitzi (Hartert)

Strix flammea schmitzi Hartert, Nov. Zool., **7,** 1900, p. 534. (Funchal, Madeira.)

Madeira.

Tyto alba gracilirostris (Hartert)

Strix flammea gracilirostris Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **16,** 1905, p. 31. (Fuertaventura, Canary Islands.)

Eastern Canary Islands: Fuertaventura and Lanzarote.

Tyto alba alba (Scopoli)

Strix alba Scopoli, Annus 1, Hist.-Nat., 1769, p. 21. ("Ex Foro Juli" = Friuli, Italy.)

[1] Replaces Strix of Sharpe's Hand-list and includes Heliodilus Milne-Edwards, 1878.

[2] For anatomical note and remarks on systematic position see Allen and Greenway, Auk, **52,** 1935, p. 413–416.

Strix hostilis Kleinschmidt, Falco, **11,** 1915, p. 18. (England.)

Tyto alba kleinschmidti Jordans, Journ. f. Orn., **72,** 1924, p. 409. (Alcudia, Mallorca.)

British Isles, Channel Isles, western France, Iberian Peninsula, Italy south of the southern slopes of the Alps, countries adjoining the Mediterranean basin and islands therein (except Corsica and Sardinia.)

Tyto alba ernesti (Kleinschmidt)

Strix ernesti Kleinschmidt, Orn. Monatsb., **9,** 1901, p. 168. (Loceri, Sardinia.)

Corsica and Sardinia.

Tyto alba guttata (C. L. Brehm)

Strix guttata C. L. Brehm, Handb. Naturg. Vög. Deutschl., 1831, p. 106. (The northeast, perhaps Riga; in winter in Germany.)

Strix Flammea rhenana Kleinschmidt, Berajah, 1906, *Strix Flammea*, p. 20. (Darmstadt, Germany.)

Southern Sweden, Germany,[1] eastward through the Baltic countries and Poland to western Russia, south to the Alps, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and the Crimea.

Tyto alba detorta Hartert

Tyto alba detorta Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **31,** 1913, p. 38. (Cape Verde Islands; type from St. Jago.)

Cape Verde Islands: Santiago and St. Vincent.

Tyto alba affinis (Blyth)

Strix affinis Blyth, Ibis, 1862, p. 388. (Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town fixed as type locality by Grant and Mackworth-Praed, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **57,** 1937, p. 157.)

Tropical Africa from Gambia, southern Sahara and the Sudan to Cape Province.

Tyto alba thomensis (Hartlaub)

Strix thomensis Hartlaub, Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2), **4,** 1852, p. 3. (São Thomé Island.)

Confined to the Island of São Thomé in the Gulf of Guinea.

Tyto alba erlangeri W. L. Sclater

Tyto alba erlangeri W. L. Sclater, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **42,** 1921, p. 24. (Lahej, Arabia.)

Arabia east to Masqat, apparently extending north to southern Palestine and Iraq.

[1] Intergradation between *alba* and *guttata* takes place in eastern France and western Germany up to the valley of the Rhine.

Tyto alba hypermetra Grote

Tyto alba hypermetra Grote, Orn. Monatsb., **36,** 1928, p. 79. (Central Madagascar.)

Comoro Islands and Madagascar.

Tyto alba stertens Hartert

Tyto alba stertens Hartert, Nov. Zool., **35,** 1929, p. 98. (Cachar.)

India, Assam and probably northern Burma; Ceylon. Limits in Burma of this form and *javanica* not known.

Tyto alba javanica (Gmelin)

Strix javanica Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1,** pt. 1, 1788, p. 295. (Java.)

Southern (?) Burma, Siam and Indochina, southward over all of southeastern Asia; Java, Thousand Islands; Kangean Islands, Lombok, Flores, Alor and Timor.[1]

Tyto alba de-roepstorffi (Hume)

Strix De-Roepstorffi Anonymous = Hume, Stray Feath., **3,** 1875, p. 390. (Aberdeen, South Andaman Islands.)

South Andaman Islands.

Tyto alba sumbaënsis (Hartert)

Strix flammea sumbaënsis Hartert, Nov. Zool., **4,** 1897, p. 270. (Sumba Island; type from Waingapo.)

Confined to Sumba Island.

Tyto alba everetti Hartert

Tyto alba everetti Hartert, Nov. Zool., **35,** 1929, p. 99. (Savu.)

Confined to the Island of Savu, 100 miles west of Timor.

Tyto alba kuehni Hartert

Tyto alba kuehni Hartert, Nov. Zool., **35,** 1929, p. 99. (Kisar Island.)

Kisar Island; this form, rather than *javanica*, may be the race occurring on the islands of the Lesser Sunda chain from Flores to Timor.

Tyto alba meeki (Rothschild and Hartert)

Strix flammea meeki Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **14,** 1907, p. 446. (Collingwood Bay, New Guinea.)

Southeastern New Guinea from Collingwood Bay on the north and Port Moresby on the south, eastward; Vulcan and Dampier islands.

[1] *Tyto alba* has been recorded from Kalao and Kalao tua; specimens from these islands do not agree with any of the named races but in view of the variability in this species, names have not been proposed. See Meise, Journ. Orn., **77,** 1929, p. 466–467.

Tyto alba delicatula (Gould)

Strix delicatulus Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1836 (1837), p. 140. (New South Wales.)

Tyto alba alexandrae Mathews, Nov. Zool., **18**, 1912, p. 256. (Alexandra, Northern Territory.)

Australia; Solomon Islands: Vella Lavella and Malaita.

Tyto alba crassirostris Mayr

Tyto alba crassirostris Mayr, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 820, 1935, p. 3. (Boang Island, Tanga Group, Bismarck Archipelago.)

Known only from the type locality.

Tyto alba interposita Mayr

Tyto alba interposita Mayr, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 820, 1935, p. 3. (Vanikoro, Santa Cruz Islands.)

Santa Cruz Islands, Banks Islands and northern New Hebrides.

Tyto alba lulu (Peale)

Strix lulu Peale, U. S. Expl. Exped., **8**, 1848, p. 74. (Upolu, and other islands of the Samoan Group; Ovalau, Fiji Islands.)

Tyto alba lifuensis Brasil, Rev. Franç. d'Orn., **4**, 1916, p. 202. (Lifu, Loyalty Islands.)

New Caledonia, southern New Hebrides, Loyalty, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa and Society Islands.

Tyto alba pratincola (Bonaparte)

Strix Pratincola Bonaparte, Geogr. and Comp. List, 1838, p. 7. (No locality = Pennsylvania.) New name for *Strix flammea* Wilson.

North and Central America from northern California, Nebraska, southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, western New York and southern New England, south to Lower California and the Gulf States and through Mexico to eastern Guatemala and probably eastern Nicaragua.

Tyto alba guatemalae (Ridgway)

Strix flammea var. *Guatemalæ*, Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst., **5**, 1873, p. 200. (Guatemala to Panama; type from Chinandega, Nicaragua.)

Western Guatemala, Salvador, western Nicaragua, and Panama to the Canal Zone.

Tyto alba lucayana Riley

Tyto perlatus lucayanus Riley, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **26**, 1913, p. 153. (New Providence, Bahamas.)

Bahama Islands.

Tyto alba furcata (Temminck)

Strix furcata Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 73, 1827, pl. 432. (Cuba.)

Cuba, Isle of Pines, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac and Jamaica.

Tyto alba bargei (Hartert)

Strix flammea bargei Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **1**, 1892, p. 13. (Curaçao.)

Known only from a single locality on the Island of Curaçao.

Tyto alba subandeana L. Kelso

Tyto alba subandeana L. Kelso, Biol. Leafl., no. 9, 1938 [not paged]. (Bogotá, Colombia.)

Tropical zone of Colombia and Ecuador.

Tyto alba contempta (Hartert)

Strix flammea contempta Hartert, Nov. Zool., **5**, 1898, p. 500. (Cayambe, 9223 feet, Ecuador.)

Strix stictica Madarász, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungar., **2**, 1904, p. 115. (Mérida, 1630 met., Venezuela.)

Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. Apparently restricted to the temperate zone in the first two countries; no data available on zonal distribution in the two latter.

Tyto alba hellmayri Griscom and Greenway

Tyto alba hellmayri Griscom and Greenway, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **81**, 1937, p. 421. (Paramaribo, Surinam.)

The Guianas south to the Amazon Valley; western limits in Brazil not known.

Tyto alba tuidara (J. E. Gray)

Strix Tuidara J. E. Gray, in Griffith ed. of Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., **6**, 1829, p. 75. (Brazil.)

?*Strix superciliaris* "Natterer" Pelzeln, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, **13**, 1863, p. 1126. (Forest at the bridge of the Guaporé, Matto Grosso.) Not *Strix superciliaris* Vieillot, 1817.

Strix Holmbergiana Bertoni, An. Cient. Paraguayos (1), no. 1, 1901, p. 178. (Itá-guaimi, lat. 25°, 47′ S., Paraguay.)

Tyto alba zottae L. Kelso, Biol. Leafl., no. 9, 1938 [not paged]. (Cordillera de Rio Chico, Patagonia, *i.e.* Terr. Santa Cruz, Argentina.)

Brazil south of the Amazon to Chile (Valdivia) and Argentina (Tierra del Fuego).

Tyto alba glaucops (Kaup)

Strix glaucops Kaup, in Jardine's Contr. Orn., 1852, p. 118. (Jamaica, error = Hispaniola.)

Islands of Tortuga and Hispaniola.

Tyto alba nigrescens (Lawrence)

Strix flammea var. *nigrescens* Lawrence, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **1**, 1878, p. 64. (Dominica, Lesser Antilles.)

Island of Dominica.

Tyto alba insularis (Pelzeln)

Strix insularis Pelzeln, Journ. f. Orn., **20,** 1872, p. 23. (St. Vincent.)[1]

Hybris nigrescens noctividus Barbour, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **24,** 1911, p. 57. (St. George's, Grenada.)

Southern Lesser Antilles: St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Bequia, Carriacou, Union and Grenada.

Tyto alba punctatissima (G. R. Gray)

Strix punctatissima G. R. Gray, in Gould's Zool. Voy. 'Beagle,' **3,** pt. 3, 1838, pl. 4; pt. 9, 1839, p. 34. (James Island, Galapagos Archipelago.)

Galapagos Archipelago.

Tyto rosenbergii (Schlegel)

Strix Rosenbergii Schlegel, Nederl. Tijdschr. Dierk., **3,** 1866, p. 181. (Monelido, Boni and Gorontalo, Celebes.)

Celebes.

Tyto inexspectata (Schlegel)

Strix inexspectata Schlegel, Notes Leyden Mus., **1,** 1879, p. 50, 51. (Minahassa, Celebes.)

Confined to the northern peninsula of Celebes.

Tyto novaehollandiae sorocula (P. L. Sclater)

Strix sorocula P. L. Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, p. 52. (Larat, Tenimber Islands.)

Tenimber Islands.[2]

Tyto novaehollandiae cayelii (Hartert)

Strix cayelii Hartert, Nov. Zool., **7,** 1900, p. 228. (Kayeli, Buru.)

Island of Buru.

Tyto novaehollandiae manusi Rothschild and Hartert

Tyto manusi Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **21,** 1914, p. 291. (Manus, Admiralty Islands.)

Confined to the Island of Manus, Admiralty Islands.

Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli Mathews

Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli Mathews, Nov. Zool., **18,** Jan., 1912, p. 257, no. 395. (East Kimberley, West Australia.)

[1] Believed by its describer to be St. Vincent in the Cape Verde Islands, an error that was perpetuated for many years, but finally shown by Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **31,** 1913, p. 37–38 to be St. Vincent, Lesser Antilles.

[2] For note on systematic position of this bird see Stresemann, Meded. Zool. Mus. Leiden, **17,** 1934, p. 17.

Tyto novæ-hollandiæ mackayi Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1,** Apr., 1912, p. 34, no. 392 A. (Mackay, Queensland.)

Tyto novæ-hollandiæ melvillensis Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1,** Apr., 1912, p. 35, no. 394 A. (Melville Island, Northern Territory.)

Tyto galei Mathews, South Austr. Orn., **1,** 1914, pt. 2, p. 12. (Northern Queensland, type from Pascoe River.)

Merauke district of southern New Guinea, and the northern parts of Australia.

Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae (Stephens)

Strix (?) *Novæ Hollandiæ* Stephens, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., **13,** 1826, pt. 2, p. 61. (New Holland = New South Wales.)

Tyto novæ-hollandiæ whitei Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1,** Apr., 1912, p. 34, no. 392 B. (Adelaide, South Australia.)

Tyto novæ-hollandiæ riordani Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1,** Apr., 1912, p. 35, no. 392 C. (Warnambool, Victoria.)

Tyto longimembris dombraini Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **2,** 1914, p. 91. (Victoria.)

Tyto novæ-hollandiæ troughtoni Cayley, What Bird is that?, 1931, p. 32, pl. 5, f. 4. (Ooldea, South Australia.)

Southern Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia.

?Tyto novaehollandiae perplexa Mathews

Tyto novaehollandiae perplexa Mathews, Nov. Zool., **18,** Jan., 1912, p. 257, no. 394. (East Beverly, West Australia.)

South-West Australia.

Tyto novaehollandiae castanops (Gould)

Strix castanops Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1836 (1837), p. 140. (Tasmania.)

Tasmania.

Tyto aurantia (Salvadori)

Strix aurantia Salvadori, Atti Accad. Sci. Torino, **16,** 1881, p. 619. (New Britain.)

New Britain.

Tyto tenebricosa arfaki (Schlegel)

Strix tenebricosa Arfaki Schlegel, Notes Leyden Mus., **1,** 1879, p. 101. (Hattam, Mount Arfak, New Guinea.)

Megastrix tenebricosa perconfusa Mathews, Bds. Austr., **5,** 1916, p. 408. (British New Guinea.)

All of New Guinea below 2000 metres elevation; Island of Jobi.

Tyto tenebricosa tenebricosa (Gould)

Strix tenebricosus Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1845, p. 80. (Brushes of the Clarence River, New South Wales.)

Tyto tenebricosa multipunctata Mathews, Nov. Zool., **18,** 1912, p. 257. (Johnston River, Queensland.)

Tyto tenebricosa magna Mathews, Nov. Zool., **18,** 1912, p. 258. (Victoria.)

Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia.

Tyto capensis libratus Peters and Loveridge

Tyto capensis libratus Peters and Loveridge, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **48,** 1935, p. 77. (Kaimosi, Kakamega district, Nyansa Province, Kenya Colony.)

Kenya Colony, north at least to Sotik.

Tyto capensis damarensis Roberts

Tyto Capensis Damarensis Roberts, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8,** 1922, p. 212. ("Caprivi Corner," (?) Damaraland.)

Damaraland; southern Angola.

Tyto capensis capensis (A. Smith)

Strix Capensis A. Smith, S. Afr. Quart. Journ. (2), 1834, p. 317. (South Africa, restricted type locality fixed as Cape Town by Grant and Mackworth-Praed, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **57,** 1937, p. 158.)

Strix cabræ Dubois, Syn. Av., **2,** 1902, p. 900, note 1. (Region south of the cataracts, Lower Congo.)

Nyasaland, Transvaal, Basutoland, Natal and Cape Province, ranging north to the lower Congo and the Kivu district.

Tyto longimembris longimembris (Jerdon)

Strix longimembris Jerdon, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., **10,** 1839, p. 86. (Neilgherries, India.)[1]

India from Dehra Dun to eastern Assam; eastern Bengal; Central Provinces and hill tracts of southern India; Formosa (?); Indochina (?).

NOTE. — Knowledge of *Tyto longimembris* is so fragmentary that not even Hartert was able to revise the species satisfactorily; the races recognized here are the same as he recognized in his 1929 review (*antea*) with the addition of *melli*. The following names have been proposed for birds now known to be conspecific with *longimembris*, but whether they represent recognizable subspecies, or are to be sunk as synonyms must be determined by some future reviser with adequate material.

Strix pithecops Swinhoe, Ibis, 1866, p. 396. (Interior of Formosa.)

Strix amauronota Cabanis, Journ. f. Orn., **20,** 1872, p. 316. (Luzon.)

[1] Replaces *Strix candida* Tickell, 1833, not of Latham, 1787.

Strix oustaleti Hartlaub, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1879, p. 295. (Viti Levu, Fiji Islands.)

Tyto longimembris melli Yen

Tyto longimembris Melli Yen, Ois. et Rev. Franç. d'Orn. (n.s.), **3**, 1933, p. 242. (Yao-shan, Kwangtung.)

Southeastern China in provinces of Kwangsi and Kwangtung.

Tyto longimembris chinensis Hartert

Tyto longimembris chinensis Hartert, Nov. Zool., **35**, 1929, p. 104. (Suey Kow, *i.e.* Shuikow, Fukien.)

Tyto longimembris albifrons Caldwell and Caldwell, South China Birds, 1931, p. 232. (Futsing, Fukien.)

Southeastern China in Province of Fukien; recorded in winter from Kwangtung.

Tyto longimembris walleri (Diggles)

Strix walleri Diggles, Orn. Austr., pt. 7, 1866 [= 1, pl. 14]. (Brisbane, Queensland.)

Tyto longimembris georgiae Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1**, 1912, p. 75. (Northern Territory; type from Victoria River.)

Northern and eastern Australia. Birds of the same or closely allied forms occur in the Philippines, Celebes, Kalidupa and the Fiji Islands.

Tyto longimembris papuensis Hartert

Tyto longimembris papuensis Hartert, Nov. Zool., **35**, 1929, p. 103. (Owgarra, 6000 feet, Angabunga River, New Guinea.)

Known only from the mountain grasslands of southeastern New Guinea *viz.* the type locality on the Angabunga River and from the mountains west of Huon Gulf.

Subfamily **PHODILINAE**

Genus **PHODILUS** Geoffroy Saint Hilaire [1]

Phodilus Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, Ann. Sci. Nat., **21**, 1830, p. 199. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Strix badia* Horsfield.

cf. Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. Ind., ed. 2, Bds., **4**, 1927, p. 389–392. Robinson, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **47**, 1927, p. 121–122.

Phodilus badius saturatus Robinson

Phodilus badius saturatus Robinson, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **47**, 23 April, 1927, p. 121. (Native Sikkim.)

Nepal, Sikkim, Assam, northern Burma, northern Siam, Tonkin and Cochinchina.

[1] Replaces Photodilus of Sharpe's Hand-list.

Phodilus badius parvus Chasen

Phodilus badius parvus Chasen, Treubia, **16,** 1937, p. 216. (Billiton Island.)

Confined to Billiton Island.

Phodilus badius badius (Horsfield)

Strix badia Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** pt. 1, 1821, p. 139. (Java.)

Phodilus badius abbotti Oberholser, Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., **14,** 1924, p. 302. (Province of Wellesley, Federated Malay States.)

?*Phodilus riveræ* McGregor, Phil. Journ. Sci., **32,** April, 1927, p. 518. (Loquilocon, Wright, Samar, Philippines.)[1]

Eastern and central Burma south through Tenasserim to the Malay Peninsula, southern Siam, Sumatra, Nias, Java, Bali, Borneo; Samar (one record).

Phodilus badius assimilis Hume

Phodilus assimilis Hume, Stray Feath., **5,** 1877, p. 138. (Ceylon.) Based on *Phodilus badius* Hume, not of Horsfield, Stray Feath., **1,** 1873, p. 429.

Ceylon.

Phodilus badius arixuthus Oberholser

Phodilus badius arixuthus Oberholser, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 159, 1932, p. 40. (Bunguran Island, North Natuna Islands.)

Known only from the unique type.

Family STRIGIDAE

Subfamily BUBONINAE

Genus OTUS Pennant[2]

Otus Pennant, Indian Zool., 1769, p. 3. Type, by monotypy, *Otus bakkamoena* Pennant.

Athenoptera "Hutton *in epist.*" Hume, Rough Notes, pt. 1, no. 2, 1870, p. 392, in text. Type, by monotypy, *Ephialtes spilocephalus* Blyth.

Gymnoscops Tristram, Ibis, 1880, p. 458. Type, by monotypy, *Gymnoscops insularis* Tristram.

[1] Named without comparison with any of the other races of Phodilus; it is not possible to tell whether *P. riverae* is a valid race or referable to some other form. It could conceivably be the same as *arixuthus*, in which case it has five years priority.

[2] Replaces Scops Savigny, 1810 and includes Psiloscops Coues, Heteroscops Sharpe, Gymnoscops Tristram and Gymnasio Bonaparte (part. species no. 1) of Sharpe's Hand-list.

Heteroscops Sharpe, Ibis, 1889, p. 77. Type, by original designation, *Scops luciae* Sharpe.

Psiloscops Coues, Osprey, **3,** 1899, p. 144. Type, by original designation, *Scops flammeola* Kaup.

Pseudociccaba Kelso, Syn. Am. Wood Owls of Genus Ciccaba, 1932, p. 6 (in key), p. 39. Type, by original designation, *Ciccaba albogularis albogularis* (Cassin) = *Syrnium albo-gularis* Cassin.

cf. Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. Ind., ed. 2, Bds., **4,** 1927, p. 421–438; **7,** 1930, p. 384–387.

Bannerman, Bds. Trop. W. Afr., **3,** 1933, p. 18–26.

Chapin, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 412, 1930, p. 1–11. (Review of *O. senegalensis.*)

Chasen, Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 11, 1935, p. 84–87.

Dementiev, Syst. Av. Rossicarum, **1,** 1935, p. 48–51.

Hartert, Vög. pal. Fauna, **2,** 1913, p. 973–983; **3,** 1922, p. 216.

Hartert and Steinbacher, Vög. pal. Fauna, Ergänzungsb., Heft 5, 1936, p. 385–388.

McGregor, Man. Phil. Bds., pt. 1, 1909, p. 252–260.

Meyer and Wiglesworth, Bds. Celebes, **1,** 1898, p. 102–108.

Orn. Soc. Japan, Hand-list Jap. Bds., rev. ed., 1932, p. 88–89.

Reichenow, Vög. Afr., **1,** 1901, p. 664–668 (*sub nom.* Pisorhina).

Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. 681–732; 676–679 (excluding *G. lawrencii*).

Stresemann, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **12,** 1925, p. 191–195.

Otus sagittatus (Cassin)

Ephialtes sagittatus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **4,** 1848, p. 121. (India ? = Malacca.)

Tenasserim, Malay Peninsula and Siam.

Otus rufescens malayensis Hachisuka

Otus rufescens malayensis Hachisuka, Bds. Phil. Ids., pt. 3, 1934, p. 52, note. (Mt. Ophir, Malacca, Malay Peninsula.)

Malay States.

Otus rufescens rufescens (Horsfield)

Strix rufescens Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** pt. 1, 1821, p. 140. (Java.)

Sumatra, Banka, Java and Borneo.

Otus rufescens burbidgei Hachisuka

Otus rufescens burbidgei Hachisuka, Bds. Phil. Ids., pt. 3, 1934, p. 51. (Sulu, *i.e.* Jolo, Philippines.)

Island of Jolo in the Sulu Archipelago.

Otus icterorhynchus icterorhynchus (Shelley)

Scops icterorhynchus Shelley, Ibis, 1873, p. 138. (Fanti, Gold Coast.)

Scops spurrelli Ogilvie-Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **29,** 1912, p. 116. (Bibianaha, 60 miles west of Kumasi, Ashanti, Gold Coast.)

Known only from two specimens from the Gold Coast.

Otus icterorhynchus holerythrus (Sharpe)

Scops holerythra Sharpe, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **12,** 1901, p. 3. (Efulen, Cameroon.)

Pisorhina balia Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **11,** 1903, p. 40. (Bipindi, Cameroon.)

Forest region of southern Cameroon eastward to the Ituri district.

Otus spilocephalus huttoni (Hume)

Ephialtes Huttoni Hume, Rough Notes, pt. 1, no. 2, 1870, p. 393. (Near Mussoorie, Garhwal and below Simla, *i.e.* Jerripani, Mussoorie.)

Simla States, Garhwal and Kumaon.

Otus spilocephalus spilocephalus (Blyth)

Ephialtes spilocephalus Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **15,** 1846, p. 8. (Darjeeling.)

Nepal and Sikkim eastward to Assam and south to eastern Bengal and Burma.

Otus spilocephalus latouchi (Rickett)

Scops latouchi Rickett, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **10,** 1900, p. 56. (Ah Chung, Fukien.)

Southeastern China in provinces of Fukien and Kwangtung, and French Indochina in Tonkin, northern Annam and Laos.

Otus spilocephalus hambroecki (Swinhoe)

Ephialtes Hambroecki Swinhoe, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), **6,** 1870, p. 153. (Formosa.)

Mountains on the Island of Formosa.

Otus spilocephalus siamensis Robinson and Kloss

Otus luciae siamensis Robinson and Kloss, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., **10,** 1922, p. 261. (Bandon, 3500 feet, Kao Nong, Siam.)

Mountains of Siam and of southern Annam.

Otus spilocephalus vulpes (Ogilvie-Grant)

Heteroscops vulpes Ogilvie-Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **19,** 1906, p. 11. (Gunong Tahan, 5300 feet, Malay Peninsula.)

Mountains of the Malay States.

Otus spilocephalus stresemanni (Robinson)

Athenoptera spilocephalus stresemanni Robinson, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **47,** 1927, p. 126. (Scolah Dras, 3000 feet, Korinchi, Sumatra.)

Mountains of Sumatra.

Otus spilocephalus angelinae (Finsch)

Pisorhina angelinae Finsch, Orn. Monatsb., **20,** 1912, p. 156. (Pangerango Mountain, 6000 feet, Java.)

Mountains of Java.

Otus spilocephalus luciae (Sharpe)

Scops luciæ Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 478. (Kina Balu, Borneo.)

Mountains of Borneo.

?Otus vandewateri (Robinson and Kloss)

Pisorhina vandewateri Robinson and Kloss, Journ. Straits Br. Roy. As. Soc., no. 73, 1916, p. 275. (Korinchi Peak, 7300 feet, Sumatra.)[1]

Mountains of Sumatra.

Otus balli (Hume)

Ephialtes Balli Hume, Stray Feath., **1,** 1873, p. 407. (South Andaman Island.)

Andaman Islands.

Otus alfredi (Hartert)

Pisorhina alfredi Hartert, Nov. Zool., **4,** 1897, p. 527. (Repok Mts., above 3500 feet, Flores.)

Mountains on the Island of Flores, Lesser Sunda Islands.

Otus brucei (Hume)

Ephialtes Brucei Hume, Stray Feath., **1,** 1873, p. 8. (Rahuri, Ahmednagar.)

Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Turkestan from south of the Aral Sea to eastern Persia, Baluchistan and Gilgit; recorded from Sind and several localities in India.

Otus scops scops (Linné)

Strix Scops Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** 1758, p. 92. (Europe, restricted type locality, Italy.)

Pisorhina scops erlangeri Tschusi, Orn. Jahrb., **15,** 1904, p. 101. (Tallah, Tunisia.)

Pisorhina scops graeca Tschusi, Orn. Jahrb., **15,** 1904, p. 102. (Vicinity of Lamia, Greece.)

[1] Whether this is a distinct species, or the extreme dark phase of the bird later named *O. s. stresemanni* is still a moot question.

Pisorhina scops tuneti Tschusi, Orn. Jahrb., **15,** 1904, p. 103. (Environs of Tunis, Tunisia.)

Scops scops tschusii Schiebel, Orn. Jahrb., **21,** 1910, p. 102. (Ajaccio, Corsica.)

Otus scops mallorcae von Jordans, Journ. f. Orn., **72,** 1924, p. 407. (Alcudia, Mallorca.)

Breeds in the eastern Canary Islands; southern and central Europe north to France, western Germany, the Alps, southern Austria and Hungary and southwestern Russia; islands in the western Mediterranean; northern Africa from Morocco to Tunisia south to the oases of the northern Sahara. Winters in northern tropical Africa from Timbuktu to Ethiopia and southward to Sennar and Uganda.

Otus scops cycladum (Tschusi)

Pisorhina scops cycladum Tschusi, Orn. Jahrb., **15,** 1904, p. 104. (Island of Naxos.)

Otus scops powelli Meinertzhagen, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41,** 1920, p. 21. (Candia district, Crete.)

Resident on the Cyclades and in Crete.

Otus scops cyprius (Madarász)

Scops cypria Madarász, Termés. Füzetek, **24,** 1901, p. 272. (Livadia, Cyprus.)

Cyprus; birds from southwestern Asia Minor are nearer to this form than to *O. s. scops.*

Otus scops turanicus (Loudon)

Pisorhina scops turanica Loudon, Orn. Monatsb., **13,** 1905, p. 129. (Desert of Kara Kum, Transcaspia.)

Transcaspia, Bukhara and northern Persia; Armenia (?).

Otus scops pulchellus (Pallas)

Stryx pulchella Pallas, Reise versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, **1,** 1801, p. 456. ("Copiosius in australioribus ad Volgam, Samaram, Iaicum.")

Pisorhina scops zarudnyi Tschusi, Orn. Jahrb., **14,** 1903, p. 139. (Sarepta.)

Pisorhina scops bascanica Johansen, Orn. Jahrb., **18,** 1907, p. 202. (Baskan, northeastern Turkestan.)

Scops scops sibirica Buturlin, Orn. Mitt., **1,** 1910, p. 260. (Krasnoyarsk and Minusinsk, upper Jenessei Valley.)

Scops scops ferghanensis Buturlin, Nascha Okhota, 1912, p. 45. (Osh district, 5000 feet, northern slopes of the Alai Mountains, Ferghana.)

Scops scops irtyshensis Buturlin, Nascha Okhota, 1912, p. 46. (Tara, on the upper Irtysh, western Siberia.)

Breeds in Russia east of long. 35° E. and north to lat. 56° N.; Caucasus; southwestern Asia north to the upper Irtysh, east to Krasnoyarsk and south to the Kirghiz Steppe, Ferghana, Tarbagatai and the Altai. Winters in the upper Nile Valleys, probably also in southwestern Asia and in northwestern India.

Otus scops[1] **stictonotus** (Sharpe)

Scops stictonotus Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **2**, 1875, p. 54, pl. 3, f. 2. (China.)

Breeds in Manchuria west to the Great Chingan, Amur and Ussuriland, south to northern China and Korea; in winter to southeastern China and Formosa.[2]

Otus scops japonicus Temminck and Schlegel

Otus scops japonicus Temminck and Schlegel, in Siebold's Fauna Jap., Aves, 1850, p. 27, pl. 9. (Japan.)

Japan from Hokkaido and Kiusiu;[3] resident (?).

?Otus scops modestus (Walden)

Scops modestus Walden, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), **13**, 1874, p. 123. (Port Blair, South Andaman Island.)[4]

Assam south of the Brahmaputra eastward across southern Yunnan, Kwangsi and Kwangtung to Fukien[5] (?), south to Tenasserim, Siam and French Indochina; Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Hainan (?). Doubtfully distinct from *O. s. malayanus*.

Otus scops malayanus (Hay)

Scops malayanus Hay, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., **13**, pt. 2, 1847, p. 147. (Malacca.)

Malay Peninsula.

Otus scops sunia (Hodgson)

Scops sunia Hodgson, As. Res., 1836, p. 175. (Nepal).[6]

[1] Some authorities consider the Scops Owls of eastern and southeastern Asia as specifically distinct by reason of different wing formula; other things considered, this difference hardly seems grounds for specific distinctness.

[2] Hartert and Steinbacher, *antea* p. 388, include Sakhalin in the range of this form; the Hand-list Jap. Bds., rev. ed., 1932, p. 88–89, does not list any form of *Otus scops* from that island.

[3] Hand-list Jap. Bds., rev. ed., 1932, p. 89, attributes this form to the Kurile Islands; Bergman, Zur Kenntnis Nordostasiat. Vögel, 1935, does not list it from these islands.

[4] *Ephialtes nicobaricus* Hume is a synonym.

[5] Resident birds from Fukien are smaller and have a small bare area on the distal end of the tarsus; they are not referable to either *stictonotus* or *japonicus* and I provisionally refer them to *modestus*.

[6] Replaces *Scops pennatus* Hodgson, 1837, of Sharpe's Hand-list.

Lower Himalayas from Kumaon to Bhutan, south to the Punjab, Central Provinces, Bengal and the Brahmaputra River.

Otus scops rufipennis (Sharpe)

Scops rufipennis Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **2,** 1875, p. 60. (Eastern Ghats, Madras.)

Indian Peninsula from the Bombay Presidency on the west and Madras on the east, southward.

Otus scops leggei Ticehurst

Scops minutus Legge, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (5), **1,** 1878, p. 175. (Kotmalie, Ceylon.) Not *Scops minuta* Brehm, 1831.

Otus sunia leggei Ticehurst, Ibis, 1923, p. 242. New name for *Scops minuta* Legge, 1878, preoccupied.

Ceylon.

Otus scops interpositus Kuroda

Otus japonicus interpositus Kuroda, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **43,** 1923, p. 122. (Minami-Daitôjima [*i.e.* South Borodino Island], Borodino Islands.)

Borodino Islands.

Otus scops elegans (Cassin)

Ephialtes elegans Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **6,** 1852, p. 185. (At sea off the coast of Japan, lat. 29° 47′ N., long. 126° 13′ 20″ E.)[1]

Riu Kiu Islands.

Otus scops botelensis Kuroda

Otus sunia botelensis Kuroda, Tori, **5,** 1928, no. 25, English text, p. 26. (Botel Tobago.)

Island of Botel Tobago [or Kotosho].

Otus scops calayensis McGregor

Otus calayensis McGregor, Bull. Phil. Mus., no. 4, 1904, p. 18. (Calayan Island.)

Philippine Islands: Calayan.

Otus scops longicornis (Ogilvie-Grant)

Scops longicornis Ogilvie-Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **3,** 1894, p. 51. (Mountains of northern Luzon.)

Philippine Islands: Luzon.

Otus scops mindorensis (Whitehead)

Scops mindorensis Whitehead, Ibis, 1899, p. 98. (Highlands of Mindoro.)

Philippine Islands: Mindoro.

[1] This position is in the East China Sea about 300 miles nearly due east of Ningpo, China, and approximately 175 miles in a northwesterly direction from the nearest point of the Riu Kiu Islands.

Otus scops romblonis McGregor

Otus romblonis McGregor, Bureau Govt. Labs., no. 25, 1905, p. 12. (Romblon.)

Philippine Islands: Banton and Romblon.

Otus scops cuyensis McGregor

Otus cuyensis McGregor, Bull. Phil. Mus., no. 4, 1904, p. 17. (Cuyo Island.)

Philippine Islands: Cuyo.

Otus scops mantananensis (Sharpe)

Scops mantananensis Sharpe, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **1,** 1892, p. 4. (Mantanani Island.)

Mantanani Island, off British North Borneo.

Otus umbra umbra (Richmond)

Pisorhina umbra Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **26,** 1903, p. 494. (Simalur Island.)

Simalur Island.

Otus umbra enganensis Riley

Otus umbra enganensis Riley, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **40,** 1927, p. 93. (Engano Island.)

Engano Island.

Otus senegalensis senegalensis (Swainson)

Scops Capensis A. Smith, S. Afr. Quart. Journ. (2), 1834, p. 314, in text (South Africa). Not *Otus capensis* A. Smith, 1834.

Scops Senegalensis Swainson, Bds. W. Afr., **1,** 1837, p. 127. (Senegal; the type is from Gambia.)

Northern Tropical West Africa from Senegal and Portuguese Guinea westward to Darfur and Kordofan (?), south to the Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Nigeria and the northern border of the Congo rain forest; absent from the heavy rain forest area of Sierra Leone and Liberia.

?Otus senegalensis pygmea (C. L. Brehm)

Scops pygmea [sic] C. L. Brehm, Vogelfang, 1855, p. 43. (In winter in northern Africa, *i.e.* Sennar.)

Scops königseggi Madarász, Orn. Monatsb., **20,** 1912, p. 81. (Shemshir, Blue Nile.)

Southern and eastern portions of the Anglo Egyptian Sudan: Bahr el Ghazal, Blue Nile; Tacazzé region of northwestern Ethiopia. Western limit of range not known; perhaps not different from *O. s. senegalensis.*

Otus senegalensis caecus Friedmann

Otus senegalensis caecus Friedmann, Auk, **46,** 1929, p. 521. (Sadi Malka, Ethiopia.)

Ethiopia (except northwestern), Somaliland (absent from the dry coastal areas) and Kenya Colony south to the North Guaso Nyiro River.

Otus senegalensis socotranus (Ogilvie-Grant and Forbes)

Scops socotranus Ogilvie-Grant and Forbes, Bull. Liverpool Mus., **2,** 1899, p. 2. (Socotra Island.)

Socotra Island.

Otus senegalensis pamelae Bates

Otus senegalensis pamelæ Bates, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **57,** 1937, p. 150. (Dailami, Wadi Bisha, Arabia.)

Recorded only from the type locality and from Najran and Amiri.

Otus senegalensis ugandae (Neumann)

Pisorhina ugandae Neumann, Journ. f. Orn., **47,** 1899, p. 56. (Kwa Mtessa, Uganda.)

Upper Uelle district of the Belgian Congo eastward to the Bahr el Jebel and south to Lake Kivu and Ankole.

Otus senegalensis feae (Salvadori)

Scops feae Salvadori, Mem. R. Accad. Sci. Torino (2), **53,** 1903, p. 95. (Island of Annobon.)

Island of Annobon.

Otus senegalensis graueri Chapin

Otus senegalensis graueri Chapin, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 412, 1930, p. 4. (Lueba, northwest shore of Lake Tanganyika.)

Coastlands of Kenya Colony, the greater part of Tanganyika Territory and the region westward of Lake Tanganyika and Katanga.

Otus senegalensis hendersonii (Cassin)

Ephialtes Hendersonii Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **6,** 1852, p. 186. (Off Novo Redondo, Angola.)

Angola and southwestern Congo.

Otus senegalensis pusillus (Gunning and Roberts)

Pisorhina capensis pusilla Gunning and Roberts, Ann. Transv. Mus., **3,** 1911, p. 111. (Namabieda, Boror, Portuguese East Africa.)

Greater part of Mozambique and probably adjoining portions of Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia.

Otus senegalensis intermedius (Gunning and Roberts)

Pisorhina capensis intermedia Gunning and Roberts, Ann. Transv. Mus., **3,** 1911, p. 111. (Pretoria and Hector Spruit, Transvaal.)

Pisorhina capensis grisea Gunning and Roberts, Ann. Transv. Mus., **3,** 1911, p. 111. (Bethulie, Orange Free State.) Not *Scops griseus* Jerdon.

Damaraland, Transvaal, southern Mozambique, Orange Free State and northern Natal; absent from the dry coastal areas of South West Africa.

Otus senegalensis latipennis (Kaup)

Scops latipennis Kaup, Jardine's Contr. Orn. for 1852, 1853, p. 110. (Caffraria.) [1]

Cape Province.

Otus flammeolus flammeolus (Kaup)

Scops (*Megascops*) *flammeola* "Licht." Kaup, Jardine's Contr. Orn. for 1852, 1853, p. 111. (Mexico.)

Southern British Columbia southward through the mountains of the western United States and the temperate zone of Mexico.

Otus flammeolus rarus Griscom

Otus flammeolus guatemalæ Griscom, Ibis, 1935, p. 549. (Dueñas, Guatemala.) Not *Otus guatemalae* (Sharpe) 1875.

Otus flammeolus rarus Griscom, Auk, **54,** 1937, p. 391. New name for the foregoing.

Highlands of Guatemala.

Otus brookii solokensis (Hartert)

Pisorhina solokensis Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **1,** 1893, p. 39. (Solok Mountains [*i.e.* Padang Highlands] Sumatra.)

Highlands of Sumatra.

Otus brookii brookii (Sharpe)

Scops brookii Sharpe, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **1,** 1892, p. 4. (Mt. Dulit, Sarawak, Borneo.)

Mountains of Java [2] and Borneo.

Otus rutilus pembaensis Pakenham

Otus pembaensis Pakenham, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **37,** 1937, p. 112. (Pemba Island.)

Confined to Pemba Island, off the coast of East Africa.

Otus rutilus capnodes (Gurney)

Scops capnodes Gurney, Ibis, 1889, p. 104. (Anjuan Island.)

Anjuan (or Johanna) Island in the Comoro Group.

[1] Replaces *Scops capensis* A. Smith, 1834, invalid.

[2] The Javan bird is probably separable; *cf.* Stresemann, *antea*, 1925, p. 193; Chasen, *antea*, 1935, p. 87, note 1.

Otus rutilus rutilus (Pucheran)

Scops rutilus Pucheran, Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2), **1,** 1849, p. 29, note. (Madagascar.)

Madagascar.

Otus manadensis sibutuensis (Sharpe)

Scops sibutuensis Sharpe, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **3,** 1893, p. 9. (Sibutu Island, Philippines.)

Known only from the Island of Sibutu in the southwestern portion of the Sulu Archipelago.

?Otus manadensis steerei Mearns

Otus steerei Mearns, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **36,** 1909, p. 437. (Tumindao Island, Philippines.)

Known only from the Island of Tumindao, close to Sibutu. Very doubtfully distinct from *O. m. sibutuensis.*

Otus manadensis manadensis (Quoy and Gaimard)

Scops manadensis Quoy and Gaimard, Voy. 'Astrolabe,' Zool., **1,** 1830, p. 170; Atlas, Ois., pl. 2, f. 2. (Manado, Celebes.)

Celebes; Great Sangir Island.

?Otus manadensis siaoënsis (Schlegel)

Scops siaoënsis Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, **2,** 1873, Noctuae Rev., p. 13. (Siao Island.)

Siao Island, between the Sangir Islands and Celebes; doubtfully distinct from *O. m. manadensis.*

Otus manadensis sulaensis (Hartert)

Pisorhina sulaensis Hartert, Nov. Zool., **5,** 1898, p. 126. (Island of Sula Mangoli.)

Known only from Sula Mangoli; doubtless occurs on the other islands of the Sula Group.

Otus manadensis kalidupae (Hartert)

Pisorhina manadensis kalidupae Hartert, Nov. Zool., **10,** 1903, p. 21. (Kalidupa Island, Tukang Besi Islands.)

Known only from Kalidupa; may occur on other islands of the Tukang Besi Group.

Otus manadensis morotensis (Sharpe)

Scops morotensis Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **2,** 1875, p. 75, pl. 7, f. 1. (Morotai, Moluccas.)

Northern Moluccas: Morotai, Ternate

Otus manadensis leucospilus (G. R. Gray)

Ephialtes leucospila G. R. Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 344. (Batjan and Halmahera, Moluccas. Type from Batjan.)

Northern Moluccas: Halmahera, Batjan.

Otus manadensis bouruensis (Sharpe)

Scops bouruensis Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **2,** 1875, p. 73, pl. 7, f. 2. (Buru.)

Southern Moluccas: Buru.

Otus manadensis magicus (S. Müller)

Strix magica S. Müller, Verh. nat. gesch. Nederl., Land-en Volkenk., pt. 4, 1841, p. 110, note. (Amboina.)

Southern Moluccas: Ceram, Amboina.

Otus manadensis albiventris (Sharpe)

Scops albiventris Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **2,** 1875, p. 78, pl. 8, f. 1. (Flores.)

Lesser Sunda Islands: Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, Lomblen.

Otus manadensis tempestatis (Hartert)

Pisorhina manadensis tempestatis Hartert, Nov. Zool., **11,** 1904, p. 190. (Wetar Island.)

Lesser Sunda Islands: Wetar.

Otus beccarii (Salvadori)

Scops beccarii Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7,** 1875 (1876), p. 906. (Misori.)

Island of Biak (formerly called Misori) in Geelvink Bay.

Otus silvicola (Wallace)

Scops silvicola [sic] Wallace, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863 (1864), p. 487. (Flores.)

Coastal forests on the islands of Flores and Sumbawa.

Otus whiteheadi (Ogilvie-Grant)

Scops whiteheadi Ogilvie-Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **4,** 1895, p. 40. (Mountains of Lepanto, northern Luzon.)

Island of Luzon.

Otus insularis (Tristram)[1]

Gymnoscops insularis Tristram, Ibis, 1880, p. 458. (Mahé, Seychelles.)

Seychelles; known only from Mahé.

[1] This species possesses no characters that entitle it to recognition as the monotypic genus Gymnoscops. Stresemann, *antea*, 1925, p. 195, note, believes it to be related to the *scops* group; in my opinion it is a *bakkamoena* offshoot.

Otus bakkamoena ussuriensis (Buturlin)

Scops semitorques ussuriensis Buturlin, Orn. Mitt., **1**, 1910, p. 119. (Khanka Lake, Ussuriland.)

Southern and southeastern Manchuria east to Ussuriland and south to Korea; Island of Sakhalin.

Otus bakkamoena semitorques Temminck and Schlegel

Otus semitorques Temminck and Schlegel, in Siebold's Fauna Jap., Aves, 1850, p. 24, pl. 8. (Japan.)

Otus bakkamoena linae Floericke, Mitt. Vogelw., 1921, p. 103. (Northern Japan.)

Kurile Islands: Kunashiri; Japan: Hokkaido, Hondo, Oshima, Shikoku, Tsushima, Kiusiu; Quelpart Island.

Otus bakkamoena pryeri (Gurney)

Scops pryeri Gurney, Ibis, 1889, p. 302. (Okinawa, Riu Kiu Islands.)

Otus bakkamoena hatchizionis Momiyama, Dobuts. Zasshi, **35**, 1923, p. 400. (Hatchizioshima, Seven Islands of Izu.)

Islands of Hachijo and Okinawa.

Otus bakkamoena glabripes (Swinhoe)

Ephialtes glabripes Swinhoe, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), **6**, 1870, p. 152. (South China and Formosa.)

Southern China from Szechuan (?),[1] and Anhwei south to Yunnan and Tonkin; Island of Formosa.

Otus bakkamoena umbratilis (Swinhoe)

Ephialtes umbratilis Swinhoe, Ibis, 1870, p. 342, note. (Hainan.)

Island of Hainan.

Otus bakkamoena lettia (Hodgson)

Scops lettia Hodgson, As. Res., **19**, 1836, p. 176. (Nepal.)

Eastern Himalayas from Nepal to eastern Assam, south to eastern Bengal; all of Burma and northern Siam.

Otus bakkamoena plumipes (Hume)

Ephialtes Plumipes Hume, Rough Notes, pt. 1, no. 2, 1870, p. 397. (Murree, Kotegurh and Garhwal, *i.e.* Murree.)

Northwestern Himalayas between 3000 and 7000 feet, from Murree to Naini Tal.

[1] Recorded from Szechuan by David and Oustalet but not secured by recent collectors; the plate in the "Atlas" to David and Oustalet's Ois. Chine resembles *O. b. lettia* as much as it does *glabripes*. The specimens taken in Hupeh by Zappey are certainly not this form; they can hardly be referred to *plumipes*. The bird taken 29 Jan., 1909 might possibly be considered as a winter straggler of *ussuriensis*; the one collected 4 June, 1907 can hardly be separated from *semitorques*.

Otus bakkamoena deserticolor Ticehurst

Otus bakkamœna deserticolor Ticehurst, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **42**, 1922, p. 57. (Hyderabad, Sind.)

Baluchistan and Sind; southeastern Arabia (Masqat) ?

Otus bakkamoena gangeticus Ticehurst

Otus bakkamœna gangeticus Ticehurst, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **42**, 1922, p. 122. (Fatehgarh, United Provinces.)

Rajputana and the United Provinces.

Otus bakkamoena marathae Ticehurst

Otus bakkamœna marathæ Ticehurst, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **42**, 1922, p. 122. (Raipur, Central Provinces.)

Central Provinces eastward to Sambalpur and Manbhum in southwestern Bengal.

Otus bakkamoena bakkamoena Pennant

Otus bakkamoena Pennant, Indian Zool., 1769, p. 3, pl. 3. (Ceylon.)

Scops griseus Jerdon, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., **13**, 1844, p. 119. (Eastern Ghats.)

Southern India and Ceylon.

Otus bakkamoena condorensis Kloss

Otus bakkamoena condorensis Kloss, Journ. Siam Soc., Nat. Hist. Suppl., **8**, 1930, p. 81. (Pulo Condor.)

Known definitely from Pulo Condor, off the mouths of the Mekong; Chasen (*antea* 1935, p. 86) refers birds from Peninsular Siam to this race.

Otus bakkamoena kangeana Mayr

Otus bakkamœna kangeana Mayr, Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 14, 1938, p. 14. (Kangean Island.)

Confined to Kangean Island, north of Bali.

Otus bakkamoena lempiji (Horsfield)

Srix [sic] *Lempiji* Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13**, pt. 1, 1821, p. 140. (Java.)

Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Banka, Billiton, Java, Bali, Borneo and North Natuna Islands.

Otus bakkamoena mentawi Chasen and Kloss

Otus bakkamœna mentawi Chasen and Kloss, Ibis, 1926, p. 279. (Sipora Island.)

Islands of Siberut and Sipora; Pagi Islands.

Otus bakkamoena fuliginosus (Sharpe)

Scops fuliginosa Sharpe, Ibis, 1888, p. 197. (Vicinity of Puerto Princesa, Palawan.)

Island of Palawan.

Otus bakkamoena boholensis McGregor

Otus boholensis McGregor, Phil. Journ. Sci., **2,** sect. A, 1907, p. 323. (Sevilla, Bohol.)

Island of Bohol.

Otus bakkamoena everetti (Tweeddale)

Scops everetti Tweeddale, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1878 (1879), p. 942. (Zamboanga, Mindanao.)

Islands of Samar, Mindanao and Basilan.

Otus asio kennicottii (Elliot)

Scops Kennicottii Elliot, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, p. 99. (Sitka, Alaska.)

Megascops asio saturatus Brewster, Auk, **8,** 1891, p. 141. (Victoria, Vancouver Island.)

Pacific coast region of northwestern North America from southeastern Alaska to western Washington.

Otus asio brewsteri Ridgway

Otus asio brewsteri Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. 685 (in key), p. 700. (Salem, Oregon.)

Western United States, west of the Cascade Range, from Chelan County, Washington, south to Humboldt County, California.

Otus asio bendirei (Brewster)

Scops asio bendirei Brewster, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Cl., **7,** 1882, p. 31. (Nicasio, California.)

Coast region of California, south of the range of *O. a. brewsteri*, through the San Francisco Bay area.

Otus asio macfarlanei (Brewster)

Megascops asio macfarlanei Brewster, Auk, **8,** 1891, p. 140. (Walla Walla, Washington.)

Interior of southern British Columbia south to eastern Oregon, Idaho and western Montana.

Otus asio inyoensis Grinnell

Otus asio inyoensis Grinnell, Auk, **45,** 1928, p. 213. (Independence, Inyo County, California.)

Eastern California from the White Mountains south to Owen's Valley and southeastward to the Panamint Mountains; Nevada; northern Utah.

Otus asio maxwelliae (Ridgway)

Scops asio ϵ *maxwelliæ* Ridgway, Field and Forest, **2**, 1877, p. 213. (Mountains of Colorado = Boulder County.)

Eastern foothills of the Rocky Mountains and adjacent plains from central (or eastern?) Montana and western South Dakota to central Colorado.

Otus asio aikeni (Brewster)

Megascops asio aikeni Brewster, Auk, **8**, 1891, p. 139. (El Paso County, Colorado.)

Central Colorado to New Mexico and central Texas, extending into northern Mexico in State of Durango.

Otus asio swenki Oberholser

Otus asio swenki Oberholser, Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., **27**, 1937, p. 354. (Chadron, 3450 feet, Dawes County, Nebraska.)

Central southern Manitoba and western Minnesota southward through western and central Nebraska and Kansas to central western Oklahoma.

Otus asio naevius (Gmelin)

Strix nævia Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1**, pt. 1, 1788, p. 289. (New York.)

Northeastern Minnesota, Ontario, northern New York, northern New England and New Brunswick, south to the highlands of eastern Kansas, eastern Oklahoma, northern Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia.

Otus asio asio (Linné)

Strix Asio Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, 1758, p. 92. (America = South Carolina, *ex* Catesby.)

Lower Austral zone of the Atlantic seaboard from Virginia to Georgia and westward to southern Tennessee, ascending the valleys of the Mississippi drainage north to southern Illinois and west to southeastern Kansas and eastern Oklahoma.

Otus asio floridanus (Ridgway)

Scops asio var. *Floridanus* Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst., **5**, 1873, p. 200 (Indian River, Florida.)

Florida Peninsula and the Gulf Coast to Louisiana.

Otus asio hasbroucki Ridgway

Otus asio hasbroucki Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. 684 (in key), p. 694. (Palo Pinto County, Texas.)

Central and northwestern Oklahoma south to Kerr and Travis counties, Texas.

Otus asio mychophilus Oberholser

Otus asio mychophilus Oberholser, Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., **27**, 1937,

p. 356. (South Rim of the Grand Canyon, 6900 feet, Grand Canyon Village, Arizona.)

North central Utah south to northern Arizona.

Otus asio mccallii (Cassin)

Scops McCallii Cassin, Illustr. Bds. Cal., Texas etc., pt. 6, 1854, p. 180. (Texas and northern Mexico = Lower Rio Grande, Texas.)

Southern Texas from Kinney, Comal and Refugio counties south to central Durango and central Tamaulipas.

Otus asio cineraceus (Ridgway)

Megascops asio cineraceus Ridgway, Auk, **12,** 1895, p. 390. New name for *Megascops asio trichopsis* Wagl., Ridgway, Man. N. Am. Bds., 1887, p. 261. (Northwestern Mexico and contiguous border of the United States, type from Fort Huachuca, Arizona.)

Mountains of central and southern Arizona, southern New Mexico and central-western Texas.

Otus asio cardonensis Huey

Otus asio cardonensis Huey, Auk, **43,** 1926, p. 360. (Canyon San Juan de Dios, 10 miles east of El Rosario, Lower California.)

Pacific slope of Lower California from San Quintín south to El Rosario.

Otus asio gilmani Swarth

Otus asio gilmani Swarth, Univ. Cal. Publ. Zool., **7,** 1910, p. 1. (Blackwater, Pinal County, Arizona.)

Cactus deserts of the Colorado River Valley in southeastern California and southern Arizona south to northeastern Lower California and extreme northern Sonora.

Otus asio clazus Oberholser

Otus asio clazus Oberholser, Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., **27,** 1937, p. 357. (San Jacinto Mountains, 5500 feet, California.)

Confined to the San Jacinto Mountains and San Gabriel Mountains in southern California.

Otus asio quercinus Grinnell

Otus asio quercinus Grinnell, Auk, **32,** 1915, p. 60. (Pasadena, California.)

Southern California west of the desert region and on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada north to Mount Shasta, south into northwestern Lower California to about lat. 30° 30′ N.

Otus asio xantusi (Brewster)

Megascops xantusi Brewster, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **41,** 1902, p. 93. (Santa Anita, Lower California.)

Cape district of Lower California.

Otus asio vinaceus (Brewster)

Megascops vinaceus Brewster, Auk, **5,** 1888, p. 88. (Durasno, Chihuahua.)

Known from the type, and from two other specimens taken at El Orito in extreme northeastern Sinaloa.

Otus asio sinaloensis Moore

Otus asio sinaloensis Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **50,** 1937, p. 64. (Guamuchil, Sinaloa.)

Deserts of southeastern Sonora and northwestern Sinaloa at elevations between sea level and 1450 feet.

Otus trichopsis aspersus (Brewster)

Megascops aspersus Brewster, Auk, **5,** 1888, p. 87. (El Carmen, Chihuahua.)

Mountains of southeastern Arizona and western Chihuahua; San Luis Potosí.

Otus trichopsis pinosus (Nelson and Palmer)

Megascops pinosus Nelson and Palmer, Auk, **11,** 1894, p. 39. (Northeast base of the Cofre de Perote, 8000 feet, near Las Vigas, Vera Cruz, Mexico.)

Known only from the unique type; not certainly distinct from *O. t. trichopsis.*

Otus trichopsis trichopsis (Wagler)

Scops trichopsis Wagler, Isis von Oken, 1832, col. 276. (Mexico.)

Highlands of Mexico, probably from Jalisco to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; exact range not known.

Otus trichopsis guerrerensis van Rossem

Otus trichopsis guerrerensis van Rossem, Condor, **40,** 1938, p. 258. (Omilteme, 8000 feet, Guerrero, Mexico.)

Sierra Madre del Sur, Guerrero.

Otus trichopsis mesamericanus van Rossem

Otus trichopsis mesamericanus van Rossem, Trans. San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist., **7,** 1932, p. 184. (Los Esesmiles, 8000 feet, Chalatenango, El Salvador.)

Highlands of Guatemala and El Salvador.

Otus trichopsis pumilus Moore and Peters

Otus trichopsis pumilus Moore and Peters, Auk, **56,** 1939, p. 47. (Cerro Cantoral, Honduras.)

Mountains of Honduras.

Otus barbarus (Sclater and Salvin)

Scops barbarus Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, p. 56. (Santa Barbara, Vera Paz, Guatemala.)

Subtropical and humid temperate zones in the highlands of northern Guatemala.

Otus guatemalae tomlini Moore

Otus guatemalae tomlini Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **50,** 1937, p. 65. (La Guasimas, Sinaloa.)

Arid upper tropical and transition zones of the mountains of western Mexico in southeastern Sonora, eastern Sinaloa and adjacent parts of Durango.

Otus guatemalae hastatus (Ridgway)

Megascops hastatus Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **10,** 1887, p. 268. (La Paz, Lower California, error, the type probably is from Mazatlan, Sinaloa.)

Arid tropical zone of western Mexico from southwestern Sinaloa to Guerrero.

Otus guatemalae cassini (Ridgway)

Scops brasilianus ϵ *cassini* Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **1,** 1878, p. 102. (Hacienda Mirador and Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico.)

Humid temperate zone of the mountains of Vera Cruz.

Otus guatemalae fuscus Moore and Peters

Otus guatemalae fuscus Moore and Peters, Auk, **56,** 1939, p. 52. (Motzorongo, Vera Cruz.)

Humid subtropical zone of central Vera Cruz.

Otus guatemalae thompsoni Cole

Otus choliba thompsoni Cole, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **50,** 1906, p. 123. (Chichen Itza, Yucatan.)

Arid tropical parts of Yucatan, intergrading with the typical form in Campeche.

Otus guatemalae guatemalae (Sharpe)

Scops guatemalæ Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **2,** 1875, p. 112, pl. 9. (Guatemala.)

Megascops marmoratus Nelson, Auk, **14,** 1897, p. 49. (Catemaco, 1200 feet, Vera Cruz.)

Subtropical zone in the mountains of extreme southeastern Vera Cruz, Guatemala and Honduras.

Otus guatemalae dacrysistactus Moore and Peters

Otus guatemalae dacrysistactus Moore and Peters, Auk, **56,** 1939, p. 53. (Jalapa, Nicaragua.)

Subtropical zone in the mountains of northern Nicaragua.

Otus guatemalae[1] **vermiculatus** (Ridgway)

Megascops vermiculatus Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **10,** 1887, p. 267. (Costa Rica.)

Costa Rica and Panama; birds from western Ecuador may prove referable to this race.

Otus guatemalae napensis Chapman

Otus guatemalæ napensis Chapman, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 332, 1928, p. 3. (Below San José de Sumaco, eastern Ecuador.)

Eastern Ecuador.

Otus guatemalae roraimae (Salvin)

Scops roraimæ Salvin, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **6,** 1897, p. 38. (Roraima, British Guiana.)

Lower slopes (below 3500 feet) on Mount Roraima, British Guiana-Venezuela border and Mount Duida, Venezuela.

Otus roboratus Bangs and Noble

Otus roboratus Bangs and Noble, Auk, **40,** 1918, p. 448. (Bellavista, Peru.)

Northwestern Peru.

Otus cooperi (Ridgway)

Scops cooperi Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **1,** 1878, p. 116. (Santa Ana, Costa Rica.)

Arid upper tropical zone of the Pacific slope of Central America from El Salvador to northwestern Costa Rica. The specimens from Oaxaca recorded by Salvin and Godman[2] should be reexamined.

Otus choliba luctisonus Bangs and Penard

Otus choliba luctisonus Bangs and Penard, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **34,** 1921, p. 89. (Escazú, Costa Rica.)

Costa Rica, Pacific slope of western Panama to the Canal Zone; Pearl Islands; northwestern Colombia.

Otus choliba margaritae Cory

Otus choliba margaritæ Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., **1,** 1915, p. 298. (Margarita Island, Venezuela.)

Arid tropical portions of northern Colombia and northern Venezuela; Margarita Island.

[1] Chapman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **63,** 1931, p. 64–65, believes that *vermiculatus* is specifically distinct from *guatemalae* on the basis of the relatively shorter tail and tarsus of the latter and because there is a specimen from the Paria Peninsula of northeastern Venezuela in the American Museum of the size and proportions of *guatemalae,* indicating that both birds may occur in northern South America.

[2] Biol. Centr.-Am., Aves, **3,** 1897, p. 19.

Otus choliba crucigerus (Spix)

Strix crucigera Spix, Av. Bras., **1,** 1824, p. 22, pl. 9. ("Juxta flumen Amazonum.")

Forest region from eastern Colombia, Venezuela south of the Orinoco, the Guianas, south for an undertermined distance into the region lying south of the Amazon, west to northeastern Peru and east to northern Maranhão; Island of Trinidad.

?Otus choliba alticola L. Kelso

Otus choliba alticola L. Kelso, Biol. Leaflet no. 8, 1937, p. [1]. (Bogotá, Colombia.)

Believed to inhabit "the humid temperate or subtropical zone in the mountains" of Colombia. This proposed form requires confirmation.

Otus choliba duidae Chapman

Otus choliba duidæ Chapman, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 380, 1929, p. 7. (Mount Duida, 5000 feet, Venezuela.)

Confined to the upper forested slopes of Mount Duida, Venezuela.

Otus choliba decussatus (Lichtenstein)

Strix decussata Lichtenstein, Verz. Doubl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 1823, p. 59. (Bahia.)

Central and eastern Brazil, south of the range of *O. c. crucigerus*, to southern Matto Grosso, all of Minas Geraës, and Rio de Janeiro.

Otus choliba choliba (Vieillot)

Strix choliba Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., **7,** 1817, p. 39. (Paraguay.)

Extreme southern Matto Grosso and São Paulo, south through eastern Paraguay and northeastern Argentina to Buenos Aires and Uruguay.

Otus choliba wetmorei Brodkorb

Otus choliba wetmorei Brodkorb, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **50,** 1937, p. 33. (Puerto Casado, Paraguayan Chaco.)

Southeastern Bolivia in departments of Santa Cruz and Tarija, Chaco of Paraguay and Argentina; the birds from the Argentine province of Tucumán are probably referable here.

Otus atricapillus (Temminck)

Strix atricapilla Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 25, 1822, pl. 145. (Brazil.)

Scops sanctæ-catarinæ Salvin, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **6,** 1897, p. 37. (Southern Brazil.) [1]

Otus choliba maximus Stolzmann, Ann. Zool. Mus. Polon. Hist. Nat., **5,** 1926, p. 124. (Vermelho, Paraná, Brazil.)

Otus choliba pintoi L. Kelso, Biol. Leaflet no. 8, 1937, p. [1]. (Southern Brazil.)

[1] See Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **17,** 1910, p. 414.

Central and southeastern Brazil in states of Goyaz, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul; also recorded from the Argentine side of the Alto Paraná.

Otus ingens (Salvin)

Scops ingens Salvin, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **6**, 1897, p. 37. (Jima, Ecuador.)

Known only from the unique type.

Otus watsonii watsonii (Cassin)

Ephialtes Watsonii Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **4**, 1848, p. 123. (South America; Napo region of eastern Ecuador proposed by Chapman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **55**, 1926, p. 246; error = Orinoco River, Venezuela, *cf.* Chapman, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 332, 1928, p. 2.)

Otus vermiculatus huberi L. and E. H. Kelso, Auk, **53**, 1936, p. 448. (Bogotá, Colombia.)

Eastern Colombia, southern Venezuela, Surinam, northwestern Brazil, eastern Ecuador and extreme northeastern Peru.

Otus watsonii usta [1] (Sclater)

Scops usta Sclater, Trans. Zool. Soc. London, **4**, 1859, p. 265, pl. 61. (Ega on the upper Amazon, *i.e.* Teffé on the Solimões, Brazil.)

Brazil south of the Amazon, from the Juruá to the Tapajóz and southward to northern Argentina (Tucumán).

Otus nudipes [2] **nudipes** (Daudin)

Strix nudipes Daudin, Traité d'Orn., **2**, 1800, p. 199. (Puerto Rico.)

Island of Puerto Rico, Greater Antilles.

Otus nudipes newtoni (Lawrence)

Gymnoglaux Newtoni Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., **7**, 1860, p. 259. (St. Croix, Virgin Islands, *ex* Ibis, 1859, pl. 1.)

Islands of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix, Greater Antilles.

Otus clarkii Kelso and Kelso

?*Bubo nudipes* Vieillot, Ois. Am. Sept., **1**, 1807, p. 53, pl. 22. (Greater Antilles.)

?*Strix psilopoda* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., **7**, 1817, p. 46. (New name for the foregoing.)

Otus clarkii L. and E. H. Kelso, Biol. Leaflet no. 5, 1935 [not paged]. (Calobre, Panama.) [3]

Subtropical zone in the mountains of Costa Rica and Panama.

[1] This word is a feminine substantive.

[2] This species has been for many years placed in the genus Gymnasio Bonaparte 1854, of which it is the type. It does not however possess any characters sufficient to warrant its separation from Otus, and is merely a strongly marked insular species of that genus.

[3] The bird which for many years had been known as *Otus nudipes* (Vieillot)

Otus albo-gularis albo-gularis (Cassin)

Syrnium albo-gularis Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **4,** 1848 (1850), p. 124. (South America, restricted to Choachi, 15 miles east of Bogotá, by Chapman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36,** 1917, p. 254.)

Humid temperate zone of the Andes of Colombia and northern Ecuador.

Otus albo-gularis meridensis (Chapman)

Ciccaba albogularis meridensis Chapman, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 67, 1923 p. 1. (Escorial, 2300 metres, near Mérida, Venezuela.)

Andes of Mérida, Venezuela.

Otus albo-gularis (?) **aequatorialis** (Chapman)

Ciccaba æquatorialis Chapman, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 31, 1922, p. 4. (Ambato, *i.e.* east of Los Baños, Ecuador.)

Subtropical or humid temperate zone of eastern Ecuador.

Otus minimus (Carriker)

Ciccaba minima Carriker, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **87,** 1935, p. 313. (Sta. Ana, 2000 feet, Rio Coroico, Dept. La Paz, Bolivia.)

Known only from the unique type.

Otus leucotis leucotis (Temminck)

Strix leucotis Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 3, 1820, pl. 16. (Senegal.)

Asio leucotis nigrovertex Erlanger, Journ. f. Orn., **52,** April, 1904, p. 233, pl. 19, upper fig. (Gambo and Roba-Shalo, Ethiopia.)

Africa from Senegal eastward across the southern parts of French West Africa to Ethiopia, south to Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, savannas of French Equatorial Africa, Uganda and Kenya Colony.

Otus leucotis margarethae von Jordans and Neubaur

Otus leucotis Margarethae von Jordans and Neubaur, Falco, **28,** 1932, p. 9. (Zankab, Bahr el Abiad.)

Darfur and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Otus leucotis granti (Kollibay)

Scops erlangeri Ogilvie-Grant, Ibis, 1906, p. 660. (South Africa; based on nineteen cotypes from various parts of southern Africa.) Not *Pisorhina scops erlangeri* Tschusi, 1904.

Pisorhina leucotis granti Kollibay, Orn. Monatsb., **18,** 1910, p. 148. (South-West Africa.) New name for *Scops erlangeri* Ogilvie-Grant, preoccupied.

was renamed by Mr. and Mrs. Kelso on the grounds that neither the text nor plate of the original description applied to the species for which it was used. In this they are absolutely correct and I myself think that *Bubo nudipes* Vieillot is quite unidentifiable. It naturally follows that *Strix psilopoda* Vieillot, having the same basis, is likewise unidentifiable.

Southern Africa, north to the lower Congo and Kasai on the west and to Tanganyika Territory on the east.

Otus hartlaubi (Giebel)

Athene leucopsis Hartlaub, Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2), **1,** 1849, p. 496. (São Thomé.) Not *Athene leucopsis* Gould, 1838, which is a Ninox.

Noctua Hartlaubi Giebel, Thes. Orn., **1,** 1872, p. 448. New name for *Athene leucopsis* Hartlaub, preoccupied.

Island of São Thomé in the Gulf of Guinea.

Genus **PYRROGLAUX** Yamashina

Pyrroglaux Yamashina, Tori, **10,** 1938, p. 1. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Noctua podargina* Hartlaub and Finsch.

cf. Yamashina, *loc. cit.*

Pyrroglaux podargina (Hartlaub and Finsch)

Noctua podargina Hartlaub and Finsch, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1872, p. 90. (Palau Islands.)

Palau Islands: Babelthuap and Koror.

Genus **MIMIZUKU** Hachisuka

Mimizuku Hachisuka, Bds. Phil. Ids., pt. 3, 1934, p. 50. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Pseudoptynx gurneyi* Tweeddale.

cf. McGregor, Man. Phil. Bds., pt. 1, 1909, p. 250–251. (*Pseudoptynx gurneyi.*)

Mimizuku gurneyi (Tweeddale)

Pseudoptynx gurneyi Tweeddale, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1878 (1879), p. 940, pl. 58. (Zamboanga, Mindanao.)

Known only from the islands of Marinduque and Mindanao, Philippine Islands.

Genus **JUBULA** Bates

Jubula Bates, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **49,** 1929, p. 90. Type, by original designation, *Bubo lettii* Büttikofer.

cf. Bannerman, Bds. Trop. W. Afr., **3,** 1933, p. 26–28.

Jubula lettii (Büttikofer)

Bubo letti Büttikofer, Notes Leyden Mus., **11,** 1889, p. 34. (Liberia.)

Liberia (where not found since its discovery); Ashanti, Cameroon, Rio Muni and Belgian Congo: Uelle River and Luebo.

Genus **LOPHOSTRIX** Lesson

Lophostrix Lesson, Compl. Oeuvres Buffon, **7,** 1836, p. 261. Type, by monotypy, *Lophostrix griseata* Lesson = *Strix cristata* Daudin.

cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. 732–736.

Lophostrix cristata stricklandi Sclater and Salvin

Lophostrix stricklandi Sclater and Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 221. (Vera Paz, Guatemala.)

Southern Mexico from Oaxaca and Vera Cruz southward over Central America to western Panama; western Colombia.

Lophostrix cristata wedeli Griscom

Lophostrix cristata wedeli Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **72,** 1932, p. 326. (Permé, Darien, Panama.)

Caribbean slope of eastern Panama.

Lophostrix cristata cristata (Daudin)

Strix cristata Daudin, Traité d'Orn., **2,** 1800, p. 207. (Guiana.)

The Guianas; valley of the Amazon from eastern Ecuador to Obidos.

Genus **BUBO** Duméril [1]

Bubo Duméril, Zool. Analytique, 1806, p. 34. Type, by tautonymy, *Strix bubo* Linné.

cf. Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. Ind., ed. 2, Bds., **4,** 1927, p. 412–417; **7,** 1930, p. 382–383.
Bannerman, Bds. Trop. W. Afr., **3,** 1933, p. 34–46.
Dementiev, Alauda (2), **3,** 1931, p. 347–370 (sep. paged repr., p. 1–24).
Friedmann, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 153, 1930, p. 302–305.
Hartert, Vög. pal. Fauna, **2,** 1912–13, p. 959–970.
La Touche, Handb. Bds. Eastern China, **2,** 1932, p. 113–118.
Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **27,** 1904, p. 177–192.
Reichenow, Vög. Afr., **1,** 1901, p. 649–658.
Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. 736–754.
Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **17,** 1910, p. 110–112.

Bubo virginianus algistus (Oberholser)

Asio magellanicus algistus Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **27,** 1904, p. 178 (in key), p. 190. (St. Michael, Alaska.)

Coast region of western Alaska from Kotzebue Sound to Bristol Bay.

Bubo virginianus lagophonus (Oberholser)

Asio magellanicus lagophonus Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **27,** 1904, p. 178 (in key), p. 185. (Fort Walla Walla, Washington.)

[1] Includes Huhua Hodgson.

Bubo virginianus leucomelas Bishop, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **44**, 1931, p. 93. (Gordon Head, Victoria, British Columbia; winter specimen.)

Interior of Alaska, British Columbia east of the coastal mountains, eastern Washington, northeastern Oregon and Idaho.

Bubo virginianus saturatus Ridgway

Bubo virginianus saturatus Ridgway, Rep. Geol. Expl. 40th Parallel, **4**, Orn., 1877, p. 572, note. ("A northern littoral form," no type locality specified; Oberholser, 1904, gives Simiahmoo, Washington; Ridgway, 1914, states that the type is from Sitka, Alaska.)

Asio magellanicus icelus Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **27**, 1904, p. 178 (in key), p. 185. (San Luis Obispo, California.)

Humid Pacific coast region from Cook Inlet, Alaska, south along the coast of California to about lat. 35° N.

Bubo virginianus pacificus Cassin

Bubo virginianus var. *pacificus* Cassin, Illustr. Bds. Calif., Texas, etc., pt. 6, 1854, p. 178. ("The West," restricted to the "small southern California subspecies" by Stone, Auk, **13**, 1896, p. 155.)

California (except the Great Basin region, the parts of the coastal region inhabited by *saturatus*, and the Colorado Desert area in the southeast) north to southern Oregon, east to extreme west-central Nevada, south to northwestern Lower California as far as lat. 30° N.

Bubo virginianus wapacuthu (Gmelin)

Strix Wapacuthu Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1**, pt. 1, 1788, p. 290. (Woods about Hudson Bay.)[1]

Bubo subarcticus Hoy, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **6**, 1852 (1853), p. 211. (Racine, Wisconsin.)

Breeds in northern North America from tree limit in the Mackenzie Valley eastward to Hudson Bay and south to northern Alberta, Saskatchewan, central Manitoba and northern Ontario. In winter to the northern tier of the United States from Idaho to Wisconsin.

Bubo virginianus occidentalis Stone

Bubo virginianus occidentalis Stone, Auk, **13**, 1896, p. 155. (Mitchell County, Iowa. Winter specimen.)

Central Alberta, southern Saskatchewan and southern Manitoba to northeastern California, Nevada, Colorado, Kansas and western Minnesota.

Bubo virginianus pallescens Stone

Bubo virginianus pallescens Stone, Am. Nat., **31**, 1897, p. 237. (Watson Ranch, 18 miles southwest of San Antonio, Texas.)

[1] Based exclusively on the Wapacuthu Owl of Pennant (Arctic Zool., **1**, p. 231). Pennant's description is a composite, part applying to *Nyctea scandiaca* and part to the present form.

Southeastern California (Colorado Desert), Arizona, New Mexico and central Texas, south to extreme northeastern Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, Coahuila and Nuevo Leon; intergrading with *B. v. virginianus* in southeastern Texas.

Bubo virginianus heterocnemis (Oberholser)

Asio magellanicus heterocnemis Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **27,** 1904, p. 178 (in key), p. 187. (Lance au Loup, Labrador.)

Bubo virginianus neochorus Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **27,** 1914, p. 46. (Fox Island River, Newfoundland.)

Wooded portions of Ungava and Labrador (north to Fort Chimo and Okkak), Newfoundland and Nova Scotia; the birds of eastern New Brunswick may prove referable to this form. Casual in winter to Ontario and New England.

Bubo virginianus virginianus (Gmelin)

Strix virginiana Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1,** pt. 1, 1788, p. 287. (America = Virginia.)

Southern Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, south to the Gulf coast and Florida, west to eastern Minnesota, southeastern South Dakota, eastern Kansas, Oklahoma and eastern Texas, intergrading with *pallescens* in southeastern Texas.

Bubo virginianus elachistus Brewster

Bubo virginianus elachistus Brewster, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **41,** 1902, p. 96. (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California.)

Lower California south of lat. 30° N.; Espirito Santo Island.

Bubo virginianus mayensis Nelson

Bubo virginianus mayensis Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **14,** 1901, p. 170. (Chichen Itza, Yucatan.)

Asio magellanicus melancerus Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **27,** 1904, p. 178 (in key), p. 180. (Tehuantepec City, Oaxaca.)

Asio magellanicus mesembrinus Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **27,** 1904, p. 178 (in key), p. 179. (San José, Costa Rica.)

Mexico from Jalisco, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí and southern Tamaulipas southward over Central America to western Panama.[1]

Bubo virginianus elutus Todd

Bubo virginianus elutus Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **30,** 1917, p. 6. (Lorica, Bolívar, Colombia.)

Known only from the type locality in eastern Colombia.

[1] For a brief review of Middle American Great Horned Owls *cf.* Griscom, Ibis, 1935, p. 546–547.

Bubo virginianus nigrescens Berlepsch

Bubo nigrescens Berlepsch, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1884, p. 309. (Cechce, 10,000 feet, western Ecuador.)

Upper arid temperate and paramo zones of Ecuador.

Bubo virginianus scotinus Oberholser

Bubo virginianus scotinus Oberholser, Mus. Brooklyn Inst. Arts Sci., Sci. Bull., **1,** 1908, p. 371. (Caicara, Rio Orinoco, Venezuela.)

Known only from the type locality in the Orinoco valley of Venezuela.

Bubo virginianus deserti Reiser

Bubo magellanicus deserti Reiser, Anz. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Naturwiss. Kl., **52,** 1905, no. 18, p. 324. (Salitres near Joazeiro, Bahia, Brazil.)

Known only from the type locality.

Bubo virginianus nacurutu (Vieillot)

Strix nacurutu Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., **7,** 1817, p. 44. ("Magellanic lands," *ex* "hibou des terres magellaniques" of Buffon, pl. 385 [erroneously cited by Vieillot as 383].) [1]

South America from Peru, northwestern Brazil (Rio Branco), Matto Grosso, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro to the Straits of Magellan.

Bubo bubo bubo (Linné)

Strix Bubo Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** 1758, p. 92. (Europe, restricted type locality, Sweden.)

Bubo bubo norwegicus Reichenow, Journ. f. Orn., **58,** 1910, p. 412. (Norway.)

Bubo bubo hungaricus Reichenow, Journ. f. Orn., **58,** 1910, p. 412. (Hungary.)

Bubo bubo engadinensis Burg, Weidmann, 1921, no. 9, p. 6. (Engadine, Switzerland.)

Scandinavia and the forested parts of northern Russia south to the Pyrenees, Italy, Greece and northern Ukrainia, eastward to Moscow.

Bubo bubo hispanus Rothschild and Hartert

Bubo bubo hispanus Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **17,** 1910, p. 110. (Aguilas, Spain.)

Iberian Peninsula.

Bubo bubo interpositus Rothschild and Hartert

Bubo bubo interpositus Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **17,** 1910, p. 111. (Eregli, Asia Minor.)

[1] Replaces *Bubo magellanicus* Gmelin of Sharpe's Hand-list and authors, not applicable.

Bubo bubo aharonii Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **17,** 1910, p. 112. (Wadi Suenit, Jordan Valley, Palestine.)

Bubo bubo armeniacus Nesterov, Annuaire Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., **16,** 1911, p. 378, note. (Armenia.)

Bubo bubo tauricus Buturlin, Opredelitel ptits S.S.S.R., 1928, p. 114. (Kara-Aktatchi, Crimea.)

Bubo bubo nativus Gavrilenko, Sbirnik Poltawsk Muz., **1,** 1928, p. 279. (Mirgorod, Poltava, Ukrainia.)

Bubo bubo transcaucasicus Tschchikwischwili, Bull. Mus. Géorgie, **5,** 1930, p. 97. (Transcaucasia.)

Steppe regions of Ukrainia south of the portion occupied by *B. b. bubo*; Crimea, Caucasus, Asia Minor and Syria.

Bubo bubo ruthenus Buturlin and Zhitkov

Bubo bubo ruthenus Buturlin and Zhitkov, Mém. Soc. Imp. Géogr. Russ., **41,** 1906, p. 271. (Simbirsk, Russia.)

Southeastern Russia from the valley of the Volga in Nizhni Novgorod eastward to about long. 52° E. in Perm and south to Voronezh and the mouths of the Volga.

Bubo bubo baschkiricus Sushkin

Bubo bubo baschkiricus Sushkin, Alauda (2), **4,** 1932, p. 395. (Ufa.)

Bachkirie Steppes east of long. 52° E. in governments of Samara and Ufa.

Bubo bubo sibiricus (Gloger)

Strix sibirica "Licht." Gloger, Das Abändern der Vögel, 1833, p. 142. (Ural Mountains.)

Western foothills of the Urals eastward across west-central Siberia to Tomsk and the western Altai, extending northward to the limits of the forest.

Bubo bubo yenisseensis Buturlin

Bubo bubo yenisseensis Buturlin, Orn. Mitt., **2,** 1911, p. 26. (Krasnoyarsk, middle Yenessei River, Siberia.) In Russian.

Forest region of central Siberia from the valley of the Yenessei southward through the Altai to Tarbagatai and Saur, eastward to the region west of Lake Baikal.

Bubo bubo dauricus Stegmann

Bubo bubo dauricus "Sushk." Stegmann, Annuaire Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1929, p. 178. (Soktui and vicinity of Aga, Transbaikalia.)

Daurian Steppes and northern Mongolia.

Bubo bubo jakutensis Buturlin

Bubo jakutensis Buturlin, Journ. f. Orn., **56,** 1908, p. 287 and note. (Yakutsk subprovince.)

Region of the upper and middle Lena River from about lat. 64° N. southward to Olekminsk, possibly extending eastward to the Sea of Okhotsk.

Bubo bubo ussuriensis Poljakov

Bubo bubo doerriesi "Seebohm" Buturlin, Nascha Okhota, **4,** 1910, p. 78. (Khanka Lake, Ussuriland.) Not *Bubo doerriesi* Seebohm, 1895.

Bubo bubo ussuriensis Poljakov, Orn. Mitt., **6,** 1915, p. 44. (Nikolsk-Ussuriski, Ussuriland.)

Region of the lower Amur and Ussuriland.

Bubo bubo inexpectatus Bangs

Bubo bubo inexpectatus Bangs (*ex* Sushkin MS.) in La Touche's Handb. Bds. East. China, **2,** pt. 2, Jan., 1932, p. 113. (Chiu Lung Shan, Chihli.)

Bubo bubo inexpectatus Dementiev (*ex* Sushkin MS.), Alauda (2), **4,** Oct.–Dec., 1932 (30 Jan., 1933), p. 394. (Manchuria.)

Manchuria and northern China in provinces of Shansi and Chihli.

Bubo bubo tenuipes Clark

Bubo tenuipes Clark, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **32,** 1907, p. 470. (Fusan, Korea.)

Bubo bubo yamashinai Momiyama, Dobuts. Zasshi, **42,** 1930, p. 329. (Obihiro, Tokachi, Hokkaido.)

Resident in Korea, recorded from the southern Kurile Islands and from Hokkaido, Kiusiu (Goto Islands) and Amami-Oshima.

Bubo bubo borissowi Hesse

Bubo bubo borissowi Hesse, Journ. f. Orn., **63,** 1915, p. 366. (Sakhalin.)

Sakhalin.

Bubo bubo turcomanus (Eversmann)

Strix turcomana Eversmann, Addenda Pallas Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., fasc. 1, 1835, p. 3 (Ust Urt.)

Bubo bubo eversmanni Dementiev, Alauda (2), **3,** 1931, p. 361. (Turangly, Aral Sea, ♂, and Inderski Mountains, ♀.) [1]

Region of the lower Ural River eastward to a point somewhere northward of the Aral Sea, south to about lat. 40° N.

[1] Meinertzhagen, Ibis, 1927, p. 604–606, gives an account of the color variations found among the specimens of *Bubo bubo* from central Asia, and on the basis of specimens examined in the Rothschild Collection and the British Museum concludes that *B. b. turcomanus* is the name to be applied to the birds

Bubo bubo zaissanensis Chachlov

Bubo bubo zaissanensis Chachlov, Orn., Mitt., **6,** 1915, p. 224. (Zaissan Kul.) in Russian.

Bubo bubo tarimensis Buturlin, Opredelitel ptits S.S.S.R., 1928, p. 114. (Lob nor, Tarim Basin, Chinese Turkestan.)

Bubo bubo auspicabilis Démentiev, Alauda (2), **3,** 1931, p. 364. (Vicinity of Pichpeck, ♂, and Bass-beltek, ♀, Alexandrovski Mountains.)

Bubo bubo omissus Démentiev, Alauda (2), **4,** 1932, p. 392. (Ashkabad, Transcaspia.)

Bubo bubo paradoxus Domaniewski, Acta Orn. Mus. Zool. Polonici, **1,** 1933, p. 79. (Pul-i-chatum, Hari-rud, Transcaspia.) [1]

Southern Transcaspia, Turkestan (east of the Aral Sea), Lake Zaissan, the southern Altai and Dzungaria, south to northeastern Persia, the Pamirs and Chinese Turkestan.

Bubo bubo nikolskii Zarudny

Bubo bubo nikolskii Zarudny, Orn. Jahrb., **16,** 1905, p. 142. (Jebel-Tnüe Mts., Arabistan, Persia.)

Persia in provinces of Luristan and Arabistan; birds from Iraq should probably be referred here.

Bubo bubo tibetanus Bianchi

Bubo bubo tibetanus Bianchi, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **16,** 1906, p. 69. (Upper Yangtse River in southeastern Tibet.)

Central and eastern Tibet, southward to the Himalayas and eastward into western Kansu.

Bubo bubo kiautschensis Reichenow

Bubo kiautschensis Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **11,** 1903, p. 85. (Kiao-chow, Shantung, China.)

Bubo bubo setschuanus Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **11,** 1903, p. 86. (Szechuan.)

Central and eastern China in provinces of Szechuan, Hupeh, Anhwei, Shantung and Kiangsu.

not only of Transcaspia but to those from Turkestan, Ladak, Tibet and China east to Shansi and the lower Yangtse. My own personal feeling is that naming of subspecies in *Bubo bubo* has been greatly overdone, especially in view of the large amount of individual variation and the comparatively small series available from given localities. However insufficiency of material precludes the formation of first-hand opinion on the validity or non-validity of any particular race, and I have therefore followed the most recent views, but with the feeling that the last word has not been said.

[1] Described from a single specimen; the type locality is 80 kilometres south of Serako, on the Hari River in Transcaspia, close to the Persian-Afghanistan boundary.

?Bubo bubo jarlandi La Touche

Bubo bubo jarlandi La Touche, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **42**, 1921, p. 14. (Mountains near Mengtz, Yunnan.)

Southeastern Yunnan.[1]

Bubo bubo swinhoei Hartert

Bubo bubo swinhoei Hartert, Vög. pal. Fauna, **2**, 1913, p. 966. (Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.)

Southeastern China in provinces of Kiangsi, Chekiang, Fukien and Kwangtung.

?Bubo bubo hemachalana Hume

B[ubo] Hemachalana A. O. H. [= Hume], Stray Feath., **1**, 1873, p. 315. (Kulu, 12,000 feet, India.)

Range not known; validity uncertain.[2]

Bubo bubo bengalensis (Franklin)

Otus Bengalensis Franklin, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, 1830–31 (1831), p. 115. (The Ganges between Calcutta and Benares and in the Vindhyan Hills between the latter place and Gurra Mundela.)

India from Kashmir through the lower Himalayas to Assam, south to Sind, the Nilgiris, the region south of Madras, and Arrakan.

Bubo bubo ascalaphus Savigny

Bubo Ascalaphus Savigny, Descr. Égypte, **1**, pt. 1, 1809, p. 110, Ois., pl. 3, f. 2. (Upper Egypt.)

Bubo ascalaphus barbarus Erlanger, Orn. Monatsb., **5**, 1897, p. 192. (Oued Kasserine, central Tunisia.)

Semi-desert regions of northern Africa from Morocco to Egypt; Sinai, southern Palestine and the Syrian Desert.

Bubo bubo desertorum Erlanger

Bubo ascalaphus desertorum Erlanger, Orn. Monatsb., **5**, 1897, p. 192. (Sidi Ali bin Aoun, southern Tunisia.)

Desert regions of northern Africa (south of the range of *B. b. ascalaphus*) from Tunisia to the Nile and south to Timbuktu, the Aïr Massif and the Sudan; central Arabian desert.[3]

[1] Known only from the unique type, a ♀ with traces of the downy juvenile feathers on the head; the so-called subspecific differences may well be due to the freshness of the plumage or to the bird being an individual variant of *kiautschensis*. The specimen from Momien [now Tenghuey] in western Yunnan is probably not referable here.

[2] In the absence of the type specimen and with only a very meagre diagnosis to fall back on, it seems very doubtful whether Hume's name can be used for any race of *Bubo bubo*; it may be an earlier name for *auspicabilis* or *tibetanus*, or it might apply to an endemic race in extreme northwestern India.

[3] The ranges of *ascalaphus* and *desertorum* appear to inosculate, the distribu-

Bubo capensis dillonii des Murs and Prévost

Bubo Dillonii des Murs and Prévost, Rev. Zool., 1846, p. 242. (Abyssinia; Ouodgerate, northeastern Ethiopia, fixed as restricted type locality by Grant and Mackworth-Praed, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **57,** 1937, p. 158.)

Ethiopia from Senafe to Shoa and probably to the Djamdjam country.

Bubo capensis mackinderi Sharpe

Bubo mackinderi Sharpe, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **10,** 1899, p. 28. (Mount Kenya, 13,000 feet.)

Mountains of Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory south to Iringa.

Bubo capensis capensis A. Smith

Bubo Capensis A. Smith, S. Afr. Quart. Journ. (2), 1834, p. 317. (Near Cape Town, South Africa.)

Cape Province and Natal.

Bubo africanus cinerascens Guérin-Méneville

Bubo cinerascens Guérin-Méneville, Rev. Zool., 1843, p. 321. (Abyssinia; Adowa, Ethiopia fixed as restricted type locality by Grant and Mackworth-Praed, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **57,** 1937, p. 158.)

Africa from French Guinea eastward across the Upper Guinean savanna region and through the Sudan to Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somaliland, southward to Gaboon, northern Uganda and northern Kenya Colony.

Bubo africanus africanus (Temminck)

Strix africana Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 9, 1821, pl. 50. (Cape of Good Hope.) [1]

Asio maculosus amerimnus Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **28,** 1905, p. 856. (Durban, Natal.)

Bubo ascalaphus trothae Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **14,** 1906, p. 10. (Keetmanshoop, South West African Protectorate.)

East Africa from Uganda and Kenya Colony (intergrading with the preceding race in these two dependencies) southward; north to the southern Belgian Congo and Angola.

Bubo africanus milesi Sharpe

Bubo milesi Sharpe, Ibis, 1886, p. 163, pl. 6. (Muscat [*i.e.* Masqat], Arabia.)

Southern Arabia.

tion of the two forms being very closely linked with environment; the former is a bird of the semi-desert areas, the latter one of the absolute desert; both forms have been taken at the same places in Egypt *i.e.* the Faiyum and Great Pyramid; a specimen referable to *desertorum* has also been recorded from southern Palestine.

[1] Replaces *Strix maculosa* Vieillot, of Sharpe's Hand-list, not identifiable; for details see Neumann, Journ. f. Orn., **62,** 1914, p. 37–38.

Bubo poensis poensis Fraser

Bubo Poensis Fraser, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1853, p. 13. (Fernando Po.)

Gold Coast and southern Nigeria eastward to the Ubangi River and to the Ituri district of the Belgian Congo, southward through Cameroon to Landana; Island of Fernando Po.

Bubo poensis vosseleri Reichenow

Bubo vosseleri Reichenow, Journ. f. Orn., **56,** 1908, p. 139. (Amani, Tanganyika Territory.)

Known only from the Usambara Mountains in Tanganyika Territory.

Bubo nipalensis nipalensis Hodgson

Bubo nipalensis Hodgson, As. Res., **19,** 1836, p. 172. (Nepal.)

The Himalayas from Kumaon eastward to Assam, south over the Indian Peninsula and to central Burma; recorded from Laos and upper Annam.

Bubo nipalensis blighi Legge

Bubo blighi Legge, Bds. Ceylon, pt. 1, 1878, p. 133. (Ceylon.)

Ceylon.[1]

Bubo sumatrana sumatrana (Raffles)

Strix Sumatrana Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** pt. 2, 1822, p. 279. (Sumatra.)

Southern Tenasserim southward over the Malay Peninsula; Sumatra; Banka.

Bubo sumatrana strepitans (Temminck)

Strix orientalis Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** pt. 1, 1821, p. 140. (Java.) Not *Strix orientalis* Shaw, 1809.

Strix strepitans Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 30, 1823, pl. 174. (Batavia, Java.)

Java, Bali and Borneo.

Bubo shelleyi (Sharpe and Ussher)

Huhua shelleyi Sharpe and Ussher, Ibis, 1872, p. 182. (Fantee, Gold Coast.)

Recorded only from Liberia, Gold Coast and southern Cameroon; four specimens known.

[1] Whistler and Kinnear, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **38,** 1932, p. 235, have shown that Ceylon specimens are smaller than those from northern and central India, but due to lack of material, are unable to decide whether birds from Travancore should be referred to the typical form, or to the Ceylon race. Should the latter prove to be the case the name *Huhua pectoralis* Jerdon, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., **10,** 1840, p. 89, pl. 1 (Malabar) would have to replace *H. n. blighi* Legge; otherwise *pectoralis* would fall as a synonym of *nipalensis.*

Bubo lacteus (Temminck.)

Strix lactea Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 1, 1820, pl. 4. (Senegal.)

Greater part of Africa south of the Sahara from Senegal to Ethiopia, Bogosland and Somaliland, south to Cape Province; absent from the equatorial forest areas.

Bubo coromandus coromandus (Latham)

Strix coromanda Latham, Index Orn., **1,** 1790, p. 53. (Coromandel Coast.)

India from Sind and the Punjab east to western Bengal and south over the northern half of the Indian Peninsula at least to Khandesh and Raipur, possibly to Mysore.

Bubo coromandus klossii Robinson

Bubo coromandus klossii Robinson, Journ. Fed. Malay States Mus., **4,** 1911, p. 246. (Gunong Semanggol, Perak, Malay States.)

Arakan, Tenasserim and the Malay Peninsula; Siam (?); records from Burma probably pertain to this race.

Bubo leucostictus Hartlaub

Bubo leucostictus "Temm." Hartlaub, Journ. f. Orn., **3,** 1855, p. 354. (Dabocrom, Gold Coast.)

Distribution not thoroughly known, but recorded from Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Dahomey, Cameroon, Gaboon and Landana; in the Belgian Congo eastward to Medje and southward to Lukolela.

Genus **PSEUDOPTYNX** Kaup

Pseudoptynx Kaup, Arch. f. Naturg., **17,** 1851, Bd. 1, p. 110. Type, by monotypy, *Pseudoptynx philippensis* Kaup.[1]

cf. Hachisuka, Bds. Phil. Ids., **2,** 1934, p. 48–50.
McGregor, Man. Phil. Bds., pt. 1, 1909, p. 249–252 (excl. *gurneyi*).

Pseudoptynx philippensis philippensis Kaup

Scops Philippensis G. R. Gray, List Spec. Bds. Brit. Mus., 1844, Accipitres, p. 45. *Nomen nudum.*

Syrnium philippense G. R. Gray, List Spec. Bds. Brit. Mus., 1848, Accipitres, ed. 2, p. 105. *Nomen nudum*; Bonaparte, Consp. Av., **1,** 1850, p. 52. *Nomen nudum.*[2]

[1] The generic name first appeared in Isis von Oken, 1848, col. 770; no diagnosis was appended and the name of the single included species was a *nomen nudum*, hence the generic name at its first introduction did not have nomenclatural standing.

[2] I do not construe Bonaparte's parenthetical "minime Bubo!" as a description.

Pseudoptynx philippensis Kaup, Arch. f. Naturg., **17,** 1851, pt. 1, p. 110. (Philippine Islands.) First description.

Philippine Islands: Luzon, Cebu.

Pseudoptynx philippensis mindanensis Ogilvie-Grant

Pseudoptynx mindanensis Ogilvie-Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **16,** 1906, p. 99. (Davao, Mindanao.)

Philippine Islands: Mindanao.

Genus **KETUPA** Lesson

Ketupa Lesson, Traité d'Orn., livr. 2, 1830, p. 114. Type, by tautonymy, *Ketupa javanensis* Lesson = *Strix ketupu* Horsfield.

Strigonax W. Miller, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **34,** 1915, p. 515. Type, by original designation, *Bubo blakistoni* Seebohm.

cf. Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. India, ed. 2, Bds., **4,** 1927, p. 405–412; **7,** 1930, p. 380–381.
Delacour and Jabouille, Ois. Indochine Franç., **2,** 1931, p. 120–123.
Démentiev, Syst. Av. Rossic., **1,** 1935, p. 48.
Hartert, Vög. pal. Fauna, **2,** 1913, p. 970–973.
Meise, Orn. Monatsb., **41,** 1933, p. 169–173.[1]

Ketupa blakistoni piscivorus (Meise)

Bubo blakistoni piscivorus Meise, Orn. Monatsb., **41,** 1933, p. 169. (Jakschi, west of the Great Khingan, on the East Siberian Railroad, 75 km. northwest of the Khingan siding.)

Known definitely only from the type locality in western Manchuria.

Ketupa blakistoni doerriesi (Seebohm)

Bubo doerriesi Seebohm, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **5,** 1895, p. 4. (Sidemi on the lower Ussuri.)

Confined to the region of the lower Ussuri River south to Vladivostock.

Ketupa blakistoni karafutonis (Kuroda)

Bubo blakistoni karafutonis Kuroda, Tori, **7,** 1931, p. 41, Japanese text, p. 42, English text. (Island of Sakhalin.)

Sakhalin, south of the Tym River.

Ketupa blakistoni blakistoni (Seebohm)

Bubo blakistoni Seebohm, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883 (1884), p. 466. (Hokkaido, Japan; type from Hakodate, *fide* Hartert.)

Resident on the Island of Kunashiri in the southern Kuriles and on Hokkaido.

[1] I quite agree with Meise that *Bubo blakistoni* belongs not with the "Eagle Owls" but with the "Fish Owls"; I cannot however follow him in uniting Ketupa with Bubo.

Ketupa zeylonensis semenowi Zarudny

Ketupa semenowi Zarudny, Orn. Jahrb., **16,** 1905, p. 141. (Eastern slopes of the Zagros Mountains, Persian Arabistan; ♂ cotype from Schuster, ♀ cotype from Tscheschme-Rogan.)

Locally distributed from Palestine, southwestern Asia Minor, Iraq and adjacent parts of Persia to Sind and the North-west Frontier Province. Perhaps not separable from *K. z. leschenault.*

Ketupa zeylonensis leschenault (Temminck)

Strix leschenault Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 4, 1820, pl. 20. (Eastern provinces of India = Chandranagore by designation of Stuart Baker, *antea,* 1927, p. 409.)

All of India south of the Himalayas, Assam, Burma (except northeastern) and Siam.

Ketupa zeylonensis zeylonensis (Gmelin)

Strix zeylonensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1,** pt. 1, 1788, p. 287. (Ceylon.)

Ceylon.

Ketupa zeylonensis orientalis Delacour

Ketupa ceylonensis [sic] *orientalis* Delacour, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **47,** 1926, p. 11. (Dakto, Annam.)

Northeastern Burma; all of French Indochina; southeastern China in provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi; Island of Hainan; the specimen recorded by LaTouche from southeastern Yunnan is probably referable to this race.

Ketupa flavipes (Hodgson)

Cultrunguis Flavipes Hodgson, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **5,** 1836, p. 364, pl. 26. (Nepal.)

The Himalayas from Kashmir to western China south to Assam and northern Burma; lower Yangtse Valley; Formosa; Tonkin; Cochinchina.

Ketupa ketupu ketupu (Horsfield)

Strix Ketupu Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** pt. 1, 1821, p. 141. (Java.)

Malay States, Sumatra, Rhio Archipelago, Billiton, Bańka, Java, Bali and Borneo (except that portion occupied by *B. k. pageli*).

Ketupa ketupu aagaardi (Neumann)

Bubo ketupu aagaardi Neumann, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **55,** 1935, p. 138. (Bang Nara, Peninsular Siam.)

Southern Assam and Burma, southward and eastward to Peninsular Siam and Annam.

Ketupa ketupu pageli (Neumann)

Bubo ketupu pageli Neumann, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **55,** 1936, p. 138. (Marudo Bay, Bengkoka River, eastern coast of British North Borneo.)

Apparently confined to northeastern Borneo; doubtfully distinct from *K. k. ketupu.*

Ketupa ketupu minor Büttikofer

Ketupa minor Büttikofer, Notes Leyden Mus., **18,** 1896, p. 165. (Nias Island.)

Bubo ketupu büttikoferi Chasen, Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 11, 1935, p. 84. New name for *K. minor* Büttikofer, not available if Ketupa is merged with Bubo by reason of *Bubo minor* Schlegel, 1862.

Confined to Nias Island.

Genus **SCOTOPELIA** Bonaparte

Scotopelia Bonaparte, Consp. Av., **1,** 1850, p. 44. Type, by monotypy, *Strix peli* Temm. *i.e.* Bonaparte.

cf. Bannerman, Bds. Trop. W. Afr., **3,** 1933, p. 46–51.
Grant and Mackworth-Praed, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **57,** 1937, p. 158–159.

Scotopelia peli (Bonaparte)

Strix peli "Temm." Bonaparte, Consp. Av., **1,** 1850, p. 44. (Ashanti.)

Scotopelia oustaleti Rochebrune, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris (7), **7,** 1883, p. 165. (Senegambia.)

Scotopelia peli fischeri Zedlitz, Orn. Monatsb., **16,** 1908, p. 172, 173. (Kau, Kenya Colony.)

Scotopelia peli salvago-raggii Zedlitz, Orn. Monatsb., **16,** 1908, p. 172, 173. (Middle Tacazze River, northwestern Ethiopia.)

Tropical Africa from Senegal eastward across the Ubangi-Shari and the gallery forests of the Belgian Congo to the Tacazze River in northwestern Ethiopia, south to the Cuanza and Zambesi Rivers, more rarely to Natal and eastern Cape Province.

Scotopelia ussheri Sharpe

Scotopelia ussheri Sharpe, Ibis, 1871, p. 101, pl. 12. (Fanti, Gold Coast.)

Known only from Sierra Leone, Gallilee Mountain in Liberia and Fanti, Gold Coast.

Scotopelia bouvieri Sharpe

Scotopelia bouvieri Sharpe, Ibis, 1875, p. 260. (Lopé, Ogowe River, Gaboon.)

Confined chiefly to southern Cameroon, Gaboon, Loango Coast and Landana; recorded from Liberia and from the northern and southern borders of the Congo forest.

Genus **PULSATRIX** Kaup

Pulsatrix Kaup, Isis von Oken, 1848, col. 771. Type, by monotypy and tautonymy, *Strix torquata* Daudin = *Strix perspicillata* Latham.

cf. Kelso Auk, **51,** 1934, p. 234–236.
Pinto, Rev. Mus. Paulista, **19,** 1935, p. 110–113.
Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. 754–759.

Subgenus **PULSATRIX** Kaup

Pulsatrix perspicillata saturata Ridgway

Pulsatrix perspicillata saturata Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. 758. (Santo Domingo, Oaxaca, Mexico.)

Pulsatrix perspicillata austini L. Kelso, Biol. Leaflet no. 10, 1938, p. 3. (Pigres, Costa Rica.)

Southern Mexico from Vera Cruz and Oaxaca south over Central America to northern Costa Rica on the Caribbean slope and to western Panama on the Pacific.

Pulsatrix perspicillata chapmani Griscom

Pulsatrix perspicillata chapmani Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **72,** 1932, p. 325. (Permé, Caribbean slope of Darien, eastern Panama.)

Pulsatrix perspicillata ecuadoreana L. Kelso, Biol. Leaflet no. 10, 1938, p. 6. (Guayaquil, Ecuador.)

Eastern Costa Rica and all Panama (except the Pacific slope of western Panama), southward over western Colombia to western Ecuador.

Pulsatrix perspicillata perspicillata (Latham)

Strix perspicillata Latham, Index Orn., **1,** 1790, p. 58. (Cayenne.)

Northern Colombia (tropical zone of the Santa Marta region), Venezuela and the Guianas, south to eastern Peru, Matto Grosso, and the lower stretches of the southern tributaries of the Amazon (Boim on the Tapajóz, Cametá on the Tocantins), east to Maranhão.

Pulsatrix perspicillata trinitatis Bangs and Penard

Pulsatrix perspicillata trinitatis Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **62,** 1918, p. 51. (Trinidad.)

Island of Trinidad.

Pulsatrix perspicillata pulsatrix (Wied)

Strix pulsatrix Wied, Reise Bras., **1,** 1820, p. 366. (Rio Grande do Belmonte [*i.e.* Villa Belmonte] Bahia.)

Eastern Brazil from Goyaz and Bahia south to Rio Grande do Sul; Paraguay.

Pulsatrix perspicillata boliviana L. Kelso

Pulsatrix perspicillata boliviana L. Kelso, Biol. Leaflet no. 2, 1933, p. [1]. (Carapari, 1000 metres, Bolivia.)

Southern Bolivia and northern Argentina.

Subgenus **NOVIPULSATRIX** L. Kelso

Novipulsatrix L. Kelso, Biol. Leaflet no. 1, 1933, p. [1]. Type, by original designation, *Pulsatrix sharpei* Berlepsch = *Syrnium koeniswaldianum* Bertoni and Bertoni.

Pulsatrix koeniswaldiana (Bertoni and Bertoni)

Syrnium Koeniswaldianum M. and W. Bertoni, An. Cient. Paraguayos (1), no. 1, Jan., 1901, p. 175. (No locality but probably from near Puerto Bertoni on the Alto Paraná, Paraguay.)

Pulsatrix sharpei Berlepsch, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **12,** Oct., 1901, p. 6. (State of Espirito Santo, Brazil.)

Southern Brazil in states of Minas Geraës, Espirito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Paraná; eastern Paraguay; northeastern Argentina in Territory of Misiones.

Pulsatrix melanota (Tschudi)

Noctua melanota Tschudi, Arch. f. Naturg., **10,** Bd. 1, 1844, p. 266. (Peru.)

Pulsatrix fasciativentris Salvadori and Festa, Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. Comp. Torino, **15,** 1900, no. 368, p. 32. (Valle del Zamora, Ecuador.)

Eastern Ecuador and eastern Peru.

Genus **NYCTEA** Stephens

Nyctea Stephens, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., **13,** pt. 2, 1825 (1826), p. 62. Type, by tautonymy and monotypy,[1] *Strix erminea* Shaw = *Strix nyctea* Linné = *Strix scandiaca* Linné.

cf. Lönnberg, Ibis, 1931, p. 306 (nomenclature).
Pleske, Mem. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **6,** 1928, p. 161–172 (distribution on Eurasian tundra.)
Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. 767–772.

Nyctea scandiaca (Linné)

Strix scandiaca Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** 1758, p. 92. ("Habitat in Alpibus Lapponiae" *ex* Fn. Suec., Aves no. 46, there based on a drawing by Rudbeck.)

Strix Nyctea Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** 1758, p. 93. (Europe and North America, restricted type locality Sweden.)

[1] The second species, *Nyctea wapacuthu*, is a "species inquirenda" from the standpoint of the author.

Resident on the tundras of the Holarctic region and islands in the Arctic Ocean, south to Lapland, the lower Pechora, Yamal Peninsula, the lower Indigirka, mouth of the Kolyma, northern coast of the Chuckchi Peninsula, islands in Bering Sea, northern Alaska, central Mackenzie, central Keewatin, northern Ungava and northern Greenland; north to Franz Josef Land in the Old World and to about lat. 83° N. in the New. Distribution rather local; not resident in Spitsbergen. Partially migratory; in some years a large exodus takes place and on these occasions the species occurs as far south as the British Isles, Holland, northern Germany, central Russia, southern Siberia, Turkestan, northern China, Japan (Hondo), central United States and Iceland.

Genus **SURNIA** Duméril

Surnia Duméril, Zool. Analytique, 1806, p. 34. Type, by subsequent designation, *Strix funerea* Gmelin [*i.e. Strix funerea* Linné, 1766, not *Strix funerea* Linné, 1758] = *Strix ulula* Linné (Gray, List Gen. Bds., 1840, p. 5).

cf. Démentiev, Arch. Mus. Zool. Univ. Moscou, **1**, 1934, p. 101–108.
Hartert, Vög. pal. Fauna, **2**, 1913, p. 1010–1013.
Hartert and Steinbacher, Vög. pal. Fauna, Ergänzungsband, Heft 5, 1936, p. 391.
Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. 772–779.

Surnia ulula ulula (Linné)

Strix Ulula Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, 1758, p. 93. (Europe, restricted type locality Sweden, *ex* Fn. Suec.)

Surnia ulula pallasi Buturlin, Orn. Monatsb., **15**, 1907, p. 100. (Siberia.)

Surnia ulula orokensis Stachanov, Kocsag, **4**, 1931, p. 21. (Vicinity of the fisheries station 'Ljugi,' Island of Sakhalin.)

Breeds in the forested parts of northern Scandinavia, Russia north to lat. 69° N., westward across the forests of Siberia, south to the former Russian governments of Smolensk and Simbirsk, the Altai, northern Mongolia, Khingan Mountains, Ussuriland and Kamchatka; Island of Sakhalin. Partially migratory, extending in winter to the Shetlands, Orkneys and Hebrides, and central Europe.

Surnia ulula tianschanica Smallbones

Surnia ulula tianschanica Smallbones, Orn. Monatsb., **14**, 1906, p. 27. (Xachaka Su, Dzergez, Örtök and Przewalsk, Tian Shan.)

Surnia ulula korejewi Zarudny and Loudon, Orn. Monatsb., **15**, 1907, p. 2. (Forested parts of the Tian Shan.)

Forested parts of the Tian Shan from the Alexandrovski Mountains to the Tekes River; Tarbagatai (?).

Surnia ulula caparoch (P. L. S. Müller)

Strix caparoch P. L. S. Müller, Natursyst., Suppl., 1776, p. 69. (Europe, error = Hudson Bay, *ex* Edwards, pl. 62.)

Breeds from tree limit in Alaska, northwestern Mackenzie and Hudson Strait, south to southern British Columbia, central Alberta and Ungava. Winters south to the southern Canadian provinces and casually to the northern United States.

Genus **GLAUCIDIUM** Boie

Glaucidium Boie, Isis von Oken, 1826, Bd. 2, col. 970. Type, by subsequent designation, *Strix passerina* Linné (Gray, List Gen. Bds., 1840, p. 6).

?*Gisella* Bonaparte, Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2), **6**, 1854, p. 541. Type, by monotypy, [*Strix*] *lathami* Bonaparte.[1]

cf. Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. Ind., ed. 2, Bds., **4**, 1927, p. 443–453.
Bannerman, Bds. Trop. W. Afr., **3**, 1933, p. 29–34.
Griscom, Proc. New England Zoöl. Cl., **12**, 1931, p. 37–43.
Hartert, Vög. pal. Fauna, **2**, 1913, p. 1007–1009.
Reichenow, Vög. Afr., **1**, 1901, p. 671–675.
Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. 779–806.

Glaucidium passerinum passerinum (Linné)

Strix passerina Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, 1758, p. 93. (Europe, restricted type locality Sweden, *ex* Fn. Suec.)

Strix torquata Fischer, Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, **3**, 1812, p. 276. (Forests of Petrofsky, *i.e.* vicinity of Moscow.)

Glaucidium setipes Madarász, Magyarország Madarai, 1900, p. 203. (Hungary.)

Forests of northern Europe and western Asia east to the Valley of the Yenessei, north to lat. 68° 30′ N. in Lapland and 62° N. in the Urals; south to Spain, the Alps, Bosnia, the Carpathians, Rumania, central Russia and Tobolsk.

Glaucidium passerinum orientale Taczanowski

Glaucidium passerinum orientale Taczanowski, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersb. (7), Sci. Math. Phys. et Nat., **39**, 1891, p. 128. [Faune Orn. Sib. Orient., **1**.] (Eastern Siberia.)

Forests of eastern Siberia from Transbaikalia east to the Sea of Okhotsk, south to the Kentei Mountains, Manchuria and Ussuriland.

[1] *Strix Lathami* Bonaparte, Osserv. sulla sec. Ed. Regno Anim. Cuvier, 1830, p. 56. (No locality.) Based exclusively on the Rufous Owl of Latham's Gen. Hist. Bds., **1**, 1821, p. 375, sp. 83. Latham's description does not apply to *Nyctale harrisii* Cassin; it comes closest to some of the southeastern Asiatic species of Glaucidium, but there are so many discrepancies that the Rufous Owl is practically unidentifiable.

Glaucidium gnoma grinnelli Ridgway

Glaucidium gnoma grinnelli Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. xvi, 781 (in key), 791. (Humboldt Bay, California.)

Pacific coast region of western North America from southeastern Alaska south to Monterey County, California, east to the western base of Mount Shasta and Lake County, California.

Glaucidium gnoma swarthi Grinnell

Glaucidium gnoma swarthi Grinnell, Auk, **30,** 1913, p. 224. (Errington, Vancouver Island.)

Confined to Vancouver Island.

Glaucidium gnoma californicum Sclater

Glaucidium californicum Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1857, p. 4. (Oregon and California, type from Calaveras County, California.)

Glaucidium gnoma vigilante Grinnell, Auk, **30,** 1913, p. 224. (Foothills at 2250 feet, 4 miles north of Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California.)

Central British Columbia southward through central Washington and Oregon to San Diego County, California.

Glaucidium gnoma pinicola Nelson

Glaucidium gnoma pinicola Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **23,** 1910, p. 103. (Alma, New Mexico.)

Rocky Mountain region of the United States from Idaho and western Montana, south to extreme eastern California, mountains of southern Arizona, and New Mexico.

Glaucidium gnoma hoskinsii Brewster

Glaucidium gnoma hoskinsii Brewster, Auk, **5,** April, 1888, p. 136.[1] (Sierra de la Laguna, Lower California.)

Mountains of Lower California north to about lat. 27° N.

Glaucidium gnoma gnoma Wagler

Glaucidium Gnoma Wagler, Isis von Oken, 1832, col. 275. (Mexico.)

Glaucidium fisheri Nelson and Palmer, Auk, **11,** 1894, p. 41. (Mount Popocatepetl at 6500 feet, near Tochimilco, Puebla.)

Highlands of northern and central Mexico from Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas south to Guerrero, Mexico and Puebla.

Glaucidium gnoma cobanense Sharpe

Glaucidium cobanense Sharpe, Ibis, 1875, p. 260, in text. (Cobán, Alta Vera Paz, Guatemala.)

Highlands of Guatemala.

[1] Separates issued 10 February, 1888.

Glaucidium siju siju (d'Orbigny)

Noctua siju d'Orbigny, in de la Sagra's Hist. fis., pol. y nat. Isla de Cuba, **3,** Aves, 1839, p. 41,[1] Atlas, Aves, pl. 3. (Cuba.)

Island of Cuba.

Glaucidium siju vittatum Ridgway

Glaucidium siju vittatum Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. xvii, 782 (in key), 805. (Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines.)

Isle of Pines.

Glaucidium minutissimum[2] **oberholseri** Moore

Glaucidium minutissimum oberholseri Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **50,** 1937, p. 105. (Vado Hondo, 1000 feet, central Sinaloa.)

Arid upper tropical zone of the mountains of central and southern Sinaloa.

Glaucidium minutissimum palmarum Nelson

Glaucidium palmarum Nelson, Auk, **18,** 1901, p. 46. (Arroyo de Juan Sánchez, Nayarit.)

Humid tropical zone of western Mexico in states of Nayarit and Guerrero.

Glaucidium minutissimum griseiceps Sharpe

Glaucidium griseiceps Sharpe, Ibis, 1875, p. 41, pl. 2, f. 2. (Veragua [Panama] and Chisec and Choctum, Guatemala, restricted to the tropical lowlands of Alta Vera Paz by Griscom, *antea*, p. 42.)

Humid tropical zone of eastern Guatemala, British Honduras and eastern Honduras.

Glaucidium minutissimum rarum Griscom

Glaucidium minutissimum rarum Griscom, Proc. New England Zoöl. Cl., **12,** 1931, p. 41. (Permé, Caribbean slope of eastern Panama.)

Tropical zone of Costa Rica (recorded only from La Vijagua on the Caribbean slope of the Volcán de Miravalles) and Panama.

Glaucidium minutissimum minutissimum (Wied)

Strix pumila Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 7, 1821, pl. 39. (Paraguay and Brazil.) Not *Strix pumila* Lichtenstein, 1818.

Strix minutissima Wied, Beitr. Naturg. Bras., **3,** pt. 1, 1830, p. 242. (Interior of the State of Bahia, Brazil.)

Distribution not well known but recorded from British Guiana, Surinam (?) and Brazil in states of Amazonas, Pará, Bahia, Matto Grosso and São Paulo; Paraguay (?).

[1] P. 33 in French ed.

[2] I am unable to agree with Griscom, *antea*, that *minutissimum* is the tropical zone representative of *gnoma*.

Glaucidium jardinii costaricanum L. Kelso

Glaucidium jardinii costaricanum L. Kelso, Auk, **54,** 1937, p. 304. (Costa Rica.)

Mountains of Costa Rica and Panama.

Glaucidium jardinii jardinii (Bonaparte)

Phalænopsis jardinii Bonaparte, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **41,** 1855, p. 654. (Andes of Quito, Ecuador.)

Mountains of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum van Rossem

Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **50,** 1937, p. 27. (Between Guaymas and Elpalme, Sonora.)

Southern Arizona, and western Mexico from Sonora to Nayarit.

Glaucidium brasilianum ridgwayi Sharpe

Glaucidium ridgwayi Sharpe, Ibis, 1875, p. 55, in text. (Central America, *ex* Ridgway, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., **16,** 1873, p. 93. Restricted type locality, Mexico.)

Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas southward in the tropical zone of eastern Mexico, and western Mexico from Jalisco,[1] south over both slopes of tropical Central America to the Canal Zone.

Glaucidium brasilianum medianum Todd

Glaucidium brasilianum medianum Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **29,** 1916, p. 98. (Bonda, Santa Marta, Colombia.)

Tropical lowlands of northern Colombia.

Glaucidium brasilianum phaloenoides (Daudin)

Strix phalænoides Daudin, Traité d'Orn., **2,** 1800, p. 206. (Trinidad.)

Islands of Trinidad and Margarita; tropical parts of northern Venezuela; Guiana (?).

Glaucidium brasilianum duidae Chapman

Glaucidium brasilianum duidæ Chapman, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 380, 1929, p. 8. (Mount Duida, 4700 feet, Venezuela.)

Subtropical zone of Mount Duida in southern Venezuela.

Glaucidium brasilianum ucayalae Chapman

Glaucidium brasilianum ucayalæ Chapman, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 380, 1929, p. 9. (Sarayacú, Rio Ucayali, Peru.)

Eastern base of the Eastern Andes from southeastern Colombia to Peru.

[1] Specimens from Jalisco not seen, perhaps referable to *cactorum.*

Glaucidium brasilianum brasilianum (Gmelin)

Strix brasiliana Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1,** pt. 1, 1788, p. 289. (Brazil, Ceará suggested as type locality by Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **12,** 1929, p. 407.)

Glaucidium ferox rufus Bertoni, An. Cient. Paraguayos (1), no. 1, 1901 p. 179. (Paraguay.)

Brazil south of the Amazon, east to Bahia and south to eastern Paraguay, northeastern Argentina and Uruguay; western Ecuador and western Peru; northern Chile (?).

Glaucidium brasilianum pallens Brodkorb

Glaucidium brasilianum pallens Brodkorb, Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, no. 394, 1938, p. 3. (Puerto Casado, Paraguay.)

Paraguayan Chaco west of the Paraguay River, and the Yungas of eastern Bolivia; probably also the Argentine Chaco.

Glaucidium brasilianum tucumanum Chapman

Glaucidium brasilianum tucumanum Chapman, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 31, 1922, p. 5. (Rosario de Lerma, 4800 feet, Salta, Argentina.)

Subtropical zone of western Argentina in provinces of Salta and Tucumán.

Glaucidium (brasilianum ?) nanum (King)

Strix nana King, Zool. Journ., **3,** 1827 (1828), p. 427. (Port Famine Straits of Magellan.)

Glaucidium nanum vafrum Wetmore, Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., **12,** 1922, p. 323. (Concon, Intendencia de Valparaiso, Chile.)

Andean forest of Chile and western Argentina from Temuco and Lake Nahuel Huapi south to the Straits of Magellan.

Glaucidium perlatum (Vieillot)

Strix perlata Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., **7,** 1818, p. 26. (Senegal.)

Glaucidium albiventer Alexander, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **12,** 1901, p. 10. (Kwobia, Gold Coast.)

Africa, south of the Sahara, from Senegal, the Sudan and Ethiopia to the Orange River and the Transvaal; absent from the equatorial forests.

Glaucidium tephronotum tephronotum Sharpe

Glaucidium tephronotum Sharpe, Ibis, 1875, p. 260. ("Said to be from South America." error = West Africa.[1])

Known only from the type, and a second specimen from Mampong, Ashanti, Gold Coast.[2]

[1] *Cf.* Chapin, Auk, **38,** 1921, p. 456–457.
[2] *Cf.* Bannerman, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **54,** 1934, p. 122.

Glaucidium tephronotum pycrafti Bates

Glaucidium pycrafti Bates, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **27,** 1911, p. 85, pl. 7. (Bitye, Cameroon.)

Southern Cameroon.

Glaucidium tephronotum medje Chapin

Glaucidium tephronotum medje Chapin, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 570, 1932, p. 3. (Medje, Ituri Forest, Belgian Congo.)

Northeastern border of the Upper Congo forest.

Glaucidium tephronotum lukolelae Chapin

Glaucidium tephronotum lukolelæ Chapin, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 570, 1932, p. 4. (Lukolela, middle Congo River.)

Known only from the unique type from the southern border of the Congo forest.

Glaucidium tephronotum elgonense Granvik

Glaucidium tephronotum elgonense Granvik, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., **25,** 1934, p. 41. (Mount Elgon.)

Known only from Mount Elgon on the Uganda-Kenya border.

Glaucidium capense castaneum Neumann

Glaucidium castaneum Neumann, Orn. Monatsb., **1,** 1893, p. 62. (Andundi, Belgian Congo.)

Known only from the type locality in the eastern Ituri district of the Belgian Congo.[1]

Glaucidium capense scheffleri Neumann

Gaucidium [sic] *capense scheffleri* Neumann, Orn. Monatsb., **19,** 1911, p. 184. (Kibwezi, Ukamba, Tanganyika Territory.)

Coastal belt of southern Kenya Colony and northern Tanganyika Territory.

Glaucidium capense ngamiense (Roberts)

Smithiglaux capensis ngamiensis Roberts, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **15,** 1932, p. 26. (Maun, Ngamiland.)

Southern Belgian Congo and Ngamiland; Angola (?); Damaraland (?).

Glaucidium capense robertsi nom. nov.

Glaucidium capense rufum Gunning and Roberts, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **3,** 1911, p. 111. (Boror, Mozambique.) Not of Bertoni, 1901.

Lake Tanganyika to the lower Zambesi Valley.

[1] For statement concerning the type locality of this bird see Grant and Mackworth-Praed, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **57,** 1937, p. 138–139.

Glaucidium capense capense (A. Smith)

Noctua Capensis A. Smith, So. Afr. Quart. Journ. (2), 1834, p. 313. (South Africa.)

South Africa, south of the ranges of the two preceding races, south to the Orange River and eastern Cape Province.

Glaucidium brodiei brodiei (Burton)

Noctua Brodiei Burton, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1835 (1836), p. 152. (Himalayas, restricted to Simla by Stuart Baker, *antea*, p. 450.)

The Himalayas from the Indian North West Frontier eastward through Nepal, Assam and southern China (north to Anhwei) south to the Malay Peninsula and northern Indochina;[1] Island of Hainan.

Glaucidium brodiei pardalotum (Swinhoe)

Athene pardalota Swinhoe, Ibis, 1863, p. 216. (Interior of Formosa.)

Confined to the Island of Formosa.

Glaucidium brodiei peritum nom. nov.

Strix sylvatica "Müll." Bonaparte, Consp. Av., **1**, 1850, p. 40. (Sumatra.) Not *Strix sylvatica* Shaw, 1809.

Sumatra.

Glaucidium brodiei borneense Sharpe

Glaucidium borneense Sharpe, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **1**, 1893, p. 55. (Mount Kalulong, Sarawak, Borneo.)

Borneo.

Glaucidium radiatum radiatum (Tickell)

Strix Radiata Tickell, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **2**, 1833, p. 572. (Jungles of Borahbum and Dholbhum.)

Indian Peninsula (except the part occupied by *G. r. malabaricum*); Ceylon.[2]

Glaucidium radiatum malabaricum (Blyth)

Athene malabaricus Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **15**, 1846, p. 280. (Malabar Coast and Travancore.)

Southwestern side of the Indian Peninsula, not ascending into the hills above 2500 feet.

Glaucidium cuculoides castanonotum (Blyth)

Athene castanopterus "(Horsf.)" Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **15**, 1846, p. 280. (Ceylon.) Not *Strix castanoptera* Horsfield, 1821, which is also a Glaucidium.

[1] *G. b. tubiger* (Hodgs.) is not a recognizable race, *cf.* Ludlow and Kinnear, Ibis, 1937, p. 490–492.

[2] *Cf.* Whistler and Kinnear, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **38**, 1935, p. 237–238.

Athene castanonota Blyth, Cat. Bds. Mus. As. Soc., 1849 (1852), p. 39. Ceylon.

Glaucidium cuculoïdes cuculoïdes (Vigors)

Noctua cuculoïdes Vigors, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, 1831, p. 8. (Himalayas, *i.e.* Simla-Almora district.) [1]

Lower ranges of the western Himalayas from Murree and Mussorie to eastern Nepal.

Glaucidium cuculoïdes rufescens Stuart Baker

Glaucidium cuculoides rufescens Stuart Baker, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **47**, 1926, p. 59. (Noong-zai-ban, Manipur.)

Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam south of the Brahmaputra, and southern Yunnan, south to eastern Bengal, northern Burma, Shan States, northern Laos and western Tonkin.

Glaucidium cuculoïdes brügeli (Parrot)

Athene cuculoides brügeli Parrot, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **8**, 1908, p. 104. (Bangkok, Siam.)

Glaucidium cuculoides fulvescens Stuart Baker, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **47**, 1926, p. 60. (Kolidoo, Tenasserim.) [2]

Tenasserim, Siam, and Indochina from Laos to Cambodia.

Glaucidium cuculoïdes whitelyi (Blyth)

Athene Whitelyi Blyth, Ibis, 1867, p. 313. (Japan, error = China.)

Szechuan, Yunnan and southeastern China south of the Yangtse, and eastern Tonkin.

Glaucidium cuculoïdes persimile Hartert

Glaucidium cuculoides persimile Hartert, Nov. Zool., **17**, 1910, p. 205. (Five-Finger Mountains, Hainan.)

Island of Hainan.

Glaucidium cuculoïdes castanopterum (Horsfield)

Strix castanoptera Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13**, pt. 1, 1821, p. 140. (Java.)

Java and Bali.

Glaucidium sjöstedti Reichenow

Glaucidium sjöstedti Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **1**, 1893, p. 65. (Cameroon Mountain.)

[1] Ticehurst and Whistler, Ibis, 1924, p. 471, have made a blanket restriction of Simla-Almora district for all the species described by Vigors in Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, 1831, p. 7–9 and shortly afterward figured in Gould's 'Century of Birds from the Himalayas.'

[2] *Cf.* Robinson and Kloss, *t. c.*, p. 94.

Forested lowlands of western Africa from the Cameroon Mountain region to the French Congo.

Genus **MICRATHENE** Coues

Micrathene Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 51. Type, by original designation, *Athene whitneyi* Cooper.

Micropallas Coues, Auk, **6**, 1889, p. 71. New name for Micrathene Coues on grounds of preoccupation by Micrathena Sundvall, 1833, Arachnida.

cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. 806–812.

Micrathene whitneyi whitneyi (Cooper)

Athene whitneyi Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., **2**, 1861, p. 118. (Fort Mojave, Arizona.)

Desert areas of southeastern California, southern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico and northern Sonora.

Micrathene whitneyi idonea (Ridgway)

Micropallas whitneyi idoneus Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. xvii, p. 807 (in key), p. 810. (Five miles from Hidalgo, Texas.)

Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas, and central Mexico in states of Guanajuato, Mexico and Puebla.

Micrathene whitneyi sanfordi (Ridgway)

Micropallas whitneyi sanfordi Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. xvii, p. 807 (in key), p. 809. (Miraflores, Lower California.)

Peninsula of Lower California south of lat. 23° 40′ N.

Micrathene whitneyi graysoni Ridgway

Micrathene graysoni Ridgway, Auk, **3**, 1886, p. 333. (Socorro Island.)

Micropallas socorroensis "Ridgw." Sharpe, Hand-list, **1**, 1899, p. 299. Lapsus!

Known only from Socorro Island of the Revillagigedo Group off the west coast of Mexico.

Genus **UROGLAUX** Mayr

Uroglaux Mayr, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 939, 1937, p. 6. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Athene dimorpha* Salvadori.

cf. Mayr, *loc. cit.*
Salvadori, Orn. Pap. e delle Mol., **1**, 1880, p. 83–84.

Uroglaux dimorpha (Salvadori)

Athene dimorpha Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **6**, 1874, p. 308. (Sorong, New Guinea.)

Island of Jobi [or Japen] and all of New Guinea.

Genus **NINOX**[1] Hodgson

Ninox Hodgson, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., **5**, 1837, p. 23. Type, by monotypy, *Ninox nipalensis* Hodgson = *Strix lugubris* Tickell.

Berneyornis Mathews, Bds. Austr., **5**, 1916, p. 305. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Athene* (?) *strenua* Gould.

cf. Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. Ind., ed. 2, Bds., **4**, 1927, p. 453–458; **7**, 1930, p. 390–391.
Chasen, Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 11, 1935, p. 87–88.
Hartert, Vög. pal. Fauna, **2**, 1913, p. 992–995.
Mathews, Bds. Austr., **5**, 1916, p. 308–359 (*sub nom.* Spiloglaux, Rhabdoglaux and Berneyornis).
McGregor, Man. Phil. Bds., pt. 1, 1909, p. 260–270.
Meyer and Wiglesworth, Bds. Celebes, **1**, 1898, p. 93–102.
Oliver, New Zealand Bds., 1930, p. 395–398.
Salvadori, Orn. Pap. e delle Mol., **1**, 1880, p. 78–91, *i.e.* Mem. R. Accad. Sci. Torino (2), **33**.

Ninox rufa humeralis (Bonaparte)

Athene humeralis Bonaparte, Consp. Av., **1**, 1850, p. 40. (Oceania = New Guinea, *ex* Hombron and Jacquinot, Voy. Pôle Sud, Zool., **3**, 1853, p. 51 = Triton Bay, the only point on New Guinea where the expedition collected.)

Ninox undulata Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **3**, 1879, p. 249. (Southeast coast of New Guinea.) Not *Ninox undulata* (Latham) 1801.[2]

Waigeu; all of New Guinea below 1800 metres.

Ninox rufa aruensis (Schlegel)

Noctua aruensis Schlegel, Nederl. Tijdschr. Dierk., **3**, 1866, p. 329. (Aru Islands.)

Aru Islands.

Ninox rufa rufa (Gould)

Athene rufa Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1846, p. 18. (Port Essington.)

[1] Includes Hieracoglaux Kaup, 1848, Spiloglaux Kaup, 1848, Cephaloptynx Kaup, 1852, Ctenoglaux Kaup, 1852, Rhabdoglaux Bonaparte, 1854.

[2] For remarks on identity of Ramsay's type *cf.* Kinghorn, Rec. Austr. Mus., **18**, 1933, p. 451–452.

Tropical northern Australia, including the Cape York Peninsula, south at least to Cooktown.

Ninox rufa queenslandica Mathews

Ninox humeralis queenslandica Mathews, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **27,** 1911, p. 62. (The Hollows, Mackay, Queensland.)

Eastern Queensland in the region about Mackay.

Ninox strenua (Gould)

Athene ? strenua Gould, Syn. Bds. Austr., pt. 3, 1838, pl. 47, f. 2. (New South Wales.)

Ninox strenua victoriae Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1,** 1912, p. 75. (Victoria.)

New South Wales and Victoria.

Ninox connivens rufostrigata (G. R. Gray)

Athene rufostrigata G. R. Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 344. (Halmahera.)

Moluccas: Morotai, Halmahera, Batjan, Obi.

Ninox connivens assimilis Salvadori and D'Albertis

Ninox assimilis Salvadori and D'Albertis, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7,** 1875, p. 809. (Mt. Epa, New Guinea.)

Ninox albomaculata Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **3,** 1879, p. 249. (Laloki, New Guinea.)

Eastern New Guinea, from the Ramu River on the north and the Merauke district on the south, eastward; Vulcan and Dampier Islands.

Ninox connivens occidentalis Ramsay

Ninox connivens occidentalis Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales (2), **1,** 1886 (1887), p. 1086. (Derby, North-West Australia.)

Ninox connivens suboccidentalis Mathews, Nov. Zool., **18,** 1912, p. 255. (Northern Territory, type said to be from Port Keats.)

North-West Australia and Northern Territory.

Ninox connivens peninsularis Salvadori

Ninox peninsularis Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7,** 1875 (1876), p. 992. (Cape York.)

Cape York Peninsula.

?Ninox connivens addenda Mathews

Ninox connivens addenda Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1,** 1912, p. 120. (South-West Australia.)

Southwestern Australia; very doubtfully distinct from *N. c. connivens.*

Ninox connivens connivens (Latham)

Falco connivens Latham, Index Orn., Suppl., 1801, p. xii. (New Holland = New South Wales, *apud* Mathews.)

Southern Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia.

Ninox novaeseelandiae rudolfi A. B. Meyer

Ninox rudolfi A. B. Meyer, Ibis, 1882, p. 232, pl. 6.[1] (Sumba.)

Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumba.

Ninox novaeseelandiae plesseni Stresemann

Ninox fusca plesseni Stresemann, Orn. Monatsb., **37,** 1929, p. 47. (Tanglapoi, 1000 meters, Alor.)

Lesser Sunda Islands: Alor.

Ninox novaeseelandiae fusca (Vieillot)

Strix fusca Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., **7,** 1817, p. 22. (Santo Domingo and Puerto Rico, error = Timor; see Sharpe, Ibis, 1875, p. 256.)

Lesser Sunda Islands: Timor.[2]

Ninox novaeseelandiae cinnamomina Hartert

Ninox boobook cinnamomina Hartert, Nov. Zool., **13,** 1906, p. 293. (Tepa, Babar Island.)

Lesser Sunda Islands: Babar.

Ninox novaeseelandiae remigialis Stresemann

Ninox novæseelandiæ remigialis Stresemann, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **50,** 1930, p. 61. (Kei Islands.)

Kei Islands.

Ninox novaeseelandiae pusilla Mayr and Rand

Ninox novaeseelandiae pusilla Mayr and Rand, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 814, 1935, p. 3. (Dogwa, Oriomo River, Territory of Papua.)

Known only from the type locality in southern New Guinea.

Ninox novaeseelandiae ocellata (Bonaparte)

Athene ocellata "Hombr. et Jacquin." Bonaparte, Consp. Av., **1,** 1850, p. 42. (Oceania, based on Voy. Pôle Sud, Atlas, Ois., pl. 3, f. 2 = Raffles Bay, Coburg Peninsula, Australia.) [3]

[1] The plate is lettered *Ninox rudolphi.*

[2] I have examined specimens in the Rothschild collection from Savu and Moa; these probably represent undescribed races allied to *fusca* and *cinnamomina.*

[3] The type locality of this bird has long been uncertain; Hombron and Jacquinot, Voy. Pôle Sud, Zool., **3,** 1853, p. 51–52, state that the bird figured in the 'Atlas' was from Talcahuano, Chile, but this has long since been shown

Ninox boobook mixta Mathews, Nov. Zool., **18,** Jan., 1912, p. 255. (Parry's Creek, North-West Australia.)

Ninox boobook melvillensis Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1,** Apr., 1912, p. 34. (Melville Island.)

Ninox boobook macgillivrayi Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1,** 1913, p. 194. (Cape York.)

Spiloglaux novæseelandiæ everardi Mathews, Bds. Austr., **5,** 1916, p. 332. (Everard Ranges, Central Australia.)

Ninox yorki Cayley, Emu, **28,** 1929, p. 162, pl. 34, upper f. (Cape York.)

Melville Island and tropical northern Australia.

Ninox novaeseelandiae marmorata (Gould)

Athene marmorata Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1846, p. 18. (South Australia.)

Ninox boobook halmaturina Mathews, Nov. Zool., **18,** 1912, p. 254. (Kangaroo Island.)

Ninox ooldeaensis Cayley, Emu, **28,** 1929, p. 163, pl. 34, lower f. (Ooldea, South Australia.)

South and South-West Australia.

Ninox novaeseelandiae lurida DeVis

Ninox lurida DeVis, Rep. Sci. Exped. Queensland, 1889, p. 31, 84. (Bellenden Ker Range, Queensland.)

Spiloglaux boweri Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **2,** 1913, p. 74. (Peterson's Pocket, Cairns, Queensland.)

Apparently confined to the very heavy rainfall area lying between Cairns and the Bellenden Ker Range in northeastern Queensland.

Ninox novaeseelandiae boobook (Latham)

Strix Boobook Latham, Index Orn., Suppl., 1801, p. xv. (New Holland = New South Wales, *apud* Mathews.)

to have been a mistake, and the specimen identical with Australian examples. In Nov. Zool., **18,** 1912, p. 255, Mathews gives Perth, South-West Australia, as the type locality, a restriction to which he still adhered in Bds. Austr., **5,** 1916, p. 331. However in his Syst. Av. Australas., pt. 1, 1927, p. 272, he considers *ocellata* unidentifiable, and in the appendix to pt. 2 of the same work (p. 913) he considers *ocellata* an earlier name for *roseoaxillaris* Hartert! There is nothing undeterminable about the plate of *ocellata,* and further Sharpe and others examined the type and found it identical with North Australian birds. There is no difficulty in fixing the precise locality where the expedition "au Pôle Sud" collected the type of *Athene ocellata*; studying the narrative of the voyage it is quite clear that a stop was made at Raffles Bay, a short distance east of Port Essington, Northern Territory, in March or April 1839, and this was the only point on the Australian Continent visited by the expedition and the only place where the type could possibly have been secured; hence Mathews' restriction to Perth is quite contradictory to the facts and cannot stand.

Spiloglaux boobook leachi Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **2,** 1913, p. 74. (Victoria.)

Spiloglaux boobook tregellasi Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **2,** 1913, p. 74. (Frankston, Victoria.)

Southern Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria.

Ninox novaeseelandiae leucopsis (Gould)

Noctua Maculata Vigors and Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15,** pt. 1, 1826, p. 189. (Australia, *i.e.* Tasmania.) Not *Strix maculata* Kerr, 1792, which is also a Ninox.

Athene leucopsis Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1837 (1838), p. 99, in text. (Tasmania.)

Spiloglaux boobook clelandi Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **2,** 1913, p. 74. (Flinders Island.)

Spiloglaux novaeseelandiae tasmanica Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **3,** 1917, p. 70. (Tasmania.)

Tasmania and islands in Bass Strait.

Ninox novaeseelandiae albaria Ramsay

Ninox albaria Ramsay, Tab. List Bds. Austr., 1888, p. 36. (Lord Howe Island.)

Lord Howe Island.

Ninox novaeseelandiae undulata (Latham)

Strix undulata Latham, Index Orn., Suppl., 1801, p. xvii. (Norfolk Island, *ex* Gen. Syn., Suppl. 2, p. 368, *cf.* Mathews, Ibis, 1933, p. 353.)

Ninox boobook royana Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1,** 1912, p. 120. (Norfolk Island.)

Norfolk Island.

Ninox novaeseelandiae venatica (Peale)

Noctua venatica Peale, U. S. Expl. Exped., **8,** 1848, p. 75. (Bay of Islands, North Island, New Zealand.)

New Zealand: North Island, Little and Great Barrier Islands, Three Kings, Kapiti.

Ninox novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae (Gmelin)

Strix novæ Seelandiæ Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1,** pt. 1, 1788, p. 296. (New Zealand = Queen Charlotte Sound, South Island, *ex* Latham, Gen. Syn., **1,** pt. 1, p. 149, no. 39.)

New Zealand: South Island, Stewart Island.

Ninox scutulata ussuriensis Buturlin

Ninox scutulata ussuriensis Buturlin, Orn. Mitt., **1,** 1910, p. 187. (Ussuri and Korea.)

Breeds in Ussuriland and the adjacent parts of southeastern Manchuria and northern Korea. Winter range not worked out, but recorded from Borneo by Démentiev.

Ninox scutulata scutulata (Raffles)

Strix scutulata Raffles, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** pt. 2, 1822, p. 280. (Sumatra.) [1]

Ninox macroptera Blasius, Braunschw. Anz., 11 Jan., 1888, no. 9, p. 86. (Mindoro.); Ornis, 1888, p. 551.

Ctenoglaux scutulata totogo Momiyama, Amoeba, **2,** 1930, p. 26. *Nomen nudum.*

Ninox scutulata totogo Momiyama, Amoeba, **3,** 1931, p. 68. (Botel Tobago.) In Japanese.

Breeds throughout Japan from Hokkaido to Formosa, central and southern Korea, and eastern China from Kiangsu to Fukien. Migrates in winter to the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Philippine Islands, Sangir and Talaut Islands, Celebes, Kalao, Flores, Wetar and Buru.

Ninox scutulata burmanica Hume

Ninox burmanica Hume, Stray Feath., **4,** 1876, p. 285. (Pegu and Tenasserim.)

Ninox innominata Hume, Stray Feath., **4,** 1876, p. 286, in text. (Cachar.)

Resident from Assam south of the Brahmaputra and southern Yunnan, south to the Malay Peninsula, Siam and all of Indochina.

Ninox scutulata lugubris (Tickell)

Strix Lugubris Tickell, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **2,** 1833, p. 572. (Dampara, Dholbhum, Bengal.)

Northern India from Murree and Garhwal east to western Assam north of the Brahmaputra, south to the central parts of the Indian Peninsula (to Madras on the east).

Ninox scutulata hirsuta (Temminck)

Strix hirsuta Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 49, 1824, pl. 289. (Ceylon.)

Southern India and Ceylon.

Ninox scutulata obscura Hume

Ninox obscurus Hume, Stray Feath., **1,** 1873, p. 11. (Camorta, Nicobars.)

Andaman and Nicobar Islands.[2]

[1] *Strix japonica* Temminck and Schlegel, is a synonym.

[2] European authors usually consider *N. obscura* a distinct species and place *N. affinis,* which also occurs in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, as a race

Ninox scutulata malaccensis (Eyton)

Athene malaccensis Eyton, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., **16,** 1845, p. 228. (Malacca.)

Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Rhio Archipelago and Banka.

Ninox scutulata javanensis Stresemann

Ninox scutulata javanensis Stresemann, Orn. Monatsb., **36,** 1928, p. 54. (Indramaju, Residency of Cheribon, Java.)

Western Java.

Ninox scutulata borneensis (Bonaparte)

Strix hirsuta borneensis "Schlegel" Bonaparte, Consp. Av., **1,** 1850, p. 41. (Malaysia, Borneo.)

Ninox labuanensis Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **2,** 1875, p. 165, in text. (Labuan Island.)

Borneo, North Natuna Islands.

Ninox affinis affinis Beavan

Ninox affinis "Tytler" Beavan, Ibis, 1867, p. 316. (Aberdeen Point, Port Blair, Andaman Islands.)

Andaman Islands.

Ninox affinis isolata Stuart Baker

Ninox scutulata isolata Stuart Baker, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **47,** 1926, p. 60. (Car Nicobar.)

Nicobar Islands.[1]

Ninox superciliaris (Vieillot)

Strix superciliaris Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., **7,** 1817, p. 33. ("Je ne connois pas son pays"; type in the Paris Museum, = Madagascar, *fide* Gurney, Ibis, 1869, p. 453.)

Western Madagascar.

Ninox philippensis Bonaparte

Ninox philippensis Bonaparte, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **41,** 1855, p. 655. (No locality = Philippine Islands by inference.)

Philippine Islands: Luzon, Marinduque, Masbate, Ticao, Guimaras, Negros, Leyte, Siquijor.

of *N. scutulata*. After examining specimens of both *obscura* and *affinis* it is my belief that it is the former that represents *scutulata* and the latter is the one to claim specific rank. Dr. Mayr and Mr. Greenway both concur with me in this disposal of the status of the two forms.

[1] See note under *N. s. obscura* on p. 141.

Ninox spilonota Bourns and Worcester

Ninox spilonotus Bourns and Worcester, Occ. Papers Minnesota Acad. Nat. Sci., **1**, 1894, p. 8. (Cebu, Sibuyan, Tablas and Mindoro.)

Philippine Lslands: Mindoro, Tablas, Sibuyan, Cebu.

Ninox spilocephala mindorensis Ogilvie-Grant

Ninox mindorensis Ogilvie-Grant, Ibis, 1896, p. 463. (Lowlands of Mindoro.)

Ninox Plateni "Blasius" Hartlaub, Abh. Naturwiss. Ver. Bremen, **16**, 1899, p. 271. (Mindoro.)

Philippine Islands: Mindoro.

Ninox spilocephala spilocephala Tweeddale

Ninox spilocephala Tweeddale, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1878 (1879), p. 939. (Zamboanga, Mindanao.)

Philippine Islands: Mindanao, Basilan.

Ninox spilocephala reyi Oustalet

Ninox Reyi Oustalet, Bull. Assoc. Sci. France (2), **1**, 1880, p. 206. (Sulu Archipelago.)

Philippine Islands: Jolo, Bongao.

Ninox spilocephala everetti Sharpe

Ninox everetti Sharpe, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **6**, 1897, p. 47. (Siasi Island, Sulu Archipelago.)

Philippine Islands: Siasi.

Ninox perversa Stresemann

Noctua ochracea Schlegel, Nederl. Tijdschr. Dierk., **3**, 1865, p. 183. (Negri-lama, Gulf of Tomini, Celebes.)

Ninox perversa Stresemann, Orn. Monatsb., **46**, 1938, p. 149. New name for *Noctua ochracea* Schlegel, not *Noctua ochracea* Haworth, 1809, Lepidoptera.[1]

Celebes (except the southern peninsula.)

Ninox squamipila hypogramma (G. R. Gray)

Athene hypogramma G. R. Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, p. 344. (Batjan and Halmahera.)

Northern Moluccas: Halmahera, Ternate, Batjan.

[1] Under the interpretation of Art. 25, as emended, of the International Code adopted by the International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature at the XII International Congress of Zoology, Lisbon in 1935, Dr. Stresemann's bibliographic reference is not sufficient to lift his proposed new name out of the class of *nomina nuda*; (*cf.* Compt. Rend. XII Int. Congr. Zool. Lisbon, **1**, 1936, p. 186–187, par. 20) but his brief statement that the ♀ is smaller than the ♂ is perhaps sufficient to constitute a valid description.

Ninox squamipila hantu (Wallace)

Athene hantu Wallace, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, p. 22. (Buru.)

Buru.

Ninox squamipila squamipila (Bonaparte)

Athene squamipila Bonaparte, Consp. Av., **1**, 1850, p. 41. (Ceram.)

Ceram.

Ninox squamipila forbesi Sclater

Ninox forbesi Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, p. 52, pl. 11. (Lutu, Timor Laut.)

Tenimber Islands.

Ninox squamipila natalis Lister

Ninox natalis Lister, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1888 (1889), p. 525. (Christmas Island, Indian Ocean.)

Confined to Christmas Island, 215 miles south of western Java, in the Indian Ocean.

Ninox theomacha hoedtii (Schlegel)

Noctua Hoedtii Schlegel, Nederl. Tijdschr. Dierk., **4**, 1871, p. 3. (Misol.)

Western Papuan Islands: Waigeu, Misol.

Ninox theomacha theomacha (Bonaparte)

Spiloglaux theomacha Bonaparte, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Paris, **41**, 1855, p. 654. (Triton Bay, New Guinea.)

Ninox terricolor Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **4**, 1880, p. 466. (Goldie River, 30 miles inland, New Guinea.)

All of New Guinea below 1400 metres.

Ninox theomacha goldii Gurney

Ninox goldii Gurney, Ibis, 1883, p. 171. (Southeastern New Guinea, error = Fergusson Island, *fide* Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **25**, 1918, p. 325.)

Ninox goodenoviensis DeVis, Ann. Rept. Brit. New Guinea, 1888–89, 1890, p. 58. (Goodenough Island.)

D'Entrecasteaux Archipelago: Goodenough, Fergusson and Normanby Islands.

Ninox theomacha rosseliana Tristram

Ninox rosseliana Tristram, Ibis, 1889, p. 557. (Rossel Island.)

Louisiade Archipelago: Sudest [or Tagula] and Rossel Islands.

Ninox punctulata (Quoy and Gaimard)

Noctua punctulata Quoy and Gaimard, Voy. 'Astrolabe,' Zool., **1**, 1830, p. 165; Atlas, Ois., pl. 1, f. 1. (Celebes.)

Celebes.

Ninox meeki Rothschild and Hartert

Ninox meeki Rothschild and Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **33,** 1914, p. 105. (Manus, Admiralty Islands.)

Admiralty Islands.

Ninox solomonis superior Hartert

Ninox variegata superior Hartert, Nov. Zool., **32,** 1925, p. 121. (New Hanover.)

New Hanover [or Lavongai].

Ninox solomonis solomonis Sharpe

Noctua variegata Quoy and Gaimard, Voy. 'Astrolabe,' Zool., **1,** 1830, p. 166, Atlas, Ois., pl. 1, f. 2. (Carteret Harbor, New Ireland.) Not *Noctua variegata* Jung, 1792, Lepidoptera.

Ninox solomonis Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, p. 673, pl. 62. (Solomon Islands, error, type locality fixed as southern New Ireland, by Mayr, Ibis, 1933, p. 552.)

Ninox novæ britanniæ Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **2,** 1877, p. 105. (New Britain, error = New Ireland.)

Spiloglaux novæbritanniæ novæhibernicæ Mathews, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **46,** 1926, p. 131. New name for *Noctua variegata* Quoy and Gaimard, preoccupied.

New Britain and New Ireland.

Ninox odiosa Sclater

Ninox odiosa Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1877, p. 108. (New Britain.)

New Britain.

Ninox jacquinoti eichhorni (Hartert)

Spiloglaux jacquinoti eichhorni Hartert, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 364, 1927, p. 7. (Choiseul, Solomon Islands.)

Solomon Islands: Bougainville and Choiseul.

Ninox jacquinoti mono Mayr

Ninox jacquinoti mono Mayr, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 820, 1935, p. 2. (Mono Island, Solomon Islands.)

Solomon Islands: Mono [or Treasury] Island.

Ninox jacquinoti jacquinoti (Bonaparte)

Athene jacquinoti "Hombr." Bonaparte, Consp. Av., **1,** 1850, p. 42. (Oceania = St. George, Solomon Islands, *ex* Hombron and Jacquinot, Voy. Pôle Sud., Zool., **3,** 1853, p. 51.)

Solomon Islands: Ysabel and St. George.

Ninox jacquinoti floridae Mayr

Ninox jacquinoti floridae Mayr, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 820, 1935, p. 2. (Florida Island, Solomon Islands.)

Solomon Islands: Florida Island.

Ninox jacquinoti granti Sharpe

Ninox granti Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1888, p. 183. (Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands.)

Solomon Islands: Guadalcanar.

Ninox jacquinoti malaitae Mayr

Ninox jacquinoti malaitae Mayr, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 504, 1931, p. 14. (Malaita, Solomon Islands.)

Solomon Islands: Malaita.

Ninox jacquinoti roseoaxillaris (Hartert)

Spiloglaux roseoaxillaris Hartert, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 364, 1929, p. 6. (Bauro, San Cristóbal, Solomon Islands.)

Solomon Islands: San Cristóbal.

Genus **GYMNOGLAUX** Cabanis [1]

Gymnoglaux Cabanis, Journ. f. Orn., **3**, 1855, p. 466. Type, by monotypy, *Noctua nudipes* Lembeye, not *Strix nudipes* Daudin = *Gymnoglaux lawrencii* Sclater and Salvin.

cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. 679–680.

Gymnoglaux lawrencii exsul (Bangs)

Gymnasio lawrencei exsul Bangs, Proc. New England Zoöl. Cl., **4**, 1913, p. 91. (Santa Sevilla, Isle of Pines.)

Western Cuba [2] and the Isle of Pines.

Gymnoglaux lawrencii lawrencii Sclater and Salvin

Gymnoglaux lawrencii Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, p. 327, pl. 29. (Cuba; *ex* Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., **7**, 1860, p. 257.)

Central and eastern Cuba.

Genus **SCELOGLAUX** Kaup

Sceloglaux Kaup, Isis von Oken, 1848, col. 768. Type, by monotypy, *Athene albifacies* G. R. Gray.

cf. Oliver, New Zealand Bds., 1930, p. 398–399.

[1] Replaces Gymnasio Bonaparte, 1854; the type of Gymnasio is *Strix nudipes* Daudin which is transferred to Otus, hence Gymnoglaux becomes the first available generic name for the Cuban bare-legged Owls.

[2] *Cf.* Todd, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **10**, 1916, p. 234.

†**Sceloglaux albifacies rufifacies** Buller

Sceloglaux rufifacies Buller, Ibis, 1904, p. 639. (Wairarapa district, North Island, New Zealand.)

Formerly inhabited parts of North Island, New Zealand. Now extinct.

Sceloglaux albifacies albifacies (G. R. Gray)

Athene albifacies G. R. Gray, Zool. Voy. 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' Bds., 1844, p. 2, pl. 1. (Waikouaiti, South Island, New Zealand.)

South Island, New Zealand.

Genus **ATHENE** Boie

Athene Boie, Isis von Oken, 1822, Bd. 1, col. 549. Type, by subsequent designation, *A. noctua* (Retz.) Boie, Pl. enl. 439. *Str. passerina* Auct. = *Strix noctua* Scopoli. (G. R. Gray, List Gen. Bds., ed. 2, 1841, p. 7.)

Heteroglaux Anonymous = Hume, Stray Feath., **1**, 1873, p. 467. Type, by monotypy, *Heteroglaux blewitti* Hume.

cf. Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. Ind., ed. 2, Bds., **4**, 1927, p. 438–443.
Démentiev, Syst. Av. Rossic., **1**, 1935, p. 56–58.
Hartert, Vög. pal. Fauna, **2**, 1913, p. 999–1007.
Hartert and Steinbacher, Vög. pal. Fauna, Ergänzungsb., Heft 5, 1936, p. 389–391.

Athene noctua vidalii A. E. Brehm

Athene Vidalii A. E. Brehm, Allg. Deutsche naturh. Zeitung (n.f.), **3**, 1857, p. 440. (Mountains of Spain, type from Murcia.)

Athene noctua mira Witherby, Brit. Bds., **13**, 1920, p. 283. (Houthem, Limburg, Holland.)

Western Europe: Holland, Belgium, France, Iberian Peninsula; introduced into England.

Athene noctua noctua (Scopoli)

Strix noctua Scopoli, Annus I, Hist.-Nat., 1769, p. 22. (Carniolia, *i.e.* Krain.)

Athene Chiaradiae Giglioli, Avicula, **4**, 1900, p. 57. (Castello de Caneva, Sacile, Udine.)

Central Europe from Denmark east to the Baltic republics and central Russia, south through Germany and Poland to Italy, Austria, Hungary and the former Russian governments of Volhynia and Poltava.

Athene noctua sarda (Kleinschmidt)

Strix Athene sarda Kleinschmidt, Falco, **3**, 1907, p. 65. (Sardinia.)

Sardinia and probably Corsica.

Athene noctua indigena C. L. Brehm

Athene indigena C. L. Brehm, Vogelfang, 1855, p. 37. (Greece, and wanders to Egypt, type from Attica.)

Balkan Peninsula, Aegean Islands, southern Russia south of the range of *A. n. noctua*, and east to the Ural River.

?Athene noctua kessleri Semenov

Athene glaux kessleri Semenov, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., Cl. Sci. Phys. et Math. (8), **8**, 1899, no. 5, p. 14. (Crimea.)

Crimea.[1]

?Athene noctua caucasica (Zarudny and Loudon)

Carine noctua caucasica Zarudny and Loudon, Orn. Jahrb., **15**, 1904, p. 56. (Baku, west shore of the Caspian Sea.)

Transcaucasia and northern Persia.[1]

Athene noctua glaux (Savigny)

Noctua Glaux Savigny, Descr. Égypte, livr. 1, 1809, p. 105. (Egypt.)

Strix Athene ruficolor Kleinschmidt, Falco, **3**, 1907, p. 65. (Morocco; type from Marrakesh.)

Northern Morocco (including the Sous), northern Algeria, northern Tunisia and the cultivated parts of the Nile valley south to Aswan.

Athene noctua saharae (Kleinschmidt)

Strix saharae Kleinschmidt, Falco, **5**, 1909, p. 19. (Mouleina, near Biskra, southern Algeria.)

Southern Morocco south of the Atlas, eastward across southern Algeria and southern Tunisia to Egypt (except those portions of the Nile Valley occupied by *A. n. glaux*); northern Arabia.

Athene noctua solitudinis Hartert

Athene noctua solitudinis Hartert, Nov. Zool., **31**, 1924, p. 18. (Mt. Todera, Aïr, Sahara.)

Central Sahara: Aïr and Ahaggar Mountains.

Athene noctua lilith Hartert

Athene (oder *Carine*) *noctua lilith* Hartert, Vög. pal. Fauna, **2**, 1913, p. 1006. (Der-ez-Zor, on the Euphrates.)

Syria and Palestine.[2]

Athene noctua bactriana Blyth

Athene bactrianus Blyth in Hutton, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **16**, pt. 2, 1847, p. 776. (Old Kandahar, Afghanistan.)

[1] Hartert and Steinbacher believe both *kessleri* and *caucasica* to be synonymous with *indigena*; Dementiev on the contrary upholds both forms.

[2] *A. n. lilith* is somewhat intermediate between *saharae* and *bactriana*, sometimes placed in the synonymy of one, sometimes in that of the other; perhaps best recognized tentatively. *Cf.* also Hartert, Nov. Zool., **32**, 1925, p. 261.

Transcaspia eastward to the plains of the Syr Darya and southward to Iraq, Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan; western border of the range of this form not well defined from the eastern border of that of *A. n. lilith.*

Athene noctua orientalis Severtzov

Athene orientalis Severtzov, Izvest. Imp. Obsch. Liubit. Estestv. Antrop. Etnogr. Moskva, **8,** 1873 (Dec., 1872), pt. 2, p. 115 ["Turkestanskikh Zhivotnikh"]. (Turkestan; no type designated; lectotype from Issyk-Kul, Tian Shan, *cf.* Démentiev, Alauda (2), **3,** 1931, p. 258.)

Northeastern Russian Turkestan, Tian Shan, Dzungaria, Chinese Turkestan; Tarbagatai.[1]

Athene noctua ludlowi Stuart Baker

Athene noctua ludlowi Stuart Baker, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **47,** 1926, p. 58. (Dochen, 15,000 feet, Rhamtso Lake, Tibet.)

Ladak and Tibet.

Athene noctua impasta Bangs and Peters

Athene noctua impasta Bangs and Peters, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **68,** 1928, p. 330. (Grasslands south of Lake Kokonor.)

Kokonor and western Kansu.

Athene noctua plumipes Swinhoe

Athene plumipes Swinhoe, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, p. 448. (Near Shato [not far from Nankow Pass, northwest of Peiping], Chihli.)

Southeastern Altai, southwestern Transbaikalia and southern Manchuria, south to northwestern Mongolia, the central Gobi, Shensi, Chihli and Korea.

Athene noctua spilogastra (Heuglin)

Athene spilogastra Heuglin, Journ. f. Orn., 1863, p. 14. *Nomen nudum.*

Noctua spilogastra Heuglin, Orn. Nord-Ost Afr., **1,** 1869, p. 119, pl. 4. (Ethiopian coastlands not far from Umkulu and Harkiko.)

Red Sea Province of the Sudan and the coast of Eritrea.

Athene noctua somaliensis Reichenow

Athene spilogaster somaliensis Reichenow, Vög. Afr., **3,** 1905, p. 822. (Aurowana, northern Somaliland, *ex* Erlanger, Journ. f. Orn., **52,** 1904, p. 238.)

Hawash region of Ethiopia eastward across northern British Somaliland.

[1] Only direct comparison of an adequate series of *orientalis, ludlowi, impasta* and *plumipes* can settle the question of the validity and geographic limits of these races.

Athene brama indica (Franklin)

Noctua Indica Franklin, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, 1831, p. 115. (Banks of the Ganges and in the mountain chain of upper Hindoostan, *i.e.* United Provinces.)

All of India from Sind to Assam and south in the Indian Peninsula to about lat. 20° N.[1]

Athene brama brama (Temminck)

Strix brama Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 12, 1821, pl. 68. (Pondicherry and west coast of India.)

Carine brama fryi Stuart Baker, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **40**, 1919, p. 60. (Rameswaram, Madras, India.)

Indian Peninsula south of lat. 20° N.

Athene brama pulchra Hume

Athene pulchra Anonymous = Hume, Stray Feathers, **1**, 1873, p. 469. (Pegu, Burma.)

Central Burma, Shan States and southern Yunnan (?)[2] south to southern Burma, Siam and southwestern Indochina.

Athene blewitti (Hume)

Heteroglaux Blewitti Anonymous = Hume, Stray Feathers, **1**, 1873, p. 468. (Busnah, Phooljan State, India.)

Forests of central India.

Genus **SPEOTYTO** Gloger

Speotyto Gloger, Hand-und Hilfsb. Naturg., 1842 (1841), p. 226. Type, by monotypy, *Strix cunicularia* Molina.

cf. Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13**, no. 1, pt. 2, 1918, p. 39–42.

Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. 812–825.

Speotyto cunicularia hypugaea (Bonaparte)

Strix hypugæa Bonaparte, Am. Orn., **1**, 1825, p. 72, note, pl. 7, fig. 2.[3] (Western United States, *i.e.*, Plains of the Platte River.)

Speotyto cunicularia becki Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **9**, 1902, p. 405. (Guadelupe Island, Lower California.)

Plains and prairies of western North America (including islands off the coasts of southern California, Lower California and western Mexico

[1] See Whistler and Kinnear, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **38**, 1935, p. 236–237.

[2] While "Yunnan" is generally included in the range of this form, I cannot find any published records of its occurrence there.

[3] The plate is lettered *Strix Cunicularia.*

[except Clarion Island]) from southern British Columbia, southern Saskatchewan and western Manitoba, east to the eastern border of the Great Plains, south to Honduras; recorded from Costa Rica and western Panama; migratory in those parts of its range lying north of Oregon and Kansas.

Speotyto cunicularia rostrata C. H. Townsend

Speotyto rostrata C. H. Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **13,** 1890, p. 133. (Clarion Island, Revillagigedo Group, Mexico.)

Confined to Clarion Island, off the west coast of Mexico.

Speotyto cunicularia floridana Ridgway

Speotyto cunicularia var. *floridana* Ridgway, Am. Sportsman, **4,** 1874, p. 216. (16 miles east of Sarasota Bay, Florida.)

Speotyto bahamensis Maynard, App. to Cat. West Ind. Bds., 1899, p. 33. (New Providence, Bahamas.) [1]

Speotyto cunicularia cavicola Bangs, Auk, **17,** 1900, p. 287. New name to replace *S. bahamensis* Maynard, not *S. c. bahamensis* Cory.

Prairies of central and southern Florida; Bahama Islands.

Speotyto cunicularia troglodytes Wetmore and Swales

Speotyto dominicensis Cory, Auk, **3,** 1886, p. 471. (Haiti.) Not *Athene dominicensis* Bonaparte, 1850 (West Indies), which is preoccupied by *Athene dominicensis* G. R. Gray, 1845, a synonym of *Speotyto c. cunicularia* (Molina).

Speotyto cunicularia troglodytes Wetmore and Swales, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 155, 1931, p. 41, 239. New name for *Speotyto dominicensis* Cory, not available.

Island of Hispaniola; Gonave and Beata Islands.

†Speotyto cunicularia amaura Lawrence

Speotyto amaura Lawrence, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **1,** 1878, p. 234. (Antigua, West Indies.)

Formerly found on the islands of Nevis and Antigua, West Indies. Now extinct.

†Speotyto cunicularia guadeloupensis Ridgway

Speotyto cunicularia guadeloupensis Ridgway, in Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, Hist. No. Am. Bds., **3,** 1874, p. 90, note. (Guadeloupe, West Indies.)

Formerly occurred either on the Island of Guadeloupe or the neighboring Island of Marie Galante in the Lesser Antilles. Now extinct.

[1] Described as a new species, apparently in ignorance of *Speotyto cunicularia bahamensis* Cory, 1891, Inagua, Bahamas.

Speotyto cunicularia arubensis Cory

Speotyto cunicularia arubensis Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., **1,** 1915, p. 299. (Aruba Island.)

Aruba Island off the north coast of Venezuela.

Speotyto cunicularia brachyptera Richmond

Speotyto brachyptera Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **18,** 1896, p. 663. (East of Porlamar, Margarita Island, Venezuela.)

Margarita Island off the north coast of Venezuela, and parts of the opposite mainland; exact limits not worked out.

Speotyto cunicularia minor Cory

Speotyto cunicularia minor Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **13,** pt. 2, no. 1, 1918, p. 40. (Bôa Vista, Rio Branco, Amazonas, Brazil.)

Savannas of the upper Rio Branco, Brazil and probably the adjacent parts of British Guiana and Surinam.

Speotyto cunicularia carrikeri Stone

Speotyto cunicularia carrikeri Stone, Auk, **39,** 1922, p. 84. (Palmar, Boyaca, Colombia.)

Known only from the type locality in the Eastern Andes of Colombia.

Speotyto cunicularia tolimae Stone

Speotyto cunicularia tolimæ Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1899, p. 303. (Plains of Tolima, Colombia.)

Known only from the type locality in western Colombia.

?Speotyto cunicularia pichinchae Boetticher

Speotyto cunicularia pichinchae Boetticher, Senckenbergiana, **11,** 1929, p. 391. (Pichincha, Ecuador.)

Western Ecuador (except the arid littoral) north to Quito.[1]

Speotyto cunicularia punensis Chapman

Speotyto cunicularia punensis Chapman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33,** 1914, p. 318. (Puna Island, Ecuador.)

Arid littoral of western Ecuador from Bahia de Caraques to northwestern Peru.

Speotyto cunicularia intermedia Cory

Speotyto cunicularia intermedia Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., **1,** 1915, p. 300. (Pacasmayo, Peru.)

Coast of Peru from south of Payta to Pacasmayo.

[1] Chapman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **55,** 1926, p. 250 refers all Ecuadorean specimens of *S. cunicularia* not identifiable as *punensis* to *nanodes*; *pichinchae* is very doubtfully distinct from that race.

Speotyto cunicularia juninensis Berlepsch and Stolzmann

Speotyto cunicularia juninensis Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, vol. 2, p. 41. (Ingapirca, Junín, Peru.)

Andes of central Peru and western Bolivia from Lake Junín to Lake Poopo.

Speotyto cunicularia nanodes Berlepsch and Stolzmann

Speotyto cunicularia nanodes Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1892, p. 388, in text. (Lima, Peru.)

Littoral of western Peru from Trujillo to the Department of Arequipa

Speotyto cunicularia grallaria (Temminck)

Strix grallaria Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 25, 1822, pl. 146. (Brazil, *i.e.* Faxina, São Paulo, *cf.* Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **12,** 1929, p. 405, note 2.)

Speotyto cunicularia beckeri Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., **1,** 1915, p. 299. (São Marcello, Rio Preto, Bahia, Brazil.)

Dry interior of Brazil from Maranhão and Piauhy southward through Goyaz and Bahia to southeastern Matto Grosso and Paraná.

Speotyto cunicularia cunicularia (Molina)

Strix Cunicularia Molina, Sagg. Stor. Nat. Chili, 1782, p. 263. (Chile.)

Chile from Tarapacá to Cautin; southern Bolivia; Paraguay; Uruguay; southern Brazil in State of Rio Grande do Sul; Argentina south to Tierra del Fuego.

Genus **CICCABA** Wagler

Ciccaba Wagler, Isis von Oken, 1832, col. 1222. Type, by monotypy, *Ciccaba huhula* = *Strix huhula* Daudin.

cf. L. Kelso, Syn. Am. Wood Owls Genus Ciccaba, 1932, p. 1–47.
Mackworth-Praed and Grant, Ibis, 1938, p. 333–335 (races of *woodfordii*).
Peters, Auk, **55,** 1938, p. 179–186.
Reichenow, Vög. Afr., **1,** 190[1], p. 668–670 (*Syrnium woodfordi* and *S. nuchale*).
Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. 759–767.

Ciccaba virgata tamaulipensis (Phillips)

Strix virgata tamaulipensis Phillips, Auk, **28,** 1911, p. 76. (Rio Martinez, Tamaulipas.)

Known only from the southern part of the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Ciccaba virgata squamulata (Bonaparte)

Syrnium squamulatum Bonaparte, Consp. Av., **1,** 1850, p. 53. (Mexico; restricted to Tehuantepec City, Oaxaca, by Kelso, 1933.) [1]

[1] This restriction cannot stand; Dr. Junge who kindly compared selected

Ciccaba virgata amplonotata L. Kelso, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **46,** 1933, p. 151. (Mazatlan, Sinaloa.)

Western Mexico from Sonora to Guerrero.

Ciccaba virgata centralis Griscom

Ciccaba virgata centralis Griscom, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **69,** 1929, p. 159. (Chivela, Oaxaca.)

Ciccaba virgata eatoni L. and E. H. Kelso, Auk, **53,** 1936, p. 215. (Apazote, Campeche, Mexico.) Light phase.

Southern Mexico from Oaxaca and Vera Cruz south over Central America to western Panama.

Ciccaba virgata virgata (Cassin)

Syrnium virgatum Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **4,** 1848 (1850), p. 124. (South America; restricted to Bogotá, by Berlepsch, Nov. Zool., **15,** 1908, p. 288.)

Panama from the Canal Zone eastward, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela; Island of Trinidad.

Ciccaba virgata macconnelli Chubb

Ciccaba superciliaris macconnelli Chubb, Bds. Brit. Guiana, **1,** 1916, p. 290. (Ituribisi River, British Guiana.)

British Guiana, Surinam and Cayenne; actual limits of range not known.

Ciccaba virgata superciliaris (Pelzeln)

Syrnium superciliare "Natterer" Pelzeln, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, **13,** 1863, p. 1125. (Brazil, *i.e.*, Villa Bella de Matto Grosso on the Rio Guaporé, *cf.* Hellmayr, Abh. K. Bay. Akad. Wiss. Wien, **26,** 1912, p. 78.)

Lower Amazon Valley in Brazil from the Guaporé and the Madeira to Pará.

Ciccaba virgata borelliana (Bertoni) [1]

Syrnium Borellianum Bertoni, An. Cient. Paraguayos (1), no. 1, 1901, p. 176. (Puerto Bertoni, Alto Paraná, Paraguay.)

Southern Brazil, Paraguay and northeastern Argentina.

Ciccaba nigrolineata Sclater

Ciccaba nigrolineata Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, p. 131. (Southern Mexico; Oaxaca substituted by Kelso, *antea*, 1932, p. 11.) [2]

specimens from various parts of Mexico with Bonaparte's type in the Leiden Museum, writes that the type agrees in most respects with a specimen from Sinaloa.

[1] Replaces *Ciccaba suinda* of authors, not of Vieillot; see E. Kelso, Biol. Leaflet no. 4, 1934, p. 57.

[2] *Syrnium spilonotum* Sharpe, 1875, is not different; see Chapman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **36,** 1917, p. 254.

Southern Mexico from Oaxaca and Vera Cruz southward over Central America to Colombia and western Ecuador.

Ciccaba huhula (Daudin)

Strix huhula Daudin, Traité d'Orn., **2,** 1800, p. 190. (Cayenne.)

The Guianas, and Brazil south to Matto Grosso and São Paulo, west to the Madeira and east to Piauhy.

Ciccaba albitarsus (Bonaparte)

Syrnium albitarse "Gr." Bonaparte, Consp. Av., **1,** 1850, p. 52. (South America, *i.e.* Bogotá.) [1]

Ciccaba albitarse goodfellowi Chubb, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **36,** 1916, p. 46. (North of Quito, 11,000 feet, Ecuador.)

Humid temperate zone of Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela.

Ciccaba woodfordii umbrina (Heuglin)

Surnium (?) [sic] *umbrinum* Heuglin, Journ. f. Orn., **11,** 1863, p. 12. (Province of Begemeder, 9000 feet, Ethiopia.)

Forested parts of Ethiopia.

Ciccaba woodfordii nigricantior (Sharpe)

Syrnium nigricantius Sharpe, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **6,** 1897, p. 47. (Mpwapwa, Tanganyika Territory.)

Syrnium woodfordi var. *suahelicum* Reichenow, in Werther's Die mittl. Hochl. nördl. Deutsch-Ost-Afr., 1898, p. 272. (German East Africa.)[2]

Syrnium woodfordi var. *sansibaricum* Reichenow, in Werther's Die mittl. Hochl. nördl. Deutsch-Ost-Afr., 1898, p. 272. (Zanzibar.)

Forests of Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory.

Ciccaba woodfordii nuchalis (Sharpe)

Syrnium nuchale Sharpe, Ibis, 1870, p. 487. (Fanti.)

Forests of tropical Africa from Sierra Leone eastward to Cameroon and south to Landana.

Ciccaba woodfordii bohndorffi (Sharpe)

Syrnium Bohndorffi Sharpe, Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., **17,** 1884, p. 439. (Semmio, Niam Niam Country, *i.e.* Zémio, on the right bank of the Bomu River, Ubangi-Shari.)

Southeastern French Equatorial Africa, southern Sudan and Uganda, south to the Kasai district of the Belgian Congo, and probably northern Angola.

[1] This name barely escapes being a *nomen nudum* and is quite unidentifiable from the original diagnosis, "-tarsis splendide albis." The identity of the name rests on the type in the British Museum and Sclater's description and plate in Trans. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, p. 263, pl. 9.

[2] Type from Tunungua, Ukami, Tanganyika Territory, now in Zoological Museum, Berlin. *Fide* W. Meise *in litt.*

Ciccaba woodfordii woodfordii (A. Smith)

Noctua Woodfordii A. Smith, S. Afr. Quart. Journ. (2), 1834, p. 312. (South Africa.)

Forested parts of South Africa north to Lake Bangweulu and Nyasaland.

Subfamily **STRIGINAE**

Genus **STRIX** Linné [1]

Strix Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** 1758, p. 92. Type, by tautonymy, *Strix stridula* Linné (Strix, prebinomial specific name in synonymy) = *Strix aluco* Linné.

Tacitathena L. and E. H. Kelso, Biol. Leaflet no. 7, 1937. Type, by original designation, *Strix hylophila* Temminck.

cf. Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. Ind., ed. 2, Bds., **4,** 1927, p. 396–405; **7,** 1930, p. 378–380.

Chasen, Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 11, 1935, p. 88–89.

Démentiev, Alauda, **5,** 1933, p. 331–334. (West Palaearctic races of *aluco.*)

Démentiev, Syst. Av. Rossicarum, **1,** 1935, p. 60–63.

Hartert, Vög. pal. Fauna, **2,** 1913, p. 1013–1028; **3,** 1922, p. 2196–2197; Nachtr. 1, 1923, p. 69.

Hartert and Steinbacher, Vög. pal. Fauna, Ergänzungsb., Heft 5, 1936, p. 392–395.

Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. 634–652 (including Scotiaptex).

Stegmann, Journ. f. Orn., **78,** 1930, p. 462–464.

Stresemann, Orn. Monatsb., **32,** 1924, p. 110–111. (Indo-Malayan forms.)

Strix butleri (Hume) [2]

Asio butleri Anonymous = Hume, Stray Feath., **7,** 1878, p. 316. (Omara [or Ormara], Mekran Coast, southern Baluchistan.)

Southwestern Asia; recorded from the mountains southeast of Jerusalem, the Sinai Peninsula, and the Mekran Coast of southern Baluchistan.

Strix selo-puto selo-puto Horsfield

?*Strix Orientalis* Shaw, Gen. Zool., **7,** pt. 1, 1809, p. 257. (Based exclusively on the "China Owl" of Latham's Gen. Syn., Suppl. 2, p. 368; Cochinchina designated as type locality by Chasen, *antea*, p. 88.) [3]

[1] Replaces Syrnium Savigny of Sharpe's Hand-list and includes Scotiaptex Swainson.

[2] I am not at all sure that this species is correctly placed in the genus Strix.

[3] I agree with Stresemann, *antea*, p. 111, note, that the "China Owl" is not identifiable; parts of the description do not apply to the species here under

Strix Selo-puto Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** pt. 1, 1821, p. 140. (Java.)

Strix pagodorum Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 39, 1823, pl. 230. (India and Java; restricted to Java by Stresemann, *antea,* p. 111, note.)

Southern Burma southward over the Malay Peninsula; Siam; Cochinchina; Java.

Strix selo-puto baweana Oberholser

Strix baweana Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **52,** 1917, p. 184, 190. (Bawean Island.)

Bawean Island in the Java Sea.

Strix selo-puto wiepkeni (Blasius)

Syrnium Wiepkeni Blasius, Braunschweig. Anz., no. 52, 1 March, 1888, p. 467. (Near Puerto Princesa, Palawan.)

Syrnium whiteheadi Sharpe, Ibis, April, 1888, p. 196, pl. 3. (Near Puerto Princesa, Palawan.)

Palawan.

Strix ocellata (Lesson)

Syrnium ocellatum Lesson, Rev. Zool., 1839, p. 289. (Pondicherry.)

India from the Himalayas eastward to lower Bengal and south to the southern Nilgiris and Pondicherry.

Strix leptogrammica newarensis (Hodgson)

Ulula newarensis Hodgson, As. Res., **19,** 1836, p. 168. (Nepal.)

The Himalayas throughout their length between 2500 and 8000 feet; the birds from northern and central Burma and northern Siam may be referable here.

Strix leptogrammica indranee Sykes

Strix Indranee Sykes, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, 1832, p. 82. (The Ghauts = Lonauli, western Ghats.)

Southern India north to Mahabaleshwar on the west and Goomsur on the east.

Strix leptogrammica ochrogenys (Hume)

Syrnium ochrogenys Hume, Stray Feath., **1,** 1873, p. 431, in text. (Ceylon.)

Ceylon.[1]

Strix leptogrammica maingayi (Hume)

Syrnium maingayi Hume, Stray Feath., **6,** 1878, p. 27–28. (Malacca.)

consideration, other parts might apply to any one of several species. If the birds occupying the continental part of the range here outlined for *S. s. selo-puto* are subspecifically distinct, a new name is required, since none is available.

[1] For remarks on the validity of this race see Whistler and Kinnear, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **38,** 1935, p. 233.

Strix indranee rileyi E. H. Kelso, Auk, **54**, 1937, p. 305. (Khaw Nok Ram, Trong, Lower Siam.)

Southern Burma, Peninsular Siam and the Malay Peninsula.

Strix leptogrammica ticehursti Delacour

Strix leptogrammica orientalis Delacour and Jabouille, Oiseau, **11**, 1930, p. 406. (Pakha, 1200 metres, Tonkin.) Not *Strix orientalis* Shaw, 1809.

Strix leptogrammica ticehursti Delacour, Oiseau, **11**, 1930, p. 654. New name for *S. l. orientalis* Delacour and Jabouille, preoccupied.

?*Strix indranee shanensis* Stuart Baker, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **56**, 1935, p. 36. (Sintaung, 6000 feet, Shan States.) Type a cage bird.

Southeastern China in provinces of Anhwei, Fukien and Kwangsi; Tonkin; northern Laos.

Strix leptogrammica laotiana Delacour

Strix newarensis laotianus [sic] Delacour, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **47**, 1926, p. 11. (Xieng-Khouang, Laos.)

Southern Laos and Annam.

Strix leptogrammica caligata (Swinhoe)

Bubo caligatus Swinhoe, Ibis, 1863, p. 218. (Formosa.)

Formosa and Hainan.[1]

Strix leptogrammica myrtha (Bonaparte)

Ciccaba myrtha Bonaparte, Consp. Av., **1**, 1850, p. 44. (Sumatra.)

Sumatra.

Strix leptogrammica nyctiphasma Oberholser

Strix leptogrammica nyctiphasma Oberholser, Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., **14**, 1924, p. 302. (Bangkaru Island, Banjak Islands.)

Banjak Islands, off the western coast of Sumatra.

Strix leptogrammica niasensis (Salvadori)

Syrnium niasense Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **24**, 1887, p. 526. (Nias Island.)

Nias Island, off the western coast of Sumatra.

Strix leptogrammica bartelsi (Finsch)

Syrnium bartelsi Finsch, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **16**, 1906, p. 63. (Pasir Datar, Preanger, Mt. Pangerango, 2600 feet, Java.)

Western and central Java.

[1] N. B. Kinnear, writes me that it is doubtful whether *ochrogenys*, *ticehursti*, *caligata* and *laotiana* can be recognized.

Strix leptogrammica vaga Mayr

Strix leptogrammica vaga Mayr, Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 14, 1938, p. 15. (Bengkoka, northern Borneo.)

North Borneo (Bengkoka and Sandakan).

Strix leptogrammica leptogrammica Temminck

Strix leptogrammica Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 88, 1831, pl. 525. (Borneo.) Type from near Pontianak, *fide* Mayr *supra*.

Southern and central Borneo; Billiton Island.

Strix aluco sylvatica Shaw

Strix sylvatica Shaw, Gen. Zool., **7**, pt. 1, 1809, p. 253. (England.)

Great Britain, and western Europe from Holland (?) and France to the Iberian Peninsula.

Strix aluco mauritanica (Witherby)

Syrnium aluco mauritanicum Witherby, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **15**, 1905, p. 36. (Algeria, type from Les Glacières, near Blidah, Algeria.)

Northern Morocco, northern Algeria and Tunisia north of the Atlas; Syria (?), Palestine (?).

Strix aluco aluco Linné

Strix Aluco Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, 1758, p. 93. (Europe, restricted type locality, Sweden.)

Scandinavian Peninsula north to about lat. 65° N., central and eastern Europe north to about lat. 61° N. in Russia, south to the Mediterranean and Black Seas, east to western Russia; Asia Minor (?). Intergrades throughout central and western Russia with *S. a. siberiae*.

Strix aluco siberiae Démentiev

Strix aluco siberiae Démentiev, Alauda, **5**, 1933, p. 339. (Sokolowa, near Tobolsk, Siberia.)

Extreme eastern Russia (Kungur district of Perm and the upper Ural River) to western Siberia as far as Tobolsk and Ishim.

Strix aluco willkonskii (Menzbier)

Syrnium willkouskii [sic] [1] Menzbier, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **6**, 1896, p. 6. (Transcaucasia.)

The Caucasus.[2]

Strix aluco obscurata Stegmann

Strix aluco obscurata Stegmann, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **47**, 1926, p. 39. (Lenkoran, southwestern shores of the Caspian Sea.)

[1] A typographical error for *willkonskii*, *cf.* Menzbier, *t. c.*, p. 24.

[2] By some believed to be a color variety of *S. a. aluco*; for varying opinions see Stegmann, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **51**, 1931, p. 117, and Démentiev, Alauda, **5**, 1933, p. 335–337.

Lenkoran district of Transcaucasia and the forested parts of northern Persia as far as Mazanderan.

Strix aluco sancti-nicolai (Zarudny)

Syrnium sancti-nicolai Zarudny, Orn. Monatsb., **13,** 1905, p. 49. (Schalil River and Gamdalkal, Bachtiari region, western Persia.)

Western and southwestern Persia; Iraq (winter).

Strix aluco härmsi (Zarudny)

Syrnium härmsi Zarudny, Orn. Monatsb., **19,** 1911, p. 34. (Tchirtchik, Turkestan.)

Russian Turkestan east of the western Tian Shan.

Strix aluco biddulphi Scully

Strix biddulphi Scully, Ibis, 1881, p. 423, pl. 14. (Gilgit.)

Northwestern India (Gilgit, Kashmir), Baluchistan and probably Afghanistan.

Strix aluco nivicola (Blyth)

Syrnium nivicolum "Hodgson" Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **14,** pt. 1, 1845, p. 185. ("Himalaya," *i.e.*, Nepal.)

?*Syrnium blanfordi* Zarudny, Orn. Monatsb., **19,** 1911, p. 34. (Northwestern Himalayas) *ex* Blanford, Fauna Brit. Ind., Bds., **3,** 1895, p. 274.

Strix aluco harterti La Touche, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **40,** 1919, p. 50. (Changlo hsien, 4000–5000 feet, Hupeh.)

Strix aluco nivipetens Riley, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **38,** 1925, p. 10. (Lichiang Mountains, Yunnan.)

The Himalayas from Murree to eastern Assam north of the Brahmaputra; Shan States; occurring also in China in provinces of Kansu, Szechuan, Yunnan, Hupeh, Kwangtung and Kweichow.

Strix aluco yamadae Yamashina

Strix nivicola yamadæ Yamashina, Tori, **9,** 1936, p. 220. (Tataka, Tainan district, Formosa.)

Mountains of southern Formosa.

Strix aluco ma (Clark)

Syrnium ma Clark, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **32,** 1907, p. 471. (Fusan, Korea.)

Chihli, Jehol, Korea.

Strix occidentalis caurina (Merriam)

Syrnium occidentale caurinum Merriam, Auk, **15,** 1898, p. 39, 40. (Mt. Vernon, Skagit Valley, Washington.)

Pacific coast region of North America from Vancouver Island and southern British Columbia southward through western Washington and western Oregon to the region north of San Francisco Bay, California.

Strix occidentalis occidentalis (Xantus)

Syrnium occidentale Xantus, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1859 (1860), p. 193. (Fort Tejon, California.)

Mountains of southern California (north on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada to Mariposa County) south into the mountains of Lower California (?) [1]

Strix occidentalis lucida (Nelson)

Syrnium occidentale lucidum Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **16,** 1903, p. 152. (Mt. Tancítaro, Michoacán, Mexico.)

Strix occidentalis huachucae Swarth, Univ. Cal. Publ. Zool., **7,** 1910, p. 3. (Huachuca Mountains, Arizona.)

Mountains of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and western Texas, south through central Mexico to Michoacán and Guanajuato.

Strix varia varia Barton

Strix varius Bartram MS., Barton, Fragm. Nat. Hist. Pennsylvania, 1799, p. 11. (Pennsylvania.)

Strix varia brunnescens Bishop, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **44,** 1931, p. 94. (Lake of the Woods County, Minnesota.) [2]

Strix varia albescens Bishop, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **44,** 1931, p. 95. (Atelante, Quebec.) [2]

Eastern Montana, southern Manitoba, southern Ontario, southern Quebec and Nova Scotia (Newfoundland?), south to eastern Colorado, Kansas, northern Arkansas, eastern Tennessee and the mountains of northern Georgia. Chiefly resident, partially migratory in the northern parts of its range.

Strix varia georgica Latham

Strix Georgica Latham, Index Orn., Suppl., 1801, p. xv. ("Georgia Americana," *i.e.* southern Georgia, *ex* Gen. Syn., Suppl. 2, p. 64, no. 13.) [3]

Coastal regions of the southern and southeastern United States west to eastern Texas, north to Arkansas, western Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia (except northern) and central North Carolina.

[1] Actual occurrence in Lower California unsubstantiated by specimens, *cf.* Grinnell, Univ. Cal. Publ. Zool., **32,** 1928, p. 242.

[2] This proposed subspecies requires confirmation based on adequate series of breeding birds.

[3] For reasons for adopting this name in place of *Strix varia alleni* Ridgway, 1880, see Kelso, Auk, **50,** 1933, p. 106–107.

?Strix varia sablei (Nicholson)

Syrnium nebulosum sablei Nicholson, Florida Naturalist, **17,** 1938, p. 99. (Flamingo at Cape Sable, Munroe County, Florida.)

Known only from the region about Cape Sable, Florida. Doubtfully separable from *S. v. georgica.*

Strix varia helveola (Bangs)

Syrnium nebulosum helveolum Bangs, Proc. New England Zoöl. Cl., **1,** 1899, p. 31. (Corpus Christi, Texas.)

Strix varia albogilva Bangs, Auk, **25,** 1908, p. 316. New name for *Strix varia helveola* (Bangs) supposedly preoccupied by *Strix helvola* Lichtenstein, 1842.

South-central Texas.

Strix varia sartorii (Ridgway)

Syrnium nebulosum var. *Sartorii* Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst., **5,** 1873, p. 200. (Mirador, Vera Cruz, Mexico.)

Mountains of Mexico in states of Durango, Jalisco, Michoacán, Mexico, Guerrero, Puebla, Vera Cruz and Oaxaca.

Strix varia fulvescens (Sclater and Salvin)

Syrnium fulvescens Sclater and Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, p. 58. (Guatemala.)

Mountains of the State of Chiapas, Mexico and of western Guatemala and Honduras.

Strix hylophila Temminck

Strix hylophila Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 63, 1825, pl. 373. (Brazil, *i.e.* Ypanema, São Paulo, *fide* Hartert, Nov. Zool., **15,** 1908, p. 288.)

Nyctale Bergiana W. Bertoni, An. Cient. Paraguayos (1), no. 1, 1901, p. 173. (Rio Mondaih, Paraguay.)

? *Nyctale fasciata* M. and W. Bertoni, An. Cient. Paraguayos (1), no. 1, 1901, p. 174. (Djaguarasapá, Alto Paraná, Paraguay.) [1]

Brazil in states of Minas Geraës, São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul; Paraguay; northern Argentina in states of Formosa and Misiones.

Strix rufipes chacoensis Cherrie and Reichenberger

Strix chacoensis Cherrie and Reichenberger, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 27, 1921, p. 1. (Fort Wheeler, Paraguayan Chaco.)

[1] Kelso, Auk, **50,** 1933, p. 435–436 believes that this is a prior name for *Strix chacoensis* Cherrie and Reichenberger; the description seems to me to apply just as well to *Strix hylophila.* However it makes no real difference, since the specific name *fasciata* is invalid by reason of *Strix fasciata* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., **7,** 1817, p. 21 (Martinique), a species never identified, and *Ulula fasciata* DesMurs, Icon. Orn., livr. 7, 1846 (1847), pl. 37 and text (Chile), which is the same as *Strix rufipes rufipes* King.

Chaco of Salta and Paraguay southward across the plains of central Argentina to the Territory of La Pampa.

Strix rufipes sanborni Wheeler

Strix rufipes sanborni Wheeler, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **20,** 1938, p. 479. (Quellon, Chiloe Island, Chile.)

Confined to Chiloe Island; known only from the unique type.

Strix rufipes rufipes King

Strix rufipes King, Zool. Journ., **3,** 1828, p. 426. (Port Famine, Straits of Magellan.)

Southern Chile and southern Argentina from Valdivia and Lake Nahuel Huapi south to the Straits of Magellan.

Strix uralensis liturata Tengmalm

Strix Liturata Tengmalm, Kongl. Vet.-Akad. nya Handl., **14,** 1793, p. 267. (Sweden.)[1]

Forested parts of northern Sweden and Lapland southward through East Prussia, Poland and western Russia to the eastern Alps, the Carpathians and the Russian Government of Smolensk. Intergrades with the typical form in central Russia from Arkangelsk to Simbirsk and Samara.

Strix uralensis uralensis Pallas

Stryx uralensis Pallas, Reise versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs, **1,** 1771, Anh., p. 3. (Ural Mountains.)

Syrnium uralense sibiricum Tschusi, Orn. Jahrb., **14,** 1903, p. 166. (Tomsk, Siberia.) Not *Strix sibirica* Schlegel and Susemihl, 1843.

Forests of eastern Russia from the Kama and Volga rivers eastward to West Siberia in Governments of Tobolsk and Tomsk. Occurs in winter in central European Russia.

Strix uralensis yenisseensis Buturlin

Strix uralensis yenisseensis Buturlin, Orn. Mitt., **6,** 1915, p. 133. (Krasnoyarsk, Siberia.)

Forests of central Siberia from Krasnoyarsk to Yakutsk and Lake Baikal, south to the Altai and the Khangai Mountains. Recorded in winter from Transbaikalia.

Strix uralensis daurica Stegmann

Strix uralensis daurica "Sushk. in litt." Stegmann, Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1928 (1929), p. 181. (Transbaikalia.)

[1] Dr. Herbert Friedmann has called my attention to the fact that Sherborn (Index Anim., sect. 1, 1902) cites *Strix liturata* as of Lindroth, Mus. Grillianum, 1788, p. 5. I have been unable to verify this citation to determine whether the name applies to the species in question, or whether Lindroth is a binary or binomial author.

Eastern shore of Lake Baikal southward to the Kentei Mountains and east to western Amurland and Yakutland.

Strix uralensis nikolskii (Buturlin)

Syrnium uralense nikolskii Buturlin, Journ. f. Orn., **55,** 1907, p. 333, 335. (Southeastern Siberia.)

Southern coasts of the Sea of Okhotsk southward across central and eastern Amurland to the Little Khingan Mountains and Ussuriland.

?Strix uralensis tatibanai Momiyama

Strix uralensis tatibanai Momiyama, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **48,** 1927, p. 21. (Keton, Sisuka-gun, Sesuka Prefect.-dist., Sakhalin.)

Island of Sakhalin; perhaps not separable from *S. u. nikolskii.*

Strix uralensis coreensis Momiyama

Syrnium uralense iaponicum Clark, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **32,** 1907, p. 471. (Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan.) Not *Strix japonica* Temminck and Schlegel.

Strix uralensis coreensis Momiyama, Journ. Chôsen Nat. Hist. Soc., no. 4, Jan., 1927, p. 1. (Taianzan, Korea.) In Japanese.

Strix uralensis morii Momiyama, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **48,** Nov., 1927, p. 21. (Near Seoul, Korea.)

Strix uralensis jingkou Momiyama, Auk, **45,** 1928, p. 182. (Yingkou, Shing King Shong, Manchuria.)

Southeastern Manchuria and Korea; Island of Hokkaido.

Strix uralensis hondoensis (Clark)

Syrnium uralense hondoense Clark, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **32,** 1907, p. 472. (Iwaki, Hondo, Japan.)

Northern part of the Island of Hondo, south to about lat. 37° N.

Strix uralensis momiyamae Taka-Tsukasa

Strix uralensis momiyamae Taka-Tsukasa, Tori, **7,** 1931, no. 31, p. 14. (Shinano, Hondo, Japan.)

Central part of the Island of Hondo.

Strix uralensis fuscescens Temminck and Schlegel

Strix rufescens Temminck and Schlegel, in Siebold's Fauna Jap., Aves, 1847, p. 30. (Japan.) Not *Strix rufescens* Horsfield.

Strix fuscescens Temminck and Schlegel, in Siebold's Fauna Jap., 1847, Aves, pl. 10. (Japan; Island of Kiusiu selected as type locality by Hartert, *antea,* 1913, p. 1021.)

Strix uralensis pacifica Kuroda. On an apparently new form of Ural Owl from the Pacific side of Hondo, Japan, 1924, p. 15, 16. (Kusumi, Ito, Province of Izu, Hondo.)

Strix uralensis nigra Momiyama, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **48,** 1927, p. 21. (Province of Ohsumi, Kiusiu.)

Strix uralensis media Momiyama, Auk, **45,** 1928, p. 183. (Kamatari-mura, Kimitsu-gun, Province of Kazusa, Hondo.)

Western and southern part of Hondo (but not the northern coast from Inaba to Echizen which is inhabited by *momiyamae*) eastward to the region at the entrance of Tokio Bay; Awaji; Shikoku; Kiusiu.

Strix davidi (Sharpe)

Syrnium davidi Sharpe, Ibis, 1875, p. 256. (Mupin, Szechwan.)

Ptynx fulvescens "David" Sharpe, Ibis, 1875, p. 256 in synonymy of *Syrnium davidi* Sharpe.[1] Not *Syrnium fulvescens* Sclater and Salvin, 1868.

Recorded only from the mountains of western Szechwan.[2]

Strix nebulosa nebulosa J. R. Forster

Strix nebulosa J. R. Forster, Philos. Trans., **62,** 1772, p. 424. (Hudson Bay.)

Strix cinerea Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1,** pt. 1, 1788, p. 291. (Hudson Strait.)

Breeds in northern North America from tree limit south to northern British Columbia, central Alberta, northern Manitoba and northern Ontario (and in the mountains to the Sierra Nevada of California, northern Idaho and western Montana). Winters irregularly southward through southern Canada to the northern United States.

Strix nebulosa lapponica Thunberg

Strix lapponica Thunberg, Kongl. Vet.-Akad. nya Handl., **19,** 1798, p. 184. (Lapland.)

Strix barbata Latham, Index Orn., **1,** 1790, p. 62. (Mountains of eastern Siberia.)

Strix tridactyla Fischer, Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, **3,** 1812, p. 278. (Between Moschaisk and Smolensk.)

Syrnium cinereum sakhalinense Buturlin, Psovaia i Ruzheinaia Okhota, **13,** Feb., 1907, p. 87. (Island of Sakhalin.) In Russian; Journ. f. Orn., **55,** July, 1907, p. 332, 334.

Forested parts of the northern Palaearctic region from Lapland eastward to the Anadyr, south to about lat. 52° N. in Russia and south to the southern edge of the "Taiga" of Siberia: Island of Sakhalin. In winter moves southward to eastern Germany, lat. 50° N. in Russia, the upper Yenessei valley, Transbaikalia and Amurland.

[1] This name is the result of a lapsus on the part of Sharpe which came about as follows: in Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **7,** 1871, Bull., p. 3–14 is a Catalogue of Chinese birds etc. by David; on p. 4 David lists as no. 36 "*Ptynx fuscescens* Bp. Moupin." Sharpe evidently read *fulvescens* since he wrote ". . . Père David pointed out to me that he was convinced that he had shot two species of Syrnium at Moupin, one of which was the true *S. nivicolum* and the other had been determined by M. Jules Verreaux as *Ptynx fulvescens* and still bore this identification in his own handwriting."

[2] This species is almost certainly a southern representative of *Strix uralensis*.

Strix nebulosa elisabethae Stegmann

Strix nebulosa elisabethae Stegmann, Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. Russie, 1925, p. 61. (Upper Sugnur River, Kentei Mountains.)

Confined to the Kentei Mountains in northern Mongolia.

Genus **RHINOPTYNX** Kaup

Rhinoptynx Kaup, Arch. f. Naturg., **17,** 1851, Bd. 1, p. 107. Type, by subsequent designation, *Otus mexicanus* Cuv. = *Bubo clamator* Vieillot (Sharpe, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **2,** 1875, p. 225).

cf. Kelso and Kelso, Key to Species Am. Owls, 1934, p. 16, 40. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. 670–673.

Rhinoptynx clamator clamator (Vieillot)

Bubo Clamator Vieillot, Ois. Am. Sept., **1,** 1807, p. 52, pl. 20. (Cayenne to Hudson Bay, restricted to Cayenne by Hellmayr, Abh. K. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., Kl. 2, **22,** 1906, p. 574.)

Southeastern Mexico (State of Vera Cruz) southward over Central America and South America to Peru and southern Brazil (Matto Grosso and São Paulo).

Rhinoptynx clamator oberi E. H. Kelso

Rhinoptynx clamator oberi E. H. Kelso, Auk, **53,** 1936, p. 82. (Island of Tobago.)

Known only from the unique type.

Rhinoptynx clamator midas (Schlegel)

Strix maculata Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., **7,** 1817, p. 45. (Paraguay; based on "el Ñacurutú chorreado" of Azara, Apunt., **1,** p. 202.) Not *Strix maculata* Kerr, 1792.

Otus midas "Lichtenstein" Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, **2,** 1862, Oti, p. 2, note. (Montevideo, Uruguay.)

Rhinoptynx clamator mogenseni L. and E. H. Kelso, Auk, **52,** 1935, p. 451. (Concepción, Tucumán, Argentina.)[1]

Paraguay and southern Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) to northern Argentina (Tucumán) and Uruguay.

NOTE. *Otus macrurus* Kaup (Trans. Zool. Soc. London, **4,** 1859, p. 232. — Mexico), is sometimes referred to this genus, but has never been satisfactorily identified with any known owl. In an effort to settle the status of this supposed species I wrote to Dr. Alfred Laubmann requesting him to examine the type which was believed to be in the Zoological Museum at Würzburg. Dr. Laubmann however informs me that Prof. Dr. Schleip, the director, writes that he cannot find the type in the collection, nor is there any catalogue entry of it. I feel that the name is best dropped as unidentifiable.

[1] The characters claimed for this race are not present in the two topotypical females available to me.

Genus **ASIO** Brisson

Asio Brisson, Orn., **1,** 1760, p. 28. Type, by tautonymy, Asio Brisson = *Strix otus* Linné.

cf. Bangs, Proc. New England Zoöl. Cl., **6,** 1919, p. 95–98.
Démentiev, Syst. Av. Rossicarum, **1,** 1935, p. 51–52.
Hartert, Vög. pal. Fauna, **2,** 1913, p. 984–992.
Kelso and Kelso, Key to Species of American Owls [Biol. Leaflet no. 4], 1935, p. 37–39.
Reichenow, Vög. Afr., **1,** 1901, p. 658–663 (excluding *leucotis*).
Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. 652–670.

Asio otus otus (Linné)

Strix Otus Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** 1758, p. 92. (Europe, restricted type locality = Sweden, *ex* Faun. Svec.)

Asio otus turcmenica Zarudny and Bilkewitch, Izvestia Zakaspiiskago Muzeia, 1918, p. 16. (Tedzhen and Murgab.) [1]

Resident in the British Isles, Europe and Asia north to lat. 66° N. in western Europe, 58° N. in the Urals, 60° N. in central Siberia and to the Island of Hokkaido; south to the Azores, northwestern Africa, southern Europe, Transcaspia, Turkestan, the Himalayas, northern Mongolia (perhaps to the mountains of western China), Manchuria, Ussuriland and Island of Hondo. In winter migrates from the more northern parts of its range into the British Isles, central Europe, northwestern India, southern China and the southern Japanese Islands.

Asio otus canariensis Madarász

Asio canariensis Madarász, Orn. Monatsb., **9,** 1901, p. 54. (Tafira, Gran Canaria, Canary Islands.)

Canary Islands: Gran Canaria, Tenerife, Palma.

Asio otus wilsonianus (Lesson)

Otus Wilsonianus Lesson, Traité d'Orn., livr. 2, 1830, p. 110. (United States = Pennsylvania, *ex* Wilson, **6,** p. 73, pl. 51, f. 3 [*i.e.* f. 1].)

Resident in North America from central British Columbia, southern Mackenzie, northern Ontario, southern Quebec and Newfoundland, south to northwestern Lower California, northern Texas, Arkansas and Virginia. Winters over the greater part of its breeding range and south to central Mexico, the Gulf States and Florida.

Asio stygius lambi Moore

Asio stygius lambi Moore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **50,** 1937, p. 103. (Babizos, 6400 feet, northeastern Sinaloa.)

Mountains in the states of Sinaloa and Durango, Mexico.

[1] Original not seen, so quoted by Démentiev. The Zool. Rec. for 1931 cites the same journal in its translated form, Bull. Mus. Transcaspien.

Asio stygius robustus L. Kelso

Asio stygius robustus L. Kelso, Auk, **51,** 1934, p. 522. (Mirador, Vera Cruz, Mexico.)

Recorded from Vera Cruz, Guatemala, and Nicaragua; a specimen in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy from Bogotá, Colombia, is referable to this form as are birds from other localities in the temperate zone of Colombia and Ecuador in the American Museum of Natural History.

Asio stygius siguapa (d'Orbigny)

Otus siguapa d'Orbigny, in La Sagra's Hist. fis. pol. y nat. Isla de Cuba, **3,** Aves, 1839, p. 40,[1] pl. 2. (Cuba.)

Cuba and the Isle of Pines.

Asio stygius noctipetens Riley

Asio noctipetens Riley, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **66,** 1916, no. 15, p. 1. (Constanza, 4000 feet, Santo Domingo.)

Islands of Gonave and Hispaniola.

Asio stygius stygius (Wagler)

Nyctalops stygius Wagler, Isis von Oken, 1832, col. 1221. (Brazil or South Africa = Minas Geraës.)

Brazil from the Rio Solimoës and the Rio Negro southward and eastward to Matto Grosso, São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul.

Asio stygius barberoi Bertoni

Asio stygius var. *barberoi* Bertoni, Rev. Soc. Cient. Paraguay, **2,** 1930, fig. on p. 243, p. 246. (Monte Sociedad, Paraguayan Chaco.)

Paraguay; northern Argentina in states of Tucumán, Santiago del Estero, Chaco, Formosa and Misiones.

Asio abyssinicus abyssinicus (Guérin-Méneville)

Otus abyssinicus Guérin-Méneville, Rev. Zool., 1843, p. 321. (Abyssinia.)

Highlands of Ethiopia.

Asio abyssinicus graueri Sassi

Asio abessinicus graueri Sassi, Anz. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Naturw. Kl., **49,** 1912, p. 122. (Forested country west of Lake Tanganyika.)

Known only from the type locality in the eastern Belgian Congo.

Asio madagascariensis (A. Smith)

Otus Madagascariensis A. Smith, S. Afr. Quart Journ. (2), 1834, p. 316. (Madagascar.)

[1] P. 31 in French ed.

Asio Chauvini Lamberton, Bull. Acad. Malgache (n. s.), **10,** 1927 (1928), p. 40 and pl. (Forest of Varifono, one hour north of Rogez, Brickaville district, Madagascar.)[1]

Asio flammeus flammeus (Pontoppidan)

Strix Flammea Pontoppidan, Danske Atlas, **1,** 1763, p. 617, pl. 25. (Sweden.)[2]

Otus leucopsis C. L. Brehm, Vogelfang, 1855, p. 413. (Sarepta.)

Asio accipitrinus pallidus Zarudny and Loudon, Orn. Monatsb., **14,** 1906, p. 151. (West Siberiᵉ, eastern Orenburg, Turgai and Turkestan.)

Asio accipitrinus McIlhennyi Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1899 (1900), p. 478. (Point Barrow, Alaska.)

Breeds in the British Isles (absent from Ireland) and in Europe and Asia north to about lat. 70° N., from Scandinavia to Anadyr, south to the Pyrenees, Italy, the Balkan Peninsula, Caucasus, Turkestan, northern Mongolia, southeastern Manchuria and Island of Sakhalin; in North America breeds from the Aleutian Islands, northern Alaska, northern Mackenzie and Ungava, south locally to California, Colorado, southern Kansas, Missouri, northern Indiana, northern Ohio and the coast of New Jersey; Greenland. Winters south to the Mediterranean, northern Africa, Palestine, Ethiopia, Aden, northern India, southeastern China, Lower California, Guatemala, the Gulf of Mexico and Cuba (rarely).

Asio flammeus bogotensis Chapman

Asio flammeus bogotensis Chapman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **34,** 1915, p. 370. (Savanna of Bogotá, Colombia.)

Asio galapagoensis æquatorialis Chubb, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **36,** 1916, p. 46. (Mount Pichincha, 11,000 feet, Ecuador.)

Arid temperate and paramo zones of Colombia and Ecuador, and possibly also Peru.

Asio flammeus suinda (Vieillot)

Strix suinda Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., **7,** 1817, p. 34. (Paraguay in lat. 27° S., and Rio de la Plata.[3] *Ex* Azara, no. XLV.)

[1] Based on a plumage aberration; *cf.* Delacour, L'Ois. et Rev. Franç. d'Orn. (n.s.), **2,** 1932, p. 41.

[2] Replaces *Asio accipitrinus* (Pallas), 1771, of Sharpe's Hand-list.

[3] E. H. Kelso in L. Kelso's Key to Species of American Owls, 1934, p. 39, proposes to apply Vieillot's name to the bird formerly known as *Asio flammeus breviauris* (Schlegel), 1863. *Strix suinda* had hitherto been used for a South American wood owl of the genus Ciccaba, but after reading Azara's account of El Suindá, the sole basis of Vieillot's name, I am convinced that Mrs. Kelso is entirely correct in her conception of the identity of this bird and that *suinda* must replace *breviauris.*

South America from southern Peru, southern Bolivia and southern Brazil, southward; Mas a Tierra Island.

Asio flammeus sanfordi Bangs

Asio flammeus sanfordi Bangs, Proc. New England Zoöl. Cl., **6**, 1919, p. 97. (Sea Lion Island, Falkland Islands.)

Falkland Islands.

Asio flammeus sandwichensis (Bloxham)

Strix Sandwichensis Bloxham, Voy. 'Blonde,' 1826, p. 250. (Hawaiian Islands.)

Hawaiian Islands.

Asio flammeus ponapensis Mayr

Asio flammeus ponapensis Mayr, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 609, 1933, p. 1. (Ponapé Island, Caroline Islands.)

Confined to the Island of Ponapé, Caroline Islands.

Asio flammeus domingensis (P. L. S. Müller)

Strix domingensis P. L. S. Müller, Natursyst., Suppl., 1776, p. 70. (Hispaniola.)

Confined to the Island of Hispaniola, Greater Antilles.

Asio flammeus portoricensis Ridgway

Asio portoricensis Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **4**, 1882, p. 366. (North side of Puerto Rico.)

Confined to the Island of Puerto Rico, Greater Antilles.

Asio flammeus galapagoensis (Gould)

Otus (*Brachyotus*) *galapagoensis* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1837, p. 10. (No locality = Galapagos Archipelago.)

Galapagos Archipelago.

Asio capensis tingitanus (Loche)

Phasmoptynx Capensis A *tingitanus* Loche, Expl. Scient. Algérie, Ois., **1**, 1867, p. 99. (Harrach-Bache, near Algiers.)

Asio nisuella subsp. *maroccanus* Reichenow, Vög. Afr., **1**, 1901, p. 660. (Morocco.)

Northern and central Morocco and northern Algeria; recorded from Lake Chad, Bahr el Ghazal and the Sudan; occasional in southern Spain in autumn.

Asio capensis capensis (A. Smith)

Otus Capensis A. Smith, South Afr. Quart. Journ. (2), no. 4, 1834, p. 316. (South Africa.) Not *Scops* (now *Otus*) *capensis* A. Smith, t.c., p. 314 = *Otus senegalensis* Shaw.

Strix (*Brachyotus*) *helvola* Lichtenstein, Verz. Samml. Säugeth. und Vög. Kaffernl., 1842, p. 11. (Liqua River in northeastern Cape Colony.)

Asio tingitanus andrewsmithi W. Sclater, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **42,** 1922, p. 24. (New name for *Otus capensis* A. Smith, supposedly not available.)

Africa south of the equatorial forest north to Angola, southeastern Belgian Congo, and Kenya Colony.

Asio capensis hova Stresemann

Otus capensis major Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, **2,** 1873, Rev. Ois. de proie, p. 3. (Bombetok Bay, Madagascar.) Not *Otus major* C. L. Brehm.

Asio helvola hova Stresemann, Orn. Monatsb., **30,** 1922, p. 64. New name to replace *Otus major* Schlegel, preoccupied.

Madagascar.

Genus **PSEUDOSCOPS** Kaup

Pseudoscops Kaup, Isis von Oken, 1848, col. 769. Type, by monotypy, *Ephialtes grammicus* Gosse.

cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. 674–675.

Pseudoscops grammicus (Gosse)

Ephialtes grammicus Gosse, Bds. Jamaica, 1847, p. 19 and note (Tait-Shafton, Jamaica.)

Confined to the Island of Jamaica, Greater Antilles.

Genus **NESASIO** Peters

Nesasio Peters, Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., **27,** 1937, p. 82. Type, by original designation, *Pseudoptynx solomonensis* Hartert.

cf. Peters, *tom. cit.*, p. 81–83.

Nesasio solomonensis (Hartert)

Pseudoptynx solomonensis Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **12,** 1901, p. 25. (Ysabel Island, Solomon Islands.)

Known only from the islands of Bougainville, Choiseul and Ysabel of the Solomon Islands.

Genus **AEGOLIUS** Kaup

Aegolius Kaup, Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. Eur. Thierw., 1829, p. 34. Type, by monotypy, *Strix tengmalmi* Gmelin = *Strix funereus* Linné, 1758.[1]

[1] Nyctala Brehm, 1828, is a *nomen nudum.*

Cryptoglaux Richmond, Auk, **18,** 1901, p. 193. New name for Nyctala Brehm, 1828, not Nyctalus Bowdich, 1825, Mammalia. Type, by original designation, *Strix tengmalmi* Gmelin.

Microscops Buturlin, Nasha Okhota, **4,** 1910, p. 10. Type, by monotypy and original designation, *Strix acadica* Gmelin.

cf. Démentiev, Trav. Inst. Zool. Acad. Sci. Leningrad, **2,** 1934, p. 41–49. (In Russian.)

Id., Syst. Av. Rossicarum, **1,** 1935, p. 52–56.

Hartert, Vög. pal. Fauna, **2,** 1913, p. 995–999.

Hartert and Steinbacher, *op. cit.*, Ergänzungsb., Heft 5, 1936, p. 389.

Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. 624–634.

Aegolius funereus funereus (Linné)

Strix funerea Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** 1758, p. 93. (Europe = Sweden.) [1]

Cryptoglaux tengmalmi transvolgensis Buturlin, Nasha Okhota, **4,** 1910, p. 11. (Governments of Kazan, Perm and Orenburg.)

Northern and central Europe and western Siberia, north to lat. 68° N. on the Scandinavian Peninsula, to Arkhangelsk, 59° in the Urals, 61° in the region of the Ob, south in the mountain forests to the Pyrenees, Alps, Balkan Peninsula, Kazan, Simbirsk, Ufa and Bachkirie; exact eastern limits not determined.

Aegolius funereus caucasicus (Buturlin)

Nyctala caucasica Buturlin, Psov. i Ruzh. Okhota, Mar., 1907, p. 87. (Kislovodsk, Caucasus.) Id., Orn. Monatsb., **15,** May, 1907, p. 82.

Northern Caucasus.

Aegolius funereus sibiricus (Buturlin)

Cryptoglaux tengmalmi sibirica Buturlin, Nasha Okhota, **4,** 1910, p. 11. (Khanka Lake, Ussuriland.)

Southern and middle Siberia from Tobolsk, Krasnoyarsk, southwestern Transbaikalia and northern Manchuria, south to Dzungaria, mountains of northern Mongolia and Ussuriland; Island of Sakhalin; recorded from the Kurile Islands and Hokkaido.

Aegolius funereus pallens (Schalow)

Nyctale tengmalmi pallens Schalow, Journ. f. Orn., **56,** 1908, p. 109. (Xachka Su, central Tian Shan.)

Forested parts of Ferghana, the Tian Shan and Tarbagatai.

Aegolius funereus jakutorum (Buturlin)

Nyctala jakutorum Buturlin, Journ. f. Orn., **56,** 1908, p. 287. (Jakutsk subprovince.)

[1] Replaces *Strix tengmalmi* Gmelin, 1788; *cf.* Lönnberg, Festskr. Uppsala Univ. minnef., 1930, p. 245.

The Yakut country of Siberia between the lower Olekma and the Verkhoyansk Mountains, south to northern Transbaikalia.

Aegolius funereus beickianus Stresemann

Aegolius tengmalmi beickianus Stresemann, Orn. Monatsb., **36,** 1928, p. 41. (Lang-tang-shu, South Tetung Range, Kansu.)

Northern Kansu.

Aegolius funereus magnus (Buturlin)

Nyctala magna Buturlin, Psov. i Ruzh. Okhota, Mar., 1907, p. 87. (Kamchatka and the Kolyma region.) Id., Orn. Monatsb., **15,** May, 1907, p. 80. (Type from the Kolyma River at lat. 68° 41′ N.)

Forested parts of northeastern Siberia from lat. 68° 30′ N. on the Kolyma, to Kamchatka.

Aegolius funereus richardsoni (Bonaparte)

Nyctale Richardsoni Bonaparte, Geogr. and Comp. List, 1838, p. 7. New name for *Strix tengmalmi* Audubon, not of Gmelin, Bds. Am., folio ed., pl. 380. (Bangor, Maine.)

Forested parts of northern North America from central Alaska, northern Yukon, Mackenzie, northern Manitoba and Quebec, south to northern British Columbia, northern Alberta, Manitoba, Gulf of St. Lawrence and Nova Scotia. South casually in winter to southern Canada and the northern United States.

Aegolius acadicus acadicus (Gmelin)

Strix acadica Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1,** pt. 1, 1788, p. 296. (North America, = Nova Scotia, *ex* Latham.)

Nyctala acadica scotæa Osgood, No. Am. Fauna, no. 21, 1901, p. 43. (Masset, Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands.)

Breeds from southern Alaska, central British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia south to California, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, northern Illinois, West Virginia and New England; also in the mountains of Mexico, south to Vera Cruz. Winters southward to southern California, Louisiana and Virginia.

Aegolius acadicus brooksi (Fleming)

Cryptoglaux acadica brooksi Fleming, Auk, **33,** 1916, p. 422. (Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands.)

Resident on the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Aegolius ridgwayi rostratus (Griscom)

Cryptoglaux rostrata Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 438, 1930, p. 1. (Sacapulas, 4500 feet, Rio Negro Valley, Guatemala.)

Known only from the unique type; a specimen doubtless referable to this form and believed to have come from Quetzaltenango, formerly existed in the old museum at Guatemala City.

Aegolius ridgwayi ridgwayi (Alfaro)

Cryptoglaux ridgwayi Alfaro, Proc. Biol Soc. Wash., **18,** 1905, p. 217. (Cerro de la Candelaria, near Escasú, Costa Rica.)

Known only from the unique type.[1]

Aegolius harrisii harrisii (Cassin)

Nyctale Harrisii Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **4,** 1849, p. 157. (South America.)[2]

Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela.

Aegolius harrisii iheringi (Sharpe)

Gisella iheringi Sharpe, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **8,** 1899, p. 40. (São Paulo, Brazil.)

Southeastern Brazil in states of São Paulo, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul (probably also Paraná); Paraguay; northern Argentina in states of Misiones, Tucumán[3] and Jujuy.

Order CAPRIMULGIFORMES

Suborder STEATORNITHES

Family STEATORNITHIDAE

Genus STEATORNIS Humboldt

Steatornis Humboldt, in Humboldt and Bonpland, Voy. Intér. Am., **1,** 1814, p. 416.[4] Type, by monotypy, "Guacharo" = *Steatornis caripensis* Humboldt, 1817.

cf. Hartert, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **16,** 1892, p. 653–654.

Steatornis caripensis Humboldt

Steatornis caripensis Humboldt, Bull des Sci. Soc. Philom. Paris, 1817, p. 52. (Caverns of Caripe, Cumaná, Venezuela.)

Locally distributed in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela and the Guianas; Island of Trinidad.

[1] *A. rostrata* and *A. ridgwayi* are certainly conspecific, in fact it is quite probable that they are conspecific with *acadicus*. Until it is definitely known that they have an adult plumage similar to that of *acadicus* I prefer to maintain them as a specific entity.

[2] See note under Gisella, p. 127.

[3] Dabbene, Hornero, **3,** 1926, p. 395, records several specimens from Tucumán that do not agree with either *harrisii* or *iheringi* and which he believes represent yet another form.

[4] Hartert cites this name as of Bull. Soc. Philom., Paris (3), **17,** 1810, p. 295, but the earliest reference given by Sherborn and in the Preussischen Akademie Nomenclator animalium is the one cited here.

Suborder CAPRIMULGI

Family PODARGIDAE

Genus PODARGUS Vieillot [1]

Podargus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., **27,** 1818, p. 151. Type, by monotypy, *Podargus griseus* Vieillot = *Caprimulgus strigoides* Latham.

Micropodargus Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **2,** 1913, p. 57. Type, by original designation, *Podargus marmoratus* Gould.

Megapodargus Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **2,** 1913, p. 62. New name for Cyphorhina Lesson 1843, supposedly preoccupied by Cyphirhinus Schoenherr 1826, Insecta. Type, by original designation, *Podargus papuensis* Quoy and Gaimard.

cf. Hartert, Das Tierreich, Lief. 1, 1897, p. 2–4.
Id., Nov. Zool., **32,** 1925, p. 157 (forms of *ocellatus*).
Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7,** 1918, p. 4–50.

Podargus strigoides phalaenoïdes Gould

Podargus phalænoïdes Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1839 (1840), p. 142. (Northwest coast of Australia.)

Podargus strigoides mungi Mathews, Nov. Zool., **18,** Jan., 1912, p. 283, no. 525. (Mungi, North-West Australia.)

Podargus strigoides dendyi Mathews, Nov. Zool., **18,** Jan., 1912, p. 283, no. 526. (Derby, North-West Australia.)

Podargus strigoides melvillensis Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **1,** Apr., 1912, p. 38. (Melville Island.)

North-West Australia and Northern Territory from Derby to Groote Eylandt; Melville Island.

Podargus strigoides gouldi Masters

Podargus Gouldi Masters, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **1,** 1875, p. 45. (Gulf of Carpentaria.)

Podargus strigoides capensis Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7,** 1918, p. 35. (Jardine Creek, Cape York.)

From Borroloola, Northern Territory, east and north in the Cape York Peninsula.

Podargus strigoides cornwalli Mathews

Podargus strigoides cornwalli Mathews, Nov. Zool., **18,** 1912, p. 282. (Mackay, Queensland.)

Eastern Queensland from north of Cooktown to south of Mackay.

[1] The arrangement of the Australian forms of this genus is that recommended by Mr. George Mack, *in litt.*

Podargus strigoides brachypterus Gould

Podargus brachypterus or *macrorhynchus* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840 (1841), p. 163. (Swan River, West Australia.)[1]

Podargus strigoides rossi Mathews, Nov. Zool., **18,** 1912, p. 282. (South Australia.)

?*Podargus strigoides centralia* Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7,** 1918, p. 34. (Apperinna Bore, Central Australia.)

Mallee country of northwestern Victoria west to similar country in inland South-West Australia.

Podargus strigoides strigoides (Latham)

Caprimulgus strigoides Latham, Index Orn., Suppl., 1801, p. lviii. (New Holland, = Sidney, New South Wales, *apud* Mathews.)

?*Podargus plumiferus* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1845 (1846), p. 104. (Brushes of the Clarence and MacLeay rivers, New South Wales.)

Southeastern Queensland to south of Sidney, New South Wales.

Podargus strigoides victoriae Mathews

Podargus strigoides victoriae Mathews, Nov. Zool., **18,** 1912, p. 282. (Victoria, type from Bayswater.)

South of Sydney, New South Wales, south and west to the vicinity of Adelaide, South Australia.

Podargus strigoides cuvieri Vigors and Horsfield

Podargus Cuvieri Vigors and Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15,** pt. 1, 1826, p. 200. (Tasmania.)

Tasmania.

Podargus papuensis Quoy and Gaimard

Podargus papuensis Quoy and Gaimard, Voy. 'Astrolabe,' Zool., **1,** 1830, p. 207; Atlas, Ois., pl. 13. (Dorey [*i.e.* Manokwari] Harbor, New Guinea.)

Podargus papuensis baileyi Mathews, Nov. Zool., **18,** 1912, p. 281, no. 516. (Cairns, Queensland.)

Podargus papuensis conigravi Mathews, Nov. Zool., **18,** 1912, p. 281. (Waigeu.)

Podargus papuensis rogersi Mathews, Nov. Zool., **18,** 1912, p. 281, no. 516 A. (Cape York.)

Podargus papuensis pumilus Stresemann, Orn. Monatsb., **35,** 1927, p. 87. (Merauke, New Guinea.)

Western Papuan Islands: Waigeu, Salawati, Misol; islands in Geelvink Bay: Numfor, Jobi; New Guinea; Aru Islands; Cape York Peninsula.

[1] In *t.c.*, corrigenda, p. 188 appears the statement "p. 163, erase the words *brachypterus* or," indicating Gould's preference for the name *macrorhynchus*.

Podargus ocellatus ocellatus Quoy and Gaimard

Podargus ocellatus Quoy and Gaimard, Voy. 'Astrolabe,' Zool., **1,** 1830, p. 208; Atlas, Ois., pl. 14. (Dorey [*i.e.* Manokwari] Harbor, New Guinea.)

Western Papuan Islands: Waigeu, Salawati, Misol; islands in Geelvink Bay: Jobi, Mios Nom; New Guinea; Aru Islands.

Podargus ocellatus marmoratus Gould

Podargus marmoratus Gould, Bds. Austr., Suppl., pt. 2, 1855, pl. [8]. (Cape York Peninsula.)

Cyphorina plumifera neglecta Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **3,** 1916, p. 57. (Southern Queensland.) [1]

Cape York Peninsula.

Podargus ocellatus intermedius Hartert

Podargus intermedius Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **5,** 1895, p. x. (Kirivina, Trobriand Islands.)

Trobriand Islands, Fergusson Island, and Goodenough Island.

Podargus ocellatus meeki Hartert

Podargus meeki Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **8,** 1898, p. 8. (Sudest Island.)

Tagula (or Sudest) Island in the Louisiade Group.

Podargus ocellatus inexpectatus Hartert

Podargus inexpectatus Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **12,** 1901, p. 24. (Ysabel Island, Solomon Islands.)

Solomon Islands: Bougainville, Choiseul and Ysabel.

Genus **BATRACHOSTOMUS** Gould

Batrachostomus Gould, Icones Av., pt. 2, 1838, pl. [17] and text. Type, by monotypy, *Podargus auritus* J. E. Gray.

cf. Stresemann, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **22,** 1937, p. 304–329. (Monogr.)

Batrachostomus auritus (J. E. Gray)

Podargus Auritus "Vigors and Horsfield" J. E. Gray, in Griffith's Anim. Kingd., **7,** 1829, p. 114 and pl. (No locality = Sumatra.)

Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, Bunguran Island.

Batrachostomus harterti Sharpe

Batrachostomus harterti Sharpe, Ibis, 1892, p. 323. (Mt. Dulit, Borneo.)

Confined to the mountains of central Borneo.

[1] Mr. George Mack (*in litt.*) suggests that the type may have come originally from New Guinea or the Cape York Peninsula.

Batrachostomus septimus microrhynchus Ogilvie-Grant

Batrachostomus microrhynchus Ogilvie-Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **4,** 1895, p. 41. (Mountains of Luzon = Mt. Data, 7500 feet, *ex* Ibis, 1899, p. 384.)

Philippine Islands: northern Luzon up to elevations of 7500 feet.

Batrachostomus septimus menagei Bourns and Worcester

Batrachostomus menagei Bourns and Worcester, Occ. Papers Minnesota Acad. Nat. Sci., **1,** 1894, p. 11. (Philippine Islands; no exact locality.)

Philippine Islands: Panay and Negros.

Batrachostomus septimus septimus Tweeddale

Batrachostomus septimus Tweeddale, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1877, p. 542. (Pasanaca, near Zamboanga, Mindanao.)

Philippine Islands: Mindanao (up to 8000 feet) and Basilan.

Batrachostomus stellatus (Gould)

Podargus Stellatus Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1837, p. 43. (Java, error = Malacca.)

Malay Peninsula (including Peninsular Siam); Singapore, Sumatra, Rhio Archipelago, Lingga Islands, Banka, Borneo, Great Natuna Island.

Batrachostomus moniliger Blyth

Batrachostomus moniliger "Layard" Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **18,** 1846, p. 806. (Ceylon.)

Southwestern India from northern Kanara southward; Ceylon.

Batrachostomus hodgsoni hodgsoni (G. R. Gray)

Otothrix hodgsoni G. R. Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, p. 101, pl. CLII, Aves. (Northern India = Darjeeling.)

Sikkim east to Assam, south to the hills of northern Burma and Karenni (?).

Batrachostomus hodgsoni indochinae Stresemann

Batrachostomus hodgsoni indochinae Stresemann, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **22,** 1937, p. 320. (Dak-To, 1400 met., Annam.)

Hills of the Southern Shan States, Laos and Annam.

Batrachostomus (**poliolophus?**) **poliolophus** Hartert

Batrachostomus poliolophus Hartert, Notes Leyden Mus., **14,** Apr., 1892, p. 63. (Padang, Sumatra.)

Mountains of Sumatra.

Batrachostomus (**poliolophus?**) **mixtus** Sharpe

Batrachostomus mixtus Sharpe, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **1,** Nov., 1892, p. 4. (Mt. Dulit, Borneo.)

Mountains of Borneo.

Batrachostomus javensis continentalis Stresemann

Batrachostomus javensis continentalis Stresemann, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **22,** 1937, p. 327. (Toungyeen, Tenasserim.)

Tenasserim (also lower Burma?), Peninsular Siam south to lat. 10° N., southeastern Siam.

Batrachostomus javensis javensis (Horsfield)

Podargus Javensis Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** pt. 1, 1821, p. 141. (Java.)

Western and central Java below 1600 metres.

Batrachostomus javensis cornutus (Temminck)

Podargus cornutus "Horsf." Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 27, 1822, pl. 159. (Benkulen, Sumatra.)

Sumatra, Banka, Billiton and Borneo.

Batrachostomus javensis chaseni Stresemann

Batrachostomus javensis chaseni Stresemann, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **22,** 1937, p. 326. (Taguso, Palawan.)

Banguey Island and Palawan.

Batrachostomus affinis Blyth

Batrachostomus affinis Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **16,** pt. 2, 1847, p. 1180. (Malaya.)

Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Rhio Archipelago and Borneo.

Family **NYCTIBIIDAE**

Genus **NYCTIBIUS** Vieillot

Nyctibius Vieillot, Analyse, 1816, p. 38. Type, by monotypy, Grand Engoulevent de Cayenne, Buffon, = *Caprimulgus grandis* Gmelin.

cf. Hartert, Das Tierreich, Lieferung 1, Aves, 1897, p. 15–17.
Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. 583–594.

Nyctibius grandis (Gmelin)

Caprimulgus grandis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1,** pt. 2, 1789, p. 1029. (Cayenne.)

Tropical Central and South America from the Panama Canal Zone to Peru, Matto Grosso, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

Nyctibius aethereus chocoensis Chapman

Nyctibius longicaudatus chocoensis Chapman, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 18, 1921, p. 5. (Novitá, 400 feet, Rio San Juan, Chocó, Colombia.)

Western Colombia.

Nyctibius aethereus longicaudatus (Spix)

Caprimulgus longicaudatus Spix, Av. Bras., **2,** 1825, p. 1, pl. 1. (Rio Japurá, Brazil.)

Range imperfectly known, but recorded from eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, Amazonian Brazil and British Guiana.[1]

Nyctibius aethereus aethereus (Wied)

Caprimulgus æthereus Wied, Reise Bras., **1,** 1820, p. 236, note. (Rio Mucuri [Macuré], Bahia.)

Southeastern Brazil in states of Bahia, Minas Geraës, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Paraná; Paraguay; recorded also from Mexiana Island and eastern Pará.

Nyctibius griseus mexicanus Nelson

Nyctibius jamaicensis mexicanus Nelson, Auk, **17,** 1900, p. 260. (Metlaltoyuca, Puebla, Mexico.)

Southern Mexico in states of Sinaloa, Mexico, Puebla, Vera Cruz and Tabasco; Guatemala; Honduras; Ruatan Island.

Nyctibius griseus costaricensis Ridgway

Nyctibius griseus costaricensis Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **25,** 1912, p. 91. (Sarchí, Alajuela, Costa Rica.)

Nicaragua to extreme western Panama.

?Nyctibius griseus panamensis Ridgway

Nyctibius griseus panamensis Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **25,** 1912, p. 91. (Natá, Coclé, Panama.)

Panama from Veraguas southward through western South America to Peru. Doubtfully distinct from *N. g. cornutus*.

Nyctibius griseus cornutus (Vieillot)

Caprimulgus cornutus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., **10,** 1817, p. 245. (Paraguay.)

Brazil south of the Amazon, south to southeastern Bolivia, the Argentine Chaco, Paraguay and Rio Grande do Sul.

Nyctibius griseus griseus (Gmelin)

Caprimulgus griseus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1,** pt. 2, 1789, p. 1029, no. 5. (Cayenne.)

Island of Trinidad, the Guianas, Brazil north of the Amazon, extending into northern Maranhão.

[1] Snethlage records *longicaudatus* from the Rio Capim and Hellmayr lists *aethereus* from Mexiana Island; if both these identifications are correct then *aethereus* and *longicaudatus* cannot be conspecific unless they are migratory.

Nyctibius griseus jamaicensis (Gmelin)

Caprimulgus jamaicensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1**, pt. 2, 1789, p. 1029, no. 6. (Jamaica.)

Nyctibius jamaicensis (*typicus*) (Gm.) Hartert, Das Tierreich, Lief. 1, Aves, 1897, p. 16, part.

Island of Jamaica.

Nyctibius griseus abbotti Richmond

Nyctibius griseus abbotti Richmond, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **68**, 1917, no. 7, p. 1. (Port-à-Piment, Haiti.)

Hispaniola and Gonave Island.

Nyctibius leucopterus maculosus Ridgway

Nyctibius maculosus Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **25**, 1912, p. 92. (Ambato, Ecuador.) [1]

Eastern Colombia and eastern Ecuador.

Nyctibius leucopterus leucopterus (Wied)

Caprimulgus leucopterus Wied, Reise Bras., **2**, 1821, p. 227, note. (Forests in the vicinity of Conquista, Bahia.)

Coastal region of eastern Brazil.

Nyctibius bracteatus Gould

Nyctibius bracteatus Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1846, p. 1. (Bogotá, Colombia.)

Amazonian Colombia, Ecuador and Peru; British Guiana.

Family AEGOTHELIDAE

Genus AEGOTHELES Vigors and Horsfield

Ægotheles Vigors and Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15**, pt. 1, 1826, p. 194. Type, by monotypy, *Caprimulgus novaehollandiae* Latham = *Caprimulgus cristatus* White.[2]

Euægotheles Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7**, 1918, p. 52. Type, by original designation, *Batrachostomus psilopterus* Gray = *Batrachostomus crinifrons* Bonaparte.

cf. Hartert, Das Tierreich, Lieferung 1, Aves, 1897, p. 9–13.

[1] According to Chapman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **55**, 1926, p. 273, it is improbable that the type came from Ambato which is in the arid temperate zone of the interandine tableland, but it is highly probable that it came from the region near Baños in eastern Ecuador.

[2] The gender of Aegotheles is masculine.

Aegotheles crinifrons (Bonaparte)

Batrachostomus crinifrons "Temm." Bonaparte, Consp. Av., **1,** 1850, p. 57. (No locality = Halmahera.)

Halmahera and Batjan.

Aegotheles insignis insignis Salvadori

Aegotheles insignis Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7,** 1875, p. 916. (Hatam, Arfak, New Guinea.)

Mountains of the Vogelkop, Weyland Mountains and northern New Guinea east to the Huon Peninsula.

Aegotheles insignis pulcher Hartert

Ægotheles pulcher Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **8,** 1898, p. 8. (Mountains of British New Guinea.)

Mountains of southeastern New Guinea.

Aegotheles cristatus major Mayr and Rand

Aegotheles cristatus major Mayr and Rand, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 814, 1935, p. 4. (Dogwa, southern New Guinea.)

Known only from the unique type.

Aegotheles cristatus leucogaster Gould

Aegotheles leucogaster Gould, Bds. Austr., pt. 16, 1844, pl. 13. [= **2,** pl. 2 of bound vol.] (Port Essington, Northern Territory.)

Ægotheles rufescens Hall, Victorian Nat., **18,** 1901, p. 60. (Derby, North West Australia.) Not *Aegotheles rufescens* Salvadori, 1896.

Ægotheles rufa Hall, Victorian Nat., **18,** 1901, p. 89. New name for *Ae. rufescens* Hall, preoccupied.

Ægotheles cristata olivei Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7,** 1918, p. 65. (Cairns, Queensland.)

Ægotheles cristata melvillensis Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7,** 1918, p. 67. (Melville Island.)

Tropical northern Australia.

Aegotheles cristatus cristatus (J. White)

Caprimulgus cristatus J. White, Journ. Voy. New South Wales, 1790, p. 241 and pl. (New South Wales.)

Aegotheles cristata murchisoniana Mathews, Nov. Zool., **18,** 1912, p. 284. (East Murchison, West Australia.)

Ægotheles cristata centralia Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7,** 1918, p. 67. (Stevenson's River, South Australia.)

Central and southern Australia.

Aegotheles cristatus tasmanicus Mathews

Ægotheles cristata tasmanica Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7,** 1918, p. 65. (Prospect, near Launceston, Tasmania.)

Tasmania.

Aegotheles savesi Layard and Layard

Ægotheles savesi E. L. and L. C. Layard, Ibis, 1881, p. 132, pl. 5.[1] (Tongue, near Noumea, New Caledonia.)

New Caledonia. Known only from the unique type.

Aegotheles bennettii affinis Salvadori

Aegotheles affinis Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7,** 1875, p. 917. (Arfak Mountains, New Guinea.)

Confined to the Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea.

Aegotheles bennettii wiedenfeldi Laubmann

Aegotheles bennetti wiedenfeldi Laubmann, Orn. Monatsb., **22,** 1914, p. 7. (Sattelberg, New Guinea.)

Northern New Guinea from the Sepik River to Holnicote Bay.

Aegotheles bennettii bennettii Salvadori and D'Albertis

Aegotheles bennettii Salvadori and D'Albertis, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **7,** 1875, p. 816. (Southeastern New Guinea.)

Lowlands of southeastern New Guinea.

Aegotheles bennettii plumiferus Ramsay

Aegotheles ? *plumifera* Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **8,** 1883, p. 21. (Southeast New Guinea, error = Fergusson Island.)

Fergusson and Goodenough Islands.

Aegotheles wallacii wallacii G. R. Gray

Ægotheles wallacii G. R. Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, p. 154. (Dorey [now Manokwari] New Guinea.)

Lowlands of western New Guinea; recorded from Manokwari, Waitakwa River, Eilanden River; Aru Islands.[2]

Aegotheles wallacii gigas Rothschild

Aegotheles wallacei gigas Rothschild, Nov. Zool., **36,** 1931, p. 268. (Mount Derimapa, Gebruders Range, New Guinea.)

Weyland Mountains, west-central New Guinea.

[1] The plate is lettered *Œgotheles savesi.*

[2] The Aru Islands bird is perhaps recognizable; the name *Caprimulgus brachyurus* Schlegel, 1866, is available for it if it is deemed worthy of recognition.

Aegotheles albertisi albertisi Sclater

Ægotheles albertisi Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873 (March, 1874), p. 696. (Atam, Arfak Mountains, New Guinea.)

Aegotheles dubius A. B. Meyer, Sitzungsb. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, math.-naturwiss. Cl., **69,** Abth. 1, 1874, p. 75. (Arfak Mts., 3550 feet, New Guinea.)

Confined to the Vogelkop, northwestern New Guinea.

Aegotheles albertisi wondiwoi Mayr and Rand

Aegotheles albertisi wondiwoi Mayr and Rand, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **21,** 1936, p. 242. (Wondiwoi, Wandammen Mountains, New Guinea.)

Known only from the unique type.

Aegotheles albertisi salvadorii Hartert

Ægotheles salvadorii Hartert, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **16,** 1892, p. 649. (Astrolabe Mountains, New Guinea.)

Aegotheles rufescens Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **36,** 1896, p. 71. (Maroka, New Guinea.)

Mountains of central and southeastern New Guinea: Weyland Mountains, Mount Goliath, Astrolabe Mountains, mountains on the Huon Peninsula, Deva Deva, Mafulu, Mount Tafa, Murray Pass, Ononge, Owen Stanley Mountains.

Family CAPRIMULGIDAE

Subfamily CHORDEILINAE

Genus LUROCALIS Cassin

Lurocalis Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **5,** 1851, p. 189. Type, by subsequent designation, *Caprimulgus nattereri* Temminck (G. R. Gray, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Bds., 1855, p. 12).

Urocolus Cabanis and Heine, Mus. Hein., Th. 3, 1860, p. 87. New name for Lurocalis Cassin.

cf. Hartert, Das Terreich, Lieferung 1, Aves, 1897, p. 22–23.
Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **17,** 1910, p. 379.

Lurocalis semitorquatus stonei Huber

Lurocalis stonei Huber, Auk, **40,** 1923, p. 300. (Ten miles above the mouth of the Rio Banbana, Nicaragua.)

Known only from the unique type.

Lurocalis semitorquatus noctivagus Griswold

Lurocalis semitorquatus noctivagus Griswold, Proc. New England Zoöl. Cl., **15,** 1936, p. 101. (Salamanca Hydrographic Station, Rio Pequení, Panama.)

Known only from the unique type.

Lurocalis semitorquatus semitorquatus (Gmelin)

Caprimulgus semitorquatus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1**, pt. 2, 1789, p. 1031. (Cayenne.)

Northern Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas, and the upper Rio Negro region in Brazil; Island of Trinidad.

Lurocalis semitorquatus nattereri (Temminck)

Caprimulgus nattereri Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 18, 1822, pl. 107. (Brazil, Ypanema, São Paulo, fixed as type locality by Hellmayr, *antea*.)

Brazil south of the Amazon from the Solimoës, Manaos and Pará, south to Matto Grosso, Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul.

Lurocalis semitorquatus rufiventris Taczanowski

Lurocalis rufiventris Taczanowski, Orn. Pérou, **1**, 1884, p. 209. (Tambillo, Peru.)

Andes of eastern Colombia, Andes of Venezuela and Andes of Peru; one record from Ecuador.

Genus **CHORDEILES** Swainson

Chordeiles Swainson, in Swainson and Richardson's Fauna Bor.-Am., **2**, 1831 (1832), p. 496. Type, by original designation, *Caprimulgus virginianus* Gmelin = *Caprimulgus minor* J. R. Forster.

Nannochordeiles Hartert, Ibis, 1896, p. 374. Type, by monotypy, *Chordeiles pusillus* Gould.[1]

cf. Hartert, Das Tierreich, Aves, Lief. 1, 1897, p. 18–21 (incl. Nannochordeiles).

Oberholser, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 86, 1914, p. i–vii + 123, 6 pl. (Monogr.)

Chordeiles pusillus septentrionalis (Hellmayr)

Nannochordeiles pusillus septentrionalis Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., **15**, 1908, p. 78. (Maipures, Rio Orinoco, Venezuela.)

Eastern Venezuela, British Guiana and the Rio Branco region of northwestern Brazil.

Chordeiles pusillus pusillus Gould

Chordeiles? *pusillus* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, p. 182. ("Supposed to be from Bahia"; the type is a Bahia trade skin.)

Interior of Brazil from Piauhy to central Bahia, western Minas Geraës, Goyaz and Matto Grosso.

[1] The very slight structural characters upon which this genus is based, seem to be of specific rather than of generic value.

Chordeiles rupestris xyostictus Oberholser

Chordeiles rupestris xyostictus Oberholser, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 86, 1914, p. 23 (in key), p. 116. (Bogotá, Colombia.)

Known only from the region about Bogotá, Colombia.

Chordeiles rupestris rupestris (Spix)

Caprimulgus rupestris Spix, Av. Bras., **2**, 1825, p. 2, pl. 2. (Rocky islands in the Rio Negro, Brazil.)

Chordeiles rupestris zaleucus Oberholser, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 86, 1914, p. 23 (in key), p. 118. (Pebas, Peru.)

Amazonian region of eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru and northeastern Bolivia, eastward into Amazonian Brazil to the Rio Negro and the Rio Tapajóz.[1]

Chordeiles acutipennis texensis Lawrence

Chordeiles texensis Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., **6**, Dec., 1856, p. 167. (Texas; restricted to Ringgold Barracks, near Rio Grande City, by Oberholser, *antea*, p. 104.)

Breeds in the southwestern United States and northern and central Mexico from the interior valleys of California, southern Nevada, extreme southwestern Utah, central Arizona, southwestern New Mexico and southern Texas, south to northern Lower California, Nayarit, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, Puebla, Mexico and western Vera Cruz. Winters from central and southern Mexico southward over all of Central America to western Colombia.

Chordeiles acutipennis inferior Oberholser

Chordeiles acutipennis inferior Oberholser, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 86, 1914, p. 24 (in key), p. 109. (Triunfo, Lower California.)

Breeds in Lower California from about lat. 30° N., southward. Winters in extreme southern Lower California.

Chordeiles acutipennis micromeris Oberholser

Chordeiles acutipennis micromeris Oberholser, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 86, 1914, p. 24 (in key), p. 100 (Xbac, Yucatan).

Breeds in southern Mexico (northward on the Pacific coast to Jalisco) and northern Central America, in states of Jalisco, Colima, Michoacan, Oaxaca and Tabasco; Yucatan Peninsula; Mujeres Island; Guatemala; British Honduras; Bay Islands (?). Winters in Costa Rica and Panama east to the Canal Zone.

[1] The species is attributed to Pará and Pernambuco apparently on the basis of specimens *o* and *p* listed in the Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **16**, 1892, p. 618. Since the bird has not been secured by the many collectors who have since operated between the mouth of the Amazon and the Parnahyba, it may safely be assumed that the specimens referred to are incorrectly labelled.

Chordeiles acutipennis acutipennis (Hermann)

Caprimulgus acutipennis Hermann, Tab. Affin. Anim., 1783, p. 230. (Cayenne.)

The greater part of tropical South America, except areas on the west coast occupied by the next races, south to Matto Grosso and São Paulo; Margarita Island, islands of Trinidad and Tobago.

Chordeiles acutipennis aequatorialis Chapman

Chordeiles acutipennis æquatorialis Chapman, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 67, 1923, p. 1. (Duran, Prov. of Guayas, Ecuador.)

Tropical zone of western Ecuador.

Chordeiles acutipennis exilis (Lesson)

Caprimulgus exilis Lesson, Rev. Zool., 1839, p. 44. (Chile, error = Callao, Peru.)

Caprimulgus pruinosus "Lichtenst." Tschudi, Arch. f. Naturg., **10**, 1844, Bd. 1, p. 268. (Peru.)

Tropical zone of western Peru.

Chordeiles minor minor (J. R. Forster)

Caprimulgus minor J. R. Forster, Cat. Anim. N. Am., 1771, p. 13. (No locality = South Carolina *ex* Catesby.) [1]

Breeds over the greater part of Canada and the central and northeastern United States from southern Yukon, the lower Mackenzie Valley, Alberta, Saskatchewan, west shore of Hudson Bay (Churchill), James Bay, northern Ontario, Quebec and Newfoundland, south to Vancouver Island, southwestern British Columbia, south-central Alberta, south-central Saskatchewan, southern Manitoba, northwestern Arkansas, southern Illinois, Tennessee and Virginia. Winters in South America east of the Andes and south to northern Argentina (provinces of Córdoba and Buenos Aires).

Chordeiles minor hesperis Grinnell

Chordeiles virginianus hesperis Grinnell, Condor, **7**, 1905, p. 170. (Bear Lake, 6700 feet, San Bernadino Mountains, California.)

Breeds from Puget Sound, southeastern British Columbia, southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan, south to southern California, central Nevada, northwestern Utah and western Montana. Recorded on migration from southern Mexico and Nicaragua; winter range not known but presumably in South America.

Chordeiles minor sennetti Coues

Chordiles popetue sennetti Coues, Auk, **5**, 1888, p. 37. (50 miles west of Pembina, Minn. and Wharton Co., Texas = Pembina Mountains, North Dakota.)

[1] Replaces *Caprimulgus virginianus* Gmelin, 1789; *cf.* Richmond, Auk, **34**, 1917, p. 88–89.

Breeds in eastern Montana, North Dakota and southwestern Minnesota, south to eastern Wyoming, northern Nebraska and northwestern Iowa. Winter range unknown but presumably in South America.

Chordeiles minor howelli Oberholser

Chordeiles virginianus howelli Oberholser, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 86, 1914, p. 25 (in key), p. 57. (Lipscomb, Texas.)

Breeds in Wyoming (except eastern), southeastward across northeastern Utah, Colorado (except southwestern), northeastern New Mexico, central Nebraska, central Oklahoma and northern Texas. Winter range unknown but presumably in South America.

Chordeiles minor henryi Cassin

Chordeiles Henryi Cassin, Illustr. Bds. Cal., Texas, etc., **1,** 1855, p. 239. (Fort Webster, New Mexico.)

Breeds in southwestern Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico (except northeastern), western Texas and adjacent parts of Sonora and Chihuahua. Winter range unknown but presumably in South America.

Chordeiles minor aserriensis Cherrie

Chordeiles virginianus aserriensis Cherrie, Auk, **13,** 1896, p. 136. (Valley of the Aserri River, San José, Costa Rica.)

Breeds in southeastern Texas and probably the adjacent part of Tamaulipas. Winter range unknown, presumably in South America.

Chordeiles minor chapmani Coues

Chordiles popetue chapmani Coues (*ex* Sennett MS.), Auk, **5,** 1888, p. 37. (Gainesville, Florida.)

Breeds in the Mississippi Valley north to southern Indiana, Alabama, central Georgia and North Carolina, south to the Gulf Coast (west to eastern Texas) and the Florida Peninsula. Winters in western Brazil (Matto Grosso) and northern Argentina (provinces of Santiago del Estero and Entre Rios).

Chordeiles minor vicinus Riley

Chordeiles virginianus vicinus Riley, Auk, **20,** 1903, p. 432. (Long Island, Bahama Islands.)

Breeds in the Bahama Islands. Winter range not known but presumably in South America.

Chordeiles minor gundlachii Lawrence

Chordeiles gundlachii Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., **6,** 1856, p. 165. (Cuba.) [1]

Breeds in the Greater Antilles: Cuba, Isle of Pines, Cayman Islands, Jamaica, Hispaniola and Puerto Rico.

[1] Replaces *Chordeiles minor* Cabanis, Jan., 1856, not *Chordeiles minor* (Gmelin), 1789.

Genus **NYCTIPROGNE** Bonaparte

Nyctiprogne Bonaparte, Riv. Contemp. Turin, **9**, 1857, p. 215. Type, by monotypy, *Caprimulgus leucopygus* Spix.[1]

cf. Hartert, Das Tierreich, Aves, Lief. 1, 1897, p. 21–22.

Nyctiprogne leucopyga (Spix)

Caprimulgus leucopygus Spix, Av. Bras., **2**, 1825, p. 3, pl. 3, f. 2. (Wooded shores of the Amazon.)

Tropical South America from the Orinoco River eastward to Cayenne and south through central Brazil (west to the Rio Madeira and east to the Rio Parnahyba) to southwestern Matto Grosso.

Genus **PODAGER** Wagler

Podager Wagler, Isis von Oken, 1832, col. 277. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Caprimulgus diurnus* Wied = *Caprimulgus nacunda* Vieillot.

cf. Pinto, Rev. Mus. Paulista, **22**, pt. 1, 1938, p. 233–234.

Podager nacunda minor Cory

Podager nacunda minor Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., **1**, 1915, p. 300. (Bôa Vista, Rio Branco, Brazil.)

Northern Colombia, Venezuela, British Guiana, Surinam and the Rio Branco region of Brazil; islands of Trinidad and Tobago.

Podager nacunda nacunda (Vieillot)

Caprimulgus nacunda Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., **10**, 1817, p. 240. (Paraguay.)

Eastern Peru, and Brazil south of the Amazon, east to Piauhy and Bahia and southward through eastern Bolivia, Matto Grosso, Paraguay and Uruguay to Argentina (provinces of Córdoba and Buenos Aires) and casually to Patagonia.

Subfamily **CAPRIMULGINAE**

Genus **EUROSTOPODUS** Gould[2]

Eurostopodus Gould, Syn. Bds. Austr., pt. 4, April, 1838, app., p. 1. Type, by subsequent designation, *Caprimulgus guttatus* Vigors and Horsfield. (Gray, List Gen. Bds., 1840, p. 7.) Also described as a new genus in Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1837 (May), 1838, p. 142.

[1] This name is a *nomen nudum* in Ann. Sci. Nat., Zool. (4), **1**, 1854, p. 139.

[2] Includes Lyncornis Gould, Aug., 1838, and replaces Eurostopus "Gould" *i.e.* Sundevall of Sharpe's Hand-list.

cf. Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. Ind., ed. 2, Bds., **4,** 1927, p. 373–376.
Hartert, Das Tierreich, Aves, Lief. 1, 1897, p. 23–26.
Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7,** 1918, p. 219–233.

Eurostopodus guttatus harterti Mathews

Eurostopodus argus harterti Mathews, Nov. Zool., **18,** 1912, p. 291. (Northern Territory, type from Newery Station.)

Northwestern Australia, eastward to western Northern Territory and southwestward to Shark Bay.

Eurostopodus guttatus guttatus (Vigors and Horsfield)

Caprimulgus guttatus Vigors and Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15,** pt. 1, 1826, p. 192. (Australia; restricted to Paramatta, New South Wales by Mathews, *antea* 1918, p. 227.)

Caprimulgus argus "Rosenb.," Salvadori, Orn. Pap. e delle Mol., **1,** 1880, p. 532. In synonymy of *Eurostopus guttatus. Ex* Rosenberg, Reis naar Zuidoostereil., 1867, p. 37, where a *nomen nudum.* (Aru Islands.)

Eurostopus argus Hartert, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **16,** 1892, p. 607 (in key), p. 608. ("Australia, Aru Islands and probably New Ireland.")

Eastern Australia; Aru Islands(?); New Ireland(?).

Eurostopodus albo-gularis albo-gularis (Vigors and Horsfield)

Caprimulgus albo-gularis Vigors and Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **15,** pt. 1, Feb., 1826, p. 194. ("New Holland" = New South Wales.)

Caprimulgus mystacalis Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 69, Oct., 1826, pl. 410. (New Holland = New South Wales.)

Eurostopodus mystacalis victoriæ Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **3,** 1916, p. 58. (Victoria.)

Eastern Australia; New Guinea, where recorded only in winter.

Eurostopodus albo-gularis nigripennis Ramsay

Eurystopodus nigripennis Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **6,** 1881, p. 843. (One of the Solomon Islands.)

Solomon Islands: Bougainville, Rendova, Kulambangra, Rubiana.

Eurostopodus diabolicus Stresemann

Eurostopodus diabolicus Stresemann, Orn. Monatsb., **39,** 1931, p. 103. (Kumasot, 250 mètres, base of Kalabat Volcano, Celebes.)

Known only from the type locality in northern Celebes.

Eurostopodus papuensis (Schlegel)

Caprimulgus papuensis Schlegel, Nederl. Tijdschr. Dierk., **3,** 1866, p. 340. (Salawati and the opposite coast of New Guinea.)

Eurystopodus Astrolabæ Ramsay, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, **8,** 1883, p. 20. (Astrolabe Mountains, New Guinea.)

Lyncornis elegans Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **7,** 1899, p. 130. (Ramu River, New Guinea.) [1]

Island of Salawati and lowlands of New Guinea.

Eurostopodus archboldi (Mayr and Rand)

Lyncornis archboldi Mayr and Rand, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 814, 1935, p. 4. (West slope of Mount Tafa at 2400 metres, New Guinea.) Col. pl., Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **73,** art. 1, 1937, pl. 1.

Known only from three specimens from the type locality.

Eurostopodus temminckii (Gould)

Lyncornis Temminckii Gould, Icones Av., pt. 2, 1838, pl. [16] and text. (Borneo.)

Lyncornis collaris Gould, Icones Av., pt. 2, 1838, text to pl. [16]. Alternate name for *temminckii.*

[*Lyncornis*] *imberbis* Temminck MS. Gould, Icones Av., pt. 2, 1838, text to pl. [16]. Alternate name for *temminckii.*

Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Banka and Borneo.

Eurostopodus macrotis cerviniceps (Gould)

Lyncornis cerviniceps Gould, Icones Av., pt. 2, 1838, pl. [14] and text. ("Said to be a native of China or the adjacent islands" = Trang, Peninsular Siam, by designation of Robinson and Kloss, Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam, **5,** 1923, p. 140.)

Assam south of the Brahmaputra eastward into southern Yunnan and south to Burma, the Malay Peninsula to Penang, southeastern Siam and Cochinchina.

Eurostopodus macrotis bourdilloni (Hume)

Lyncornis Bourdilloni Anonymous = Hume, Stray Feath., **3,** 1875, p. 302. (Kalland, Khauni, Travancore.)

Confined to Travancore.

Eurostopodus macrotis macrotis (Vigors)

Caprimulgus macrotis Vigors, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, 1830–1831 (1831), p. 97. (Manila.) [2]

Philippine Islands: Luzon, Mindoro, Mindanao, Basilan.

[1] For remarks on type of *elegans, cf.* Stresemann, Arch. f. Naturg., **89,** Abth. A, 1923, Heft 8, p. 31, note, and Mayr, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 939, 1937, p. 7–8.

[2] *Lyncornis mindanensis* Tweeddale, 1878, is a synonym; *cf.* McGregor, Man. Phil. Bds., 1909, p. 342–344.

Eurostopodus macrotis jacobsoni (Junge)

Lyncornis macrotis jacobsoni Junge, Temminckia, **1,** 1936, p. 39, pl. 2. (Sinabang, Simalur Island.)

Confined to Simalur Island.

Eurostopodus macrotis macropterus (Bonaparte)

Lyncornis macropterus "Temm." Bonaparte, Consp. Av., **1,** 1850, p. 62. (Celebes.)

Celebes.

Genus **VELES** Bangs

Veles Bangs, Proc. New England Zoöl. Cl., **6,** 1918, p. 92. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Caprimulgus binotatus* Bonaparte.

cf. Bannerman, Bds. Trop. W. Afr., **3,** 1933, p. 167–168. (*Caprimulgus binotatus.*)

Veles binotatus (Bonaparte)

Caprimulgus binotatus Bonaparte, Consp. Av., **1,** 1850, p. 60. (Borneo, error = Ashanti, type[1] from Dabocrom, Gold Coast *fide* Hartlaub, Orn. Westafr., p. 22.)

Gold Coast Colony (where known only from the type) and forests of southern Cameroon.

Genus **NYCTIDROMUS** Gould

Nyctidromus Gould, Icones Av., pt. 2, 1838, pl. [12] and text. Type, by monotypy, *Nyctidromus derbyanus* Gould.

cf. Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 379, 1929, p. 6–10.
Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. 535–547.

Nyctidromus albicollis insularis Nelson

Nyctidromus albicollis insularis Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **12,** 1898, p. 9. (Maria Madre Island, Tres Marias Islands.)

Tres Marias Islands.

Nyctidromus albicollis merrilli Sennett

Nyctidromus albicollis merrilli Sennett, Auk, **5,** 1888, p. 44. (Nueces River, Nueces County, Texas.)

Lower Rio Grande Valley and the southern Gulf Coast of Texas southward to central Tamaulipas. Winters to Vera Cruz and Puebla.

[1] Bonaparte inadvertently transposed the type localities of *C. concretus* and *C. binotatus*, both described on the same page. For the former he gave Ashanti and for the latter Borneo when he should have done the reverse.

Nyctidromus albicollis yucatanensis Nelson

Nyctidromus albicollis yucatanensis Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **14,** 1901, p. 171. (Tunkas, Yucatan.)

Nyctidromus albicollis nelsoni Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **25,** 1912, p. 90. (Colima, Colima.)

Nyctidromus albicollis sumichrasti Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **25,** 1912, p. 91. (Teapa, Tabasco.)

Tropical Mexico from Sinaloa on the west and southern Tamaulipas on the east southward (including the Yucatan Peninsula) to Chiapas, central Guatemala and British Honduras; Mujeres and Cozumel Islands.

Nyctidromus albicollis albicollis (Gmelin)

Caprimulgus albicollis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1,** pt. 2, 1789, p. 1030. (Cayenne.)

Nyctidromus albicollis obscurus Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., **1,** 1915, p. 301. (Yurimaguas, Peru.)

Nyctidromus albicollis intercedens Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 379, 1929, p. 8. (Tela, Honduras.)

Tropical Central and South America from western Guatemala and Honduras southward to Peru, southern tributaries of the Amazon, Maranhão, Bahia and Espirito Santo; Island of Trinidad.

Nyctidromus albicollis gilvus Bangs

Nyctidromus albicollis gilvus Bangs, Proc. New England Zoöl. Cl., **3,** 1902, p. 82. (Santa Marta, Colombia.)

Littoral of northern Colombia from the Rio Sinu to the Santa Marta region, perhaps extending up the Magdalena Valley.

Nyctidromus albicollis derbyanus Gould

Nyctidromus Derbyanus Gould, Icones Av., pt. 2, 1838, pl. [12] and text. (South America; Ipanema, São Paulo suggested as type locality by Pinto, Rev. Mus. Paulista, **19,** 1935, p. 133.)

Matto Grosso, Goyaz, western Minas Geraës and São Paulo, southward (through eastern Bolivia) to Paraguay, Entre Rios and Rio Grande do Sul.

Genus **PHALAENOPTILUS** Ridgway

Phalænoptilus Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **3,** 1880, p. 5. Type, by original designation, *Caprimulgus nuttallii* Audubon.

cf. A. O. U. Check-List No. Am. Bds., ed. 4, 1931, p. 174–175. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. 547–553.

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii nuttallii (Audubon)

Caprimulgus Nuttallii Audubon, Bds. Am., octavo ed., **7,** 1844, p. 350, pl. 495. (Eastern side of the Upper Missouri, *i.e.* between Fort Pierre and mouth of the Cheyenne River, South Dakota.)

Phalænoptilus nuttalli nitidus Brewster, Auk, **4,** 1887, p. 147. (Nueces River, Texas.)

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii nyctophilus Oberholser, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., **4,** 1932, p. 2. (Hart Mountain, northern end of Warner Valley, 20 miles northeast of Adel, Oregon.)

Breeds in the transition and upper austral zones from southeastern British Columbia and northwestern North Dakota west to the eastern base of the Cascade Range and the Sierra Nevada, east to southeastern South Dakota, western Iowa, eastern Kansas and central Texas, and south to Sonora, Chihuahua and Coahuila. Winters from southeastern California and southern Texas to central Mexico.

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii californicus Ridgway

Phalænoptilus nuttalli californicus Ridgway, Man. No. Am. Bds., 1887, p. 588, note. (Nicasio and Calaveras County, California.)

California west of the Sierra Nevada and the Mohave and Colorado deserts from the head of the Sacramento Valley, south to northwestern Lower California.

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii hueyi Dickey

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii hueyi Dickey, Condor, **30,** 1928, p. 152. (Bard, Imperial County, California.)

Lower Colorado Valley in southeastern California, southwestern Arizona and northeastern Lower California.

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii dickeyi Grinnell

Phalaenoptilus nuttallii dickeyi Grinnell, Condor, **30,** 1928, p. 153. (San Ignacio, lat. 27° N., Lower California.)

Lower California south of lat. 30° N.

Genus **SIPHONORHIS** Sclater

Siphonorhis Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, p. 77. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Caprimulgus americanus* Linné.

Microsiphonorhis Chapman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **37,** 1917, p. 329. Type, by monotypy and original designation, *Microsiphonorhis brewsteri* Chapman.

cf. Bond, Auk, **45,** 1928, p. 471–474.
Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. 495–497.

Siphonorhis americanus americanus (Linné)

Caprimulgus americanus Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** 1758, p. 193. ("America Calidiore" = Jamaica.)

Confined to the Island of Jamaica, Greater Antilles; now supposed to be extinct.

Siphonorhis americanus brewsteri (Chapman)

Microsiphonorhis brewsteri Chapman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **37,** 1917, p. 329. (Túbano, Province of Azua, Dominican Republic.)

Islands of Gonave and Hispaniola, Greater Antilles.

Genus **OTOPHANES** Brewster

Otophanes Brewster, Auk, **5,** 1888, p. 88. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Otophanes mcleodii* Brewster.

Nyctagreus Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **14,** 1901, p. 171. Type, by original designation, *Caprimulgus yucatanicus* Hartert.

cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. 553–559.

Otophanes mcleodii Brewster

Otophanes mcleodii Brewster, Auk, **5,** 1888, p. 88. (Sierra Madre of Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico.)

Western Mexico in states of Chihuahua and Jalisco.[1]

Otophanes yucatanicus (Hartert)

Caprimulgus yucatanicus Hartert, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **16,** 1892, p. 525 (in key), p. 575. (Tizimin, Yucatan.)

Southeastern Mexico in states of Yucatan and Campeche; northern Guatemala in Department of Petén.

Genus **NYCTIPHRYNUS** Bonaparte[2]

Nyctiphrynus Bonaparte, Riv. Contemp., **9,** 1857, p. 215. Type, by subsequent designation, *Caprimulgus ocellatus* Tschudi. (Oberholser, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 86, 1914, p. 8, note 5.)

Ptilonycterus Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **25,** 1912, p. 98. Type, by original designation, *Caprimulgus ocellatus* Tschudi.

cf. Hartert, Das Tierreich, Aves, Lief. 1, 1897, p. 39–40. (Caprimulgus, spp. 1 and 2.)

Nyctiphrynus ocellatus lautus Miller and Griscom

Nyctiphrynus lautus Miller and Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 159, 1925, p. 1. (Peña Blanca, northeastern Nicaragua.)

Known only from the unique type.

[1] I cannot find on what authority Sharpe's Hand-list, **2,** p. 83 gives the range as "Sonora to Jalapa," though it is probable that Jalapa is a lapsus for Jalisco.

[2] This genus is very close to Otophanes and differs principally in the greater amount of feathering on the anterior surface of the tarsus, which instead of being feathered only at the tibio-tarsal joint is feathered more than half way down the front; auricular tufts present, but not elongated or their feathers pointed.

Nyctiphrynus ocellatus rosenbergi (Hartert)

Caprimulgus rosenbergi Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **5,** 1895, p. x [bis]. (Rio Dagua, Colombia.)

Western Colombia and northwestern Ecuador.

Nyctiphrynus ocellatus ocellatus (Tschudi)

Caprimulgus ocellatus Tschudi, Arch. f. Naturg., **10,** 1844, Bd. 1, p. 268. (Peru.)

Nyctiphrynus ocellatus brunnescens Griscom and Greenway, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **81,** 1937, p. 422. (Fazenda Santa Maria, Rio Gongogy, Bahia.) [1]

Eastern Peru, eastern Ecuador and the greater part of tropical Brazil; Paraguay; northeastern Argentina (Misiones).

Genus **CAPRIMULGUS** Linné [2]

Caprimulgus Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** 1758, p. 193. Type, by tautonymy, *Caprimulgus europaeus* Linné (*Caprimulgus*, pre-binomial specific name in synonymy).

Systellura Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **25,** 1912, p. 97. Type, by original designation, *Stenopsis ruficervix* Sclater.

Antiurus Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **25,** 1912, p. 98. Type, by original designation, *Stenopsis maculicaudus* Lawrence.

Setopagis Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **25,** 1912, p. 98. Type, by original designation, *Caprimulgus parvulus* Gould.

Nyctipolus Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **25,** 1912, p. 98. Type, by original designation, *Caprimulgus nigrescens* Cabanis.

Setochalcis Oberholser, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 86, 1914, p. 11. Type, by original designation, *Caprimulgus vociferus* Wilson.

Thermochalcis Richmond, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **28,** 1915, p. 180. New name to replace Stenopsis Cassin, 1851. Not Stenopsis Rafinesque, 1815 (Coleoptera). Type, by original designation, *Caprimulgus cayennensis* Gmelin.

Rossornis Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7,** 1918, p. 234. Type, by original designation, *Caprimulgus macrurus* Horsfield.

Eximiornis Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7,** 1918, p. 235. Type, by original designation, *Caprimulgus eximius* Temminck.

Nycticircus Roberts, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8,** 1922, p. 216. Type, by monotypy, *Caprimulgus trimaculatus* Swainson.

Nyctictypus Roberts, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8,** 1922, p. 216. Type, by monotypy, *Caprimulgus rufigena* A. Smith.

[1] This proposed race requires confirmation based on adequate material.

[2] Includes Stenopsis Cassin, 1851, of Sharpe's Hand-list, also Antrostomus Bonaparte, 1838.

Nyctisyrigmus Roberts, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8,** 1922, p. 216. Type, by original designation, *Caprimulgus pectoralis* Cuvier.

cf. Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. India, ed. 2, Bds., **4,** 1927, p. 358–373; **7,** 1930, p. 370–373.

Bannerman, Bds. Trop. W. Africa, **3,** 1933, p. 148–167.

C. H. B. Grant, Ibis, 1915, p. 303–308 (remarks on some African forms.)

Griscom and Greenway, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **81,** 1937, p. 423–425 (forms of *rufus*).

Hartert, Das Tierreich, Aves, Lief. 1, 1897, p. 34–61.

Hartert, Vög. pal. Fauna, **2,** 1912, p. 846–856.

Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **12,** 1929, p. 400–402 (forms of *hirundinaceus*); **19,** 1932, p. 245–247 (forms of *longirostris*).

Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **48,** 1915, p. 587–599 (races of *macrurus*).

Reichenow, Vög. Afr., **2,** 1903, p. 352–368 (excl. *binotatus*).

Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 6, 1914, p. 497–535 (Stenopsis and Antrostomus).

Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **25,** 1918, p. 321–324 (races of *macrurus*).

Caprimulgus carolinensis Gmelin

Caprimulgus carolinensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1,** pt. 2, 1789, p. 1028. (Virginia and Carolina = South Carolina, *ex* Catesby.)

Breeds in the lower austral zone from southeastern Kansas, southern Illinois, southern Indiana and southern Maryland, south to central Texas and the Gulf States. Winters in Florida, the Greater Antilles, Central America and Colombia.

Caprimulgus rufus minimus Griscom and Greenway

Caprimulgus rufus minimus Griscom and Greenway, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **81,** 1937, p. 424. (Panama City, Panama.)

Panama, northern Colombia, Venezuela.

Caprimulgus rufus otiosus (Bangs)

Antrostomus rufus otiosus Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **24,** 1911, p. 188. (St. Lucia, West Indies.)

Confined to the Island of St. Lucia, Lesser Antilles.

Caprimulgus rufus rufus Boddaert

Caprimulgus rufus Boddaert, Table Pl. enlum., 1783, p. 46. (Cayenne, *ex* Daubenton, pl. 735.)

The Guianas and northeastern Brazil south to the southern tributaries of the Amazon, Goyaz and Bahia; Island of Trinidad (?).

Caprimulgus rufus rutilus (Burmeister)

Antrostomus rutilus Burmeister, Syst. Uebers. Th. Bras., **2,** 1856, p. 385. (Brazil, restricted to southeastern Brazil by Griscom and Greenway, *antea.*)

Matto Grosso and Rio de Janeiro, south to Tucumán, Corrientes, Paraguay and Rio Grande do Sul.

Caprimulgus cubanensis cubanensis (Lawrence)

Antrostomus Cubanensis Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., **7,** 1860, p. 260. (Cienega de Zapata and coast of Manzanillo, Cuba.)

Cuba and the Isle of Pines.

Caprimulgus cubanensis ekmani (Lönnberg)

Antrostomus ekmani Lönnberg, Ark. Zool., **20B,** 1929, no. 6, p. 1, f. 1. (Near Jerémie, Haiti.)

Hispaniola.

Caprimulgus serico-caudatis salvini Hartert

Caprimulgus salvini Hartert, Ibis, 1892, p. 287. New name for *Caprimulgus macromystax* of American authors, not of Wagler and other European authors. No type or type locality specified. Mirador, Vera Cruz is accepted as the type locality.

Antrostomus notabilis Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **18,** 1905, p. 111. (Victoria, Tamaulipas.)

Eastern Mexico in states of Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas and Vera Cruz. In winter to Yucatan.

Caprimulgus (serico-caudatis?) badius (Bangs and Peck)

Antrostomus badius Bangs and Peck, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **21,** 1908, p. 44. (Toledo district, British Honduras.)

Antrostomus nelsoni Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **25,** 1912, p. 90. (Chichen Itza, Yucatan.)

Yucatan and British Honduras; Nicaragua (?).[1]

Caprimulgus serico-caudatis serico-caudatis (Cassin)

Antrostomus serico-caudatis [sic] Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **4,** 1849, p. 238. (South America.)

Known only from a few specimens without proper data; generally attributed to South America, but may not occur there.

Caprimulgus ridgwayi ridgwayi (Nelson)

Antrostomus ridgwayi Nelson, Auk, **14,** 1897, p. 50. (Tlalkisala, Guerrero.)

[1] Griscom, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **64,** 1932, p. 192 records this form from Guatemala (specimens in M. C. Z.) and Nicaragua (specimen in New York). The Cambridge specimens prove to be *C. v. chiapensis.*

Antrostomus goldmani Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **13,** 1899, p. 26. (Mazatlan, Sinaloa.)

Western Mexico in states of Sonora, Sinaloa and Guerrero.

Caprimulgus ridgwayi troglodytes Griscom

Caprimulgus ridgwayi minor Griscom, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 379, 1929, p. 10. (Progreso, Guatemala.) Not *Caprimulgus minor* J. R. Forster, 1771, nor of Parrot, 1907.

Caprimulgus ridgwayi troglodytes Griscom, Auk, **47,** 1930, p. 85. New name for *C. r. minor* Griscom, preoccupied.

Guatemala and Honduras.

Caprimulgus vociferus vociferus Wilson

Caprimulgus vociferus Wilson, Am. Orn., **5,** 1812, p. 71, pl. 41, figs. 1–3. (Pennsylvania.)

Breeds from Manitoba, southern Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, south to northern Louisiana, northern Mississippi, northern Alabama and northern Georgia, west to the eastern border of the Great Plains. Winters from the lowlands of South Carolina and the Gulf States to El Salvador and Honduras, casually further south.

Caprimulgus vociferus arizonae (Brewster)

Antrostomus vociferus arizonæ Brewster, Bull. Nuttall Orn. Cl., **6,** 1881, p. 69. (Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona.)

Southern Arizona, southern New Mexico and southwestern Texas, southward in the mountains of northern Mexico to Jalisco and Durango.

Caprimulgus vociferus setosus van Rossem [1]

Caprimulgus vociferus setosus van Rossem, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **77,** 1934, p. 408. (Galindo, Tamaulipas, Mexico.)

Eastern Mexico from central Tamaulipas to southern Vera Cruz and northern Oaxaca.

Caprimulgus vociferus oaxacae (Nelson)

Antrostomus oaxacæ Nelson, Auk, **17,** 1900, p. 260. (Near city of Oaxaca, Oaxaca.)

Sierra Madre bordering the southern part of the Mexican plateau from Michoacan to Oaxaca and the adjacent parts of Chiapas. Perhaps not separable from *setosus* for which it would then be the earlier name.

Caprimulgus vociferus chiapensis (Nelson)

Antrostomus chiapensis Nelson, Auk, **17,** 1900, p. 261. (Valley of Comitan, Chiapas.)

Chiapas and the highlands of Guatemala.

[1] Replaces *Caprimulgus macromystax* Wagler not applicable.

Caprimulgus vociferus vermiculatus (Dickey and van Rossem)

Antrostomus vociferus vermiculatus Dickey and van Rossem, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **41,** 1928, p. 130. (Los Esesmiles, 7500 feet, Dept. of Chalatenango, El Salvador.)

Highlands of Honduras and El Salvador.

† **Caprimulgus vociferus noctitherus** (Wetmore)

Setochalcis noctitherus Wetmore, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **32,** 1919, p. 235. (Puerto Rico, type from Bayamón.)

Puerto Rico: known only from the type skin and from bones found in caves. Now probably extinct.

Caprimulgus saturatus (Salvin)

Antrostomus saturatus Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, p. 203. (Volcán de Chiriqui, Panama.)

Mountains of Costa Rica and western Panama.

Caprimulgus longirostris ruficervix (Sclater)

Stenopsis ruficervix Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 139 (in key), p. 140, pl. 14. (Bogotá, Colombia, and Quito, Ecuador.)

Temperate zone of the Andes of Colombia (including Santa Marta), Ecuador, and the Andes of Mérida, Venezuela.

Caprimulgus longirostris roraimae (Chapman)

Systellura ruficervix roraimæ Chapman, Am Mus. Novit., no. 341, 1929, p. 2. (Philipp Camp, 6000 feet, Mt. Roraima, Venezuela.)

Known only from Mt. Duida and Mt. Roraima.

Caprimulgus longirostris decussatus Tschudi

Caprimulgus decussatus Tschudi, Arch. f. Naturg., **10,** 1844, Bd. 1, p. 268. (Peru.)

Arid littoral of Peru from Trujillo to Islay.

Caprimulgus longirostris atripunctatus (Chapman)

Systellura ruficervix atripunctata Chapman, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 67, 1923, p. 2. (Acobamba, 10,000 feet, Junín, Peru.)

Andes of Peru, Bolivia and northern Chile.

Caprimulgus longirostris bifasciatus Gould

Caprimulgus bifasciatus Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1837, p. 22. (No locality given, but type from Valparaiso, Chile.)

Chile from Coquimbo to the Guaitecas Islands.

Caprimulgus longirostris longirostris Bonaparte

Caprimulgus longirostris Bonaparte, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **4,** pt. 2, 1825, p. 384. (South America.)

The greater part of Argentina south to Chubut, migratory at least in the southern half of its range. The range given for this species usually includes southern Brazil and Paraguay, but I can find no published records for either of these countries, nor for Uruguay and southern Bolivia where it could reasonably be expected to occur.

Caprimulgus cayennensis albicauda (Lawrence)

Stenopsis albicauda Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., **11,** 1875, p. 89. (Talamanca, Costa Rica.)

Costa Rica, Panama and northern Colombia east to the Santa Marta region.

Caprimulgus cayennensis apertus nomen nov.

Stenopsis cayennensis monticola Chapman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33,** 1914, p. 172. (San Antonio, 6600 feet, Western Andes above Cali, Colombia.) Not *Caprimulgus monticolus* Franklin, 1831.

Subtropical zone of the Western Andes of Colombia.

Caprimulgus cayennensis insularis (Richmond)

Stenopsis cayennensis insularis Richmond, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **15,** 1902, p. 159. (Curaçao.)

Islands of Curaçao and Bonaire; Margarita Island; northern coast of Venezuela (?).

?Caprimulgus cayennensis leopetes Jardine and Selby

Caprimulgus leopetes Jardine and Selby, Ill. Orn., **2,** 1830, pl. 87 and text. (Tobago.)

Stenopsis tobagensis Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **21,** 1908, p. 195. (Tobago.)

Islands of Trinidad and Tobago; doubtfully distinct from *C. c. cayennensis.*

Caprimulgus cayennensis cayennensis Gmelin

Caprimulgus cayennensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1,** pt. 2, 1789, p. 1031. (Cayenne.)

Eastern Colombia, southern Venezuela, the Guianas and doubtless adjacent parts of northern Brazil.

Caprimulgus (cayennensis?) candicans (Pelzeln)

Stenopsis candicans Pelzeln in Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866 (1867), p. 588. (Irisanga, São Paulo.)

Central Brazil in states of Matto Grosso and São Paulo; Paraguay.

Caprimulgus maculicaudus (Lawrence)

Stenopsis maculicaudus Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., **7,** 1862, p. 459. (Pará.)

Stenopsis platura Pelzeln in Sclater, Proc. Zool, Soc. London, 1866 (1867), p. 589. (Ypanema, São Paulo) = yg. ♀.

Antiurus maculicaudatus [sic] *romainei* Carriker, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **87,** 1935, p. 320. (Chatarona, near Reyes, Beni, Bolivia.)[1]

Recorded from Bogotá, Colombia (trade skins), British Guiana, Surinam, southeastern Peru, northeastern Bolivia, and Brazil in states of Amazonas, Pará and São Paulo.

Caprimulgus parvulus anthonyi (Chapman)

Setopagis anthonyi Chapman, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 67, 1923, p. 4. (Portovelo, 2400 feet, Ecuador.)

Western Ecuador.

Caprimulgus parvulus heterurus (Todd)

Setopagis heterurus Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **28,** 1915, p. 81. (La Tigrera, Santa Marta, Colombia.)

Santa Marta region of northern Colombia.

Caprimulgus parvulus parvulus Gould

Caprimulgus parvulus Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1837, p. 22. (No locality given, but type from near Santa Fé, Rio Paraná, Argentina.)

South America south of the Amazon and west to eastern Peru, south to Argentina (provinces of Córdoba and Buenos Aires) and Uruguay.

Caprimulgus maculosus (Todd)

Nyctipolus maculosus Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **33,** 1920, p. 74. (Tamanoir, Cayenne.)

Known only from the unique type.

Caprimulgus nigrescens nigrescens Cabanis

Caprimulgus nigrescens Cabanis, in Schomburgk, Reisen Brit. Guiana, **3,** 1848, p. 710. (Lower Essequibo River, British Guiana.)

Nyctipolus nigrescens duidae Griscom and Greenway, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **81,** 1937, p. 423. (Valle de los Monos, 725 feet, Mt. Duida, Venezuela.)[2]

Eastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, southern Venezuela, the Guianas and the greater part of Amazonian Brazil south to the

[1] While *romainei*, described from a single adult male, may well be a valid form, it was compared only with specimens from Pará and without reference to "*platura*" or to specimens from other parts of the rather extensive range of the species. Until suitable series from all parts of the range can be critically compared, *romainei* is best placed in synonymy.

[2] The characters given for *duidae* in the original description are also apparent in some specimens of *nigrescens* from the coast of Surinam.

southern tributaries of the Amazon (Rios Madeira, Roosevelt, Tapajóz and Tocantins), and extending eastward into the forest region of northern Maranhão.

Caprimulgus nigrescens whitelyi (Salvin)

Antrostomus whitelyi Salvin, Ibis, 1885, p. 438. (Mt. Roraima, 3500 feet, British Guiana.)

Known only from Mt. Roraima.

Caprimulgus hirundinaceus cearae (Cory)

Nyctipolus hirundinaceus cearae Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **12**, 1917, p. 4. (Quixada, Ceará, Brazil.)

Eastern Brazil from Ceará to extreme northern Bahia.

Caprimulgus hirundinaceus hirundinaceus Spix

Caprimulgus hirundinaceus Spix, Av. Bras., **2**, 1825, p. 2, pl. 3, f. 1. (Rio Solimoës, error = Feira de Sant' Anna, Bahia, *cf.* Hellmayr, *antea*, 1929, p. 400.)

Caprimulgus hirundinaceus crissalis Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Orn. Ser., **1**, 1915, p. 301. (Rio de Peixe, near Queimados, Bahia.)

Eastern Brazil from southern Piauhy (Parnaguá) southeastward across Bahia to São Salvador (formerly called City of Bahia).

Caprimulgus ruficollis ruficollis Temminck

Caprimulgus ruficollis Temminck, Man. d'Orn., ed. 2, **1**, 1820, p. 438. (Algeciras, Spain.)

Breeds in Portugal, southern Spain and Morocco. Winter quarters not known.

Caprimulgus ruficollis desertorum Erlanger

Caprimulgus ruficollis desertorum Erlanger, Journ. f. Orn., **47**, 1899, p. 521, pl. 11, upper f. (Tunisia; no holotype designated; the specimen figured is from Djebel el Meda, near Gabes.)

Breeds in Algeria and Tunisia. Recorded as a migrant in the southern Sahara, but winter range not known.

Caprimulgus indicus hazarae Whistler and Kinnear

Caprimulgus indicus hazarae Whistler and Kinnear, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **38**, 1935, p. 37. (Abbottabad, Hazara, Himalayas.)

The Himalayas from Simla and Mussorrie to Assam and Yunnan; Burma and the Malay Peninsula.

Caprimulgus indicus indicus Latham

Caprimulgus indicus Latham, Index Orn., **2**, 1790, p. 588. (India.)

India south of the Himalayas.

Caprimulgus indicus kelaarti Blyth

Caprimulgus Kelaarti Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **20,** 1851 (1852), p. 175. (Ceylon.)

Ceylon.

Caprimulgus indicus jotaka Temminck and Schlegel

Caprimulgus jotaka Temminck and Schlegel, in Siebold's Fauna Jap., Aves, 1847, p. 37, pl. 12 ♂, pl. 13 ♀. (Japan.)

Caprimulgus innominata [sic] Hume, Stray Feath., **3,** 1875, p. 318, note. (Near Mergui, Tenasserim.)

Breeds in southeastern Siberia to Amur and Ussuriland south to Kansu, Manchuria and northern Chihli; mountains of northwestern Fukien; islands of Hokkaido, Hondo and Shikoku. Migrates through eastern China and winters in southern China, Indochina, the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java and Borneo.

Caprimulgus indicus phalaena Hartlaub and Finsch

Caprimulgus phalæna Hartlaub and Finsch, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1872, p. 91. (Palau Islands.)

Palau Islands.

Caprimulgus europaeus europaeus Linné

Caprimulgus europæus Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** 1758, p. 193. (Europe, restricted type locality, Sweden, *ex* Fauna Suec.)

Breeds in the greater part of northern and central Europe (including the British Isles) north to lat. 63° N. in Scandinavia, southern Finland and Arkhangelsk, east to the Urals and south to southern Europe where it meets the next race. Winters in tropical Africa and occurs as far south as Cape Province.

Caprimulgus europaeus meridionalis Hartert

Caprimulgus europæus meridionalis Hartert, Ibis, 1896, p. 370, in text. (Southern Europe and northwestern Africa; type from Parnassus, Greece.)

Caprimulgus europaeus severzowi Zarudny, Orn. Monatsb., **15,** 1907, p. 166, in text. (Eastern Persia.)

Breeds in Spain, parts of Italy, the Balkan Peninsula, southern Russia, the Caucasus, Asia Minor, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia; islands of Corsica, Sardinia and Crete. Winters in western tropical Africa.

Caprimulgus europaeus sarudnyi Hartert

Caprimulgus europaeus sarudnyi Hartert, Vög. pal. Fauna, **2,** 1912, p. 849. (Tarbagatai Mountains.)

Breeds in western Siberia from the Ural Mountains east to Transbaikalia, south to the lower Ural River, delta of the Syr Darya, Tarbagatai, the Altai and the Kentei Mountains. Migrates through western Turkestan; winter quarters not definitely known.

Caprimulgus europaeus unwini Hume

Caprimulgus unwini Hume, Ibis, 1871, p. 406. (Agrore Valley and the neighborhood of Abbottabad. The specimens listed as types in the Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. are from the former locality.)

Caprimulgus nauta Lönnberg, Orn. Monatsb., **23**, 1915, p. 39. (At sea, off Aden, Arabia.) [1]

Breeds in southwestern Asia, south of the range of *sarudnyi*, from the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea east to Kuldja and the Khangai Mountains, south to eastern Persia, Baluchistan, Sind, the Punjab and the Saissan Depression. Winters in northwestern India and in eastern Africa from the Egyptian Sudan to Natal.

Caprimulgus europaeus plumipes Przewalski

Caprimulgus plumipes Przewalski, Mongol. i Strana Tangut., **2**, 1876, p. 22. (Northern bend of the Huang Ho.)

Caprimulgus europaeus angeri Zarudny, Orn. Monatsb., **15**, 1907, p. 165. (Tashkent, Turkestan.)

Deserts of eastern Turkestan.

Caprimulgus aegyptius aegyptius Lichtenstein

Caprimulgus aegyptius Lichtenstein, Verz. Doubl. zool. Mus. Berlin, 1823, p. 59. (Upper Egypt.)

Breeds in Transcaspia, the desert areas of Turkestan, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, eastern and southern Persia, Iraq, northern Egypt and Nubia. Migratory in the Asiatic part of its range; winters in Egypt and the Sudan.

Caprimulgus aegyptius saharae Erlanger

Caprimulgus aegyptius saharae Erlanger, Journ. f. Orn., **47**, 1899, p. 525, pl. 12, upper f. (Oued Beshima, Tunisia.)

Resident in the northern Sahara from Algeria to the Nile.

Caprimulgus mahrattensis Sykes

Caprimulgus Mahrattensis Sykes, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, 1832, p. 83. (Mahrattas.)

Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Sind and northwestern India.

Caprimulgus nubicus tamaricis Tristram

Caprimulgus tamaricis Tristram, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 170, 430. (Dead Sea depression, Palestine.)

From the Dead Sea depression in Palestine southeastward along the Arabian coast of the Red Sea to the Aden Protectorate.

[1] *Cf.* Grant and Mackworth-Praed, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **58**, 1937, p. 21.

Caprimulgus nubicus nubicus Lichtenstein

Caprimulgus nubicus Lichtenstein, Verz. Doubl. zool. Mus. Berlin, 1823, p. 59. (Nubia.)

Berber and Dongola Provinces of the Egyptian Sudan.

Caprimulgus nubicus torridus Lort Phillips

Caprimulgus torridus Lort Phillips, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **8,** 1898, p. xxiii. (Eyk, Haud Plateau, Somaliland.)

Somaliland.

Caprimulgus nubicus taruensis van Someren

Caprimulgus nubicus taruensis van Someren, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **40,** 1919, p. 25. (Tsavo, Kenya Colony.)

Desert region between Kilimanjaro and Tsavo.

Caprimulgus nubicus jonesi Ogilvie-Grant and Forbes

Caprimulgus jonesi Ogilvie-Grant and Forbes, Bull. Liverpool Mus., **2,** 1899, p. 3. (Dimichiro Valley, Garieh Plain, Socotra Island.)

Socotra Island.

Caprimulgus eximius simplicior Hartert

Caprimulgus eximius simplicior Hartert, Nov. Zool., **28,** 1921, p. 109. (Zinder and Damergu, French West Africa; type from Zinder.)

Driest parts of French West Africa from Aïr south to Damergu, perhaps extending further westward.

Caprimulgus eximius eximius Temminck

Caprimulgus eximius "Rupp." Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 67, 1826, pl. 398. (Sennar.)

Darfur through Kordofan to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (Shendi).

Caprimulgus madagascariensis aldabrensis Ridgway

Caprimulgus aldabrensis Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **17,** 1894, p. 373. (Aldabra Island.)

Aldabra Island.

Caprimulgus madagascariensis madagascariensis Sganzin

Caprimulgus Madagascariensis Sganzin, Mém. Soc. Mus. Hist. Nat. Strasbourg, **3,** 1840, p. 28. (Sainte Marie, Madagascar.)

Madagascar.

Caprimulgus macrurus albonotatus Tickell

Caprimulgus Albonotatus Tickell, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **2,** 1833, p. 580. (Dampara, Dholbhum, Bengal.)

Caprimulgus nepalensis Hartert, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **16,** 1892, p. 540. (*Ex* Hodgson MS., a *nomen nudum* cited in synonymy of *C. albonotatus* by Hodgson in Zool. Misc., 1844, p. 82.)

Caprimulgus macrourus hodgsoni Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. Ind., ed. 2, Bds., **7**, 1930, p. 372. New name for *Caprimulgus nepalensis* Hartert, not available.

Northern India, east to Assam and south to the United Provinces.

Caprimulgus macrurus atripennis Jerdon

Caprimulgus atripennis Jerdon, Illustr. Indian Orn., 1845, pl. 24. (Eastern Ghats to west of Nellore.)

Southern India.

?Caprimulgus macrurus ambiguus Hartert

Caprimulgus macrurus ambiguus Hartert, Ibis, 1896, p. 373. (Malay Peninsula, Burma, Assam and the eastern Himalayas. Restricted to southern Tenasserim by Kloss, Ibis, 1918, p. 95–96.)

Burma and southern Yunnan, south to Tenasserim, Peninsular Siam, Siam, and Cochinchina. Doubtfully distinct from *C. m. bimaculatus*.

Caprimulgus macrurus bimaculatus Peale

Caprimulgus bimaculatus Peale, U. S. Expl. Exped., **8**, 1848, p. 170. (Singapore.)

Caprimulgus macrurus anamesus Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **48**, 1915, p. 593. (Tanjongkalong, Sinapore Island.)

Malay Peninsula from Penang southward; Sumatra, Rhio Archipelago.

Caprimulgus macrurus andamanicus Hume

Caprimulgus andamanicus Anonymous = Hume, Stray Feath., **1**, 1873, p. 470. (Jolly Boys Island, Andaman Islands.)

Andaman Islands.

Caprimulgus macrurus macrurus Horsfield

Caprimulgus macrurus Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13**, pt. 1, 1821, p. 142. (Java.)

Ceylon?[1] Java, Bali, Borneo, Banguey Island; Palawan and Calamianes.[2]

Caprimulgus macrurus hainanus Mayr

Caprimulgus macrurus hainanus Mayr, Ibis, 1938, p. 310. (Cheteriang, Hainan.)

Hainan.

[1] Whistler and Kinnear, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **38**, 1935, p. 36, are unable to distinguish between specimens from Ceylon and those from Java, but *cf.* Hartert, Ibis, 1896, p. 371–372.

[2] Birds from Borneo and the Palawan group may be separable under the name of *Caprimulgus salvadorii* Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, p. 99, pl. 22, f. 1. (Labuan Island.)

Caprimulgus macrurus manillensis Walden

Caprimulgus manillensis Walden, Trans. Zool. Soc. London, **9**, pt. 2, 1875, p. 159. (Manila, *ex* G. R. Gray, List Bds. Brit. Mus., Fissirostres, 1848, p. 7, where a *nomen nudum*.)

Philippine Islands generally, except Mindanao and the Palawan group.

?Caprimulgus macrurus delacouri Hachisuka

Caprimulgus macrurus Delacouri Hachisuka, Ois. et Rev. Franç. d'Orn. (n.s.), **1**, 1931, p. 471. (Sigaboy, Prov. of Cotabato, Mindanao.)

Confined to the Island of Mindanao, Philippine Islands. Requires confirmation.

Caprimulgus macrurus celebensis Ogilvie-Grant

Caprimulgus celebensis Ogilvie-Grant, Ibis, 1894, p. 519. (Celebes.)

Celebes; Wetar Island (?).

Caprimulgus macrurus oberholseri Rothschild and Hartert

Caprimulgus macrurus oberholseri Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **25**, 1918, p. 322. (1500 feet on Lombok.)

Lombok, Sumbawa, Djampea and Saleyer.

Caprimulgus macrurus mesophanis Oberholser

Caprimulgus macrurus mesophanis Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **48**, 1915, p. 590. (Amboina.)

Southern Moluccas: Obi, Buru, Amboina, Ceram and Ceramlaut.

Caprimulgus macrurus kuehni Rothschild and Hartert

Caprimulgus macrurus kuehni Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **25**, 1918, p. 322. (Tual, Little Kei Island.)

Babar; Tenimber Islands; Kei Islands.

Caprimulgus macrurus schillmölleri Stresemann

Caprimulgus macrurus schillmölleri Stresemann, Orn. Monatsb., **39**, 1931, p. 170. (Gamkonora, Halmahera.)

Halmahera and probably also the other northern Moluccas; western Papuan Islands: Waigeu, Batanta.

Caprimulgus macrurus yorki Mathews

Caprimulgus macrurus yorki Mathews, Nov. Zool., **18**, Jan., 1912, p. 291, no. 568. (Cape York.)

Caprimulgus macrurus keatsi Mathews, Nov. Zool., **18**, Jan., 1912, p. 291, no. 569. (Point Keats, Northern Territory.)

Caprimulgus macrurus albolaxatus Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **25**, April, 1918, p. 323. (Vulcan Island.)

Rossornis macrurus coincidens Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7,** August, 1918, p. 241. (Cairns, Queensland.)

Rossornis macrurus rogersi Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7,** August, 1918, p. 242. (Melville Island.)

Rossornis macrurus aruensis Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7,** 1918, p. 242. (Aru Islands.)

New Britain, Rook Island, Long Island, Vulcan Island, Dampier Island, New Guinea,[1] Aru Islands, and northern tropical Australia.

Caprimulgus macrurus meeki Rothschild and Hartert

Caprimulgus macrurus meeki Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **25,** 1918, p. 321. (Sudest Island.)

Known only from Tagula [Sudest] Island in the Louisiade Archipelago.

Caprimulgus pectoralis nigriscapularis Reichenow

Caprimulgus nigriscapularis Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **1,** 1893, p. 31. (Songa, west of Lake Albert.)

Caprimulgus claudi Alexander, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **19,** 1907, p. 47. (Ubangi River.)

Portuguese Guinea, Nigeria, Ubangi-Shari and the lower Congo eastward to the Uganda forest region and the north shore of Lake Tanganyika.

Caprimulgus pectoralis fervidus Sharpe

Caprimulgus fervidus Sharpe, in Layard's Bds. So. Afr., new ed., 1875, p. 86. (Damaraland.)

Angola eastward through the southern Belgian Congo and Rhodesia to Nyasaland, south to Ovampoland and Natal. Extends northward to Kilosa and the Kondoa district in central Tanganyika Territory.

Caprimulgus pectoralis pectoralis Cuvier

Caprimulgus pectoralis Cuvier, Règne Anim., **1,** 1817 (1816), p. 376, note 2. (Africa, based entirely on Levaillant, pl. 49 = Knysna, Cape Province.)

Southern and coastal districts of Cape Province north to Namaqualand and Natal.

Caprimulgus rufigena fraenatus Salvadori

Caprimulgus fraenatus Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **21,** 1884, p. 118. (Daimbi, Shoa.)

Eritrea, northern Ethiopia and Somaliland south through Kenya Colony to the Kilimanjaro region.

[1] *Cf.* Mayr and Rand, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **73,** 1937, p. 74–75.

?Caprimulgus rufigena keniensis van Someren

Caprimulgus keniensis van Someren, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **40,** 1919, p. 25. (North of Mt. Kenia.)

Known only from the type. Doubtfully distinct from *fraenatus.*[1]

?Caprimulgus rufigena quanzae Bowen

Caprimulgus rufigena quanzæ Bowen, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **82,** 1930, p. 1. (Villa General Machado, Quanza River valley, Angola.)

Angola. Doubtfully distinct from *C. r. rufigena.*

Caprimulgus rufigena rufigena A. Smith

Caprimulgus rufigena A. Smith, Illustr. Zool. So. Afr., 1845, Aves, pl. 100 and text. (Eastern districts of Cape Colony.)

Breeds in South Africa north to the Cunene River and Southern Rhodesia. Recorded as an "off season" migrant in Ashanti, Nigeria, Cameroon and Darfur.

Caprimulgus donaldsoni Sharpe

Caprimulgus donaldsoni Sharpe, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **4,** 1895, p. xxix. (Somaliland to the Galla country; type from Hargeissa.)

Western and southern Somaliland south to southern Kenya Colony.

Caprimulgus poliocephalus poliocephalus Rüppell

Caprimulgus poliocephalus Rüppell, Neue Wirbelth., Vögel, 1840, p. 106. (Kulla, Ethiopia.)

Caprimulgus palmquisti Sjöstedt, in Sjöstedt's Wiss. Ergebn. Schwed. Zool. Exped. Kilimandjaro, Meru, etc., **1,** Abt. 3, 1908, p. 101, pl. 1. (Kibonoto, Mt. Kilimanjaro.)

Ethiopia and the inland parts of Kenya Colony and northern Tanganyika Territory.

Caprimulgus poliocephalus ruwenzorii Ogilvie-Grant

Caprimulgus ruwenzorii Ogilvie-Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **23,** 1908, p. 94. (Mubuku Valley, 9000 feet, Mt. Ruwenzori.)

Central Africa in the region of Mt. Ruwenzori, the Kivu district and northwest of Lake Tanganyika.

Caprimulgus poliocephalus guttifer Grote

Caprimulgus pectoralis guttifer Grote, Journ. f. Orn., **69,** 1921, p. 125. (Mlalo, Tanganyika Territory.)

Tanganyika Territory from Njombe in the south-central part to the Usambara Mountains in the northeastern part.

[1] See Hartert, Nov. Zool., **29,** 1922, p. 401.

Caprimulgus poliocephalus koesteri Neumann

Caprimulgus koesteri Neumann, Journ. f. Orn., **79,** 1931, p. 550. (Lumbale, Bailundu, Benguella.)

Known only from the type locality.

Caprimulgus asiaticus asiaticus Latham

Caprimulgus asiaticus Latham, Index Orn., **2,** 1790, p. 588. (India, = Bombay.)

Plains of India and Burma; southern Siam and southern Indochina.

Caprimulgus asiaticus eidos nomen nov.

Caprimulgus asiaticus minor Parrot, Orn. Monatsb., **15,** 1907, p. 170. (Vavuniya, northern Ceylon.) Not *Caprimulgus minor* J. R. Forster.

Ceylon.

Caprimulgus asiaticus siamensis deSchauensee

Caprimulgus asiaticus siamensis deSchauensee, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **85,** 1934, p. 373. (Chieng Mai, Siam.)

Northern Siam.

Caprimulgus natalensis accrae Shelley

Caprimulgus accræ Shelley, Ibis, 1875, p. 379. (Accra, Gold Coast Colony.)

Recorded from Liberia, Gold Coast and extreme western Cameroon.

Caprimulgus natalensis chadensis Alexander

Caprimulgus chadensis Alexander, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **21,** 1908, p. 90. (Lake Chad.)

Caprimulgus Ugandae Madarász, Ann. Mus. Nat. Hungar., **13,** 1915, p. 394. (Mujenje, Uganda.) [1]

Lake Chad eastward to the White Nile and south to the Uelle district, Mount Ruwenzori and Uganda.

Caprimulgus natalensis gabonensis Alexander

Caprimulgus gabonensis Alexander, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **21,** 1908, p. 90. (Gaboon.)

Savannas of Gaboon south to the lower Congo and east to the middle Congo.

Caprimulgus natalensis fulviventris Hartlaub

Caprimulgus fulviventris Hartlaub, Journ. f. Orn., **9,** 1861, p. 102. (Bembe, Angola.)

Known only from the type.

[1] Sclater, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **52,** 1931, p. 57–58, after an examination of the types of *ugandae,* finds them identical with *chadensis.*

Caprimulgus natalensis natalensis A. Smith

Caprimulgus natalensis A. Smith, Illustr. Zool. S. Afr., 1845, Aves, pl. 99 and text. (Port Natal, *i.e.* Durban, Natal.)

Natal and Zululand.

Caprimulgus inornatus vinacea-brunneus Bannerman

Caprimulgus inornatus vinacea-brunneus Bannerman, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **52,** 1932, p. 147. (Tawa [or Tahoua], French Niger Colony.)

Known only from Tahoua and Tillia, French West Africa.

Caprimulgus inornatus inornatus Heuglin

Caprimulgus inornatus Heuglin, Orn. Nordost Afr., **1,** 1869, p. 129. (Bogosland.)

Aïr eastward through Darfur to Eritrea and the coasts of the Red Sea, south to southern Nigeria, the Uelle district, Uganda, the Usambara Mountains and Somaliland; southwestern Arabia.

Caprimulgus stellatus stellatus Blundell and Lovat

Caprimulgus stellatus Blundell and Lovat, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **10,** 1899, p. xxi. (Kassim River, southern Ethiopia.)

Hawash district of Ethiopia east to Gallaland and Somaliland and south to the North Guaso Nyiro River in Kenya Colony.

Caprimulgus stellatus simplex Neumann

Caprimulgus stellatus simplex Neumann, Journ. f. Orn., **55,** 1907, p. 593. (Lake Zwai, Ethiopia.)

Lake region of southern Ethiopia.[1]

Caprimulgus ludovicianus Stephenson Clarke

Caprimulgus ludovicianus Stephenson Clarke, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **31,** 1913, p. 108. (Southwestern Ethiopia.)

Known only from the type.

Caprimulgus monticolus monticolus Franklin

Caprimulgus monticolus Franklin, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, 1830–1831 (1831), p. 116. (Ganges between Calcutta and Benares.)

All of India from Sind to Travancore on the west and from Madras to Orissa and Bihar, east to western Bengal.

Caprimulgus monticolus burmanicus Stuart Baker

Caprimulgus monticolus burmanicus Stuart Baker, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **51,** 1931, p. 102. (Upper Chindwin, Burma.)

Sikkim east to Assam and south to eastern Bengal, Burma and Siam.

[1] It is quite possible that all of the members of the *inornatus-stellatus* group are conspecific, but it rests upon some future reviser with adequate material from all parts of the range to prove or disprove this supposition. In the meantime I follow the customary treatment.

Caprimulgus monticolus amoyensis Stuart Baker

Caprimulgus monticolus amoyensis Stuart Baker, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **51,** 1931, p. 102. (Amoy, China.)

Southeastern China in provinces of Fukien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan.

Caprimulgus monticolus stictomus Swinhoe

Caprimulgus stictomus Swinhoe, Ibis, 1863, p. 250. (Ape's Hill, Formosa.)

Caprimulgus stictomus digitalis Stuart Baker, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **51,** 1931, p. 101, in text. Mention of a manuscript name of Swinhoe's on the labels of some specimens of *stictomus* in the British Museum.

Formosa; Indochina.

Caprimulgus affinis affinis Horsfield

Caprimulgus affinis Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, **13,** pt. 1, 1821, p. 142. (Java.)

Sumatra, Billiton, Nias, Borneo, Java, Bali, Karimon Java Islands, Lombok,[1] Sumbawa,[1] Flores,[1] Alor,[1] Timor,[1] and Kisar (?).

Caprimulgus affinis kasuidori Hachisuka

Caprimulgus affinis kasuidori Hachisuka, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **52,** 1932, p. 81. (Savu, Lesser Sunda Islands.)

Islands of Savu and Sumba.

Caprimulgus affinis griseatus Walden

Caprimulgus griseatus Walden, Trans. Zool. Soc. London, **9,** pt. 2, 1875, p. 160. (Philippine Islands, *ex* G. R. Gray, Handlist, **1,** 1869, p. 57, where a *nomen nudum.*)

Philippines: Luzon, Catanduanes, Mindoro, Sibuyan, Negros and Cebu.

Caprimulgus affinis mindanensis Mearns

Caprimulgus affinis mindanensis Mearns, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **18,** 1905, p. 85. (Malabang, Mindanao.)

Confined to Mindanao.

Caprimulgus affinis propinquus Riley

Caprimulgus affinis propinquus Riley, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **31,** 1918, p. 155. (Parigi, Celebes.)

Celebes, where known from the central northern part and the southern Peninsula.

[1] Birds from these islands are referred to *propinquus* by Hachisuka; such a distribution is very unlikely; it hardly seems probable that the Lesser Sunda Islands form should be the same as the Celebesian, with yet a different race on Savu and Sumba.

Caprimulgus tristigma sharpei Alexander

?*Scotornis trimaculatus* Swainson, Bds. W. Afr., **2,** 1837, p. 70. (Western Africa.)

Caprimulgus sharpei Alexander, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **12,** 1901, p. 29. (Gambaga, Gold Coast.)

Caprimulgus goslingi Alexander, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **19,** 1907, p. 47. (Mt. Kaga Djirri, Kemo River, French Congo.)

Senegal (?); Gold Coast, Ubangi-Shari, French Sudan; eastern Cameroon (?).

Caprimulgus tristigma tristigma Rüppell

Caprimulgus tristigma Rüppell, Neue Wirbelth., Vög., 1840, p. 105. (Gondar, Ethiopia.)

Caprimulgus eleanorae Phillips, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **26,** 1913, p. 167. (Fazogli, Blue Nile.)

Eastern Sudan and Ethiopia, south to Kenya Colony and the northeastern Congo border.

Caprimulgus tristigma lentiginosus A. Smith

Caprimulgus lentiginosus A. Smith, Illustr. Zool. S. Afr., 1845, Aves, pl. 101 and text. (Great Namaqualand.)

Africa south of the Benguela Plateau, Katanga and southern Tanganyika Territory to the Transvaal and Mashonaland.

Caprimulgus concretus Bonaparte

Caprimulgus concretus Bonaparte, Consp. Av., **1,** 1850, p. 60. (Ashanti, error = Borneo);[1] the types are from Banjermassing, *fide* Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, p. 100.

Caprimulgus mirificus Oberholser, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **60,** 1912, no. 7, p. 7. (Siak River, Sumatra.)

Sumatra, Billiton and Borneo.

Caprimulgus pulchellus pulchellus Salvadori

Caprimulgus pulchellus Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **14,** 1879, p. 195. (Mt. Singalan, Sumatra.)

Sumatra.

Caprimulgus pulchellus bartelsi Finsch

Caprimulgus Bartelsi Finsch, Notes Leyden Mus., **23,** 1902, p. 148. (Pasir Datar, 3000 feet, western Java.)

Java.

Caprimulgus enarratus G. R. Gray

Caprimulgus enarratus G. R. Gray, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), **8,** 1871, p. 428. (Madagascar.)

Forests of northwestern and eastern Madagascar.

[1] See note under *Veles binotatus* p. 192.

Caprimulgus batesi Sharpe

Caprimulgus batesi Sharpe, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **19,** 1906, p. 18. (River Ja, Cameroon.)

Equatorial forest region from southern Cameroon eastward to the Semliki Valley of the Belgian Congo and southward to the middle Congo River.

Genus SCOTORNIS Swainson

Scotornis Swainson, Bds. W. Afr., **2,** 1837, p. 66. Type, by subsequent designation, *Caprimulgus climacurus* Vieillot. (Gray, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Bds., 1855, p. 11.)

Crotema Roberts, Ann. Transv. Mus., **8,** 1922, p. 216. Type, by monotypy, *Caprimulgus fossii* Hartlaub.[1]

cf. Bannerman, Bds. Trop. W. Afr., **3,** 1933, p. 175–178.
Bates, Ibis, 1927, p. 19–22.
Bowen, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **83,** 1931, p. 40–43 (races of *fossii*).
Friedmann, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 153, 1930, p. 309–312 (races of *fossii*).

Scotornis fossii fossii (Hartlaub)

Caprimulgus Fossii Hartlaub, Syst. Orn. Westafr., 1857, p. 23. (Gaboon.)

Crotema fossii youngi Roberts, Ann. Transv. Mus., **15,** 1932, p. 26. (Livingstonia, Central Africa = Nyasaland.)

Cameroon, the Katanga and Ruwenzori, south to the Cunene River, Orange Free State and Nyasaland.

?Scotornis fossii mossambicus (Peters)

Caprimulgus mossambicus Peters, Journ. f. Orn., **16,** 1868, p. 134. (Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa.)

East African coastal regions from Mombasa southward through Mozambique. Doubtfully distinct from *S. f. fossii.*

Scotornis fossii clarus (Reichenow)[2]

Caprimulgus clarus Reichenow, Journ. f. Orn., **40,** 1892, p. 29. (Bukoba, Tanganyika Territory, and Mengo, Uganda.)

[1] There are two courses open in the case of the genus Scotornis; one is to combine it with Caprimulgus, the other is to maintain it with the addition of *C. fossii.* The rather narrow rectrices and much graduated tail of *climacurus* certainly render this species an intrusive element in Caprimulgus, but *fossii* is exactly like it in color and *clarus* and *apatelius* are certainly approaches to *climacurus* in the character of the tail.

[2] Van Someren (Nov. Zool., **29,** 1922, p. 85–86), and Grant and Mackworth-Praed (Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **58,** 1937, p. 18–20), consider *fossii* to be specifically distinct from *clarus* on the grounds that both occur at the same localities in

Uganda eastward through the southern half of Kenya Colony to the coast and south through the inland parts of the northern half of Tanganyika Territory.

Scotornis fossii apatelius (Neumann)

Caprimulgus apatelius Neumann, Orn. Monatsb., **12,** 1904, p. 143. (Galana River, Lake Abaya, Ethiopia.)

Central Ethiopia east to the Danakil coast and Somaliland, south to northern Kenya Colony (Tana River).

Scotornis climacurus climacurus (Vieillot)

Caprimulgus climacurus Vieillot, Gal. Ois., **1,** 1825, p. 195, pl. 122. (Senegal.)

Breeds in the African semi-arid belt from Senegal and Gambia eastward through Lake Chad to Darfur. Migrates to the tree and grass savanna belts from Sierra Leone and Gold Coast Colony, eastward to northwestern Kenya Colony.

Scotornis climacurus nigricans Salvadori

Scotornis nigricans Salvadori, Atti Soc. Ital. Soc. Nat. Milano, **11,** 1868, p. 449. ("Fiume Bianco" *i.e.* White Nile.)

Darfur and Kordofan westward to the Blue Nile, Lake Tana and the Baro River.

Scotornis climacurus leoninus Bannerman

Scotornis climacurus leoninus Bannerman, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **52,** 1932, p. 148. (Bo, Sierra Leone.)

Resident in Sierra Leone.

Scotornis climacurus sclateri Bates

Scotornis climacurus sclateri Bates, Ibis, 1927, p. 20. (Ngaundere, northern Cameroon.)

Highlands of Nigeria, northern Cameroon, Uelle and Ubangi rivers, migrating into southern Cameroon; resident on the middle Congo south of the equatorial forest.

parts of Uganda, Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory. Unfortunately none of these authors presents any evidence to show whether the forms actually breed at such common localities, or whether their occurrence together is merely the mingling of migratory and non-breeding populations. The latter hypothesis certainly deserves consideration in view of the migratory and semi-migratory habits of many species of African night-jars. Under the circumstances I cannot consider as proven the claims to the specific distinctness of *fossii* and *clarus*.

Genus **MACRODIPTERYX** Swainson

Macrodipteryx Swainson, Bds. W. Afr., **2**, 1837, p. 62. Type, by monotypy, *Macrodipteryx africanus* Swainson = *Caprimulgus longipennis* Shaw.

cf. Bannerman, Bds. Trop. W. Afr., **3**, 1933, p. 168–172.

Macrodipteryx longipennis (Shaw)

Caprimulgus longipennis Shaw, Nat. Misc., **8**, 1796, pl. 265. (Sierra Leone.)

Caprimulgus houyi Neumann, Orn. Monatsb., **23**, 1915, p. 73. (Bodanga, eastern Cameroon.)

African savanna country from Senegal, Portuguese Guinea and Sierra Leone to Eritrea, western Ethiopia and Uganda. Subject to migratory movements during the non-breeding season.

Genus **SEMEÏOPHORUS** Gould[1]

Semeïophorus Gould, Icones Av., pt. 2, 1838, pl. [13] and text. Type, by monotypy, *Semeïophorus* (*Macrodypteryx*?) *vexillarius* Gould.

cf. Bannerman, Bds. Trop. W. Afr., **3**, 1933, p. 172–175.
Chapin, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **35**, 1916, p. 73–81 (migration).

Semeïophorus vexillarius Gould

Semeïophorus (*Macrodypteryx*?) *vexillarius* Gould, Icones Av., pt. 2, 1838, pl. [13] and text. (Islands between Bourbon and Madagascar; numerous on the shores of the Red Sea and in the Island of Scutra [*i.e.* Socotra], error = Sierra Leone.)

Caprimulgus fülleborni Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **8**, 1900, p. 98. (Neu Helgoland, west of Lake Nyasa.)

Breeds in Africa south of the equatorial forest from Angola to Tanganyika Territory and south to Damaraland and the Transvaal. Migrates across the forest to spend the non-breeding season in the grasslands of Nigeria, Cameroon, Belgian Congo and Uganda.

Genus **HYDROPSALIS** Wagler

Hydropsalis Wagler, Isis von Oken, 1832, col. 1222. Type, by subsequent designation, *Caprimulgus furcifer* Vieillot (G. R. Gray, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Bds., 1855, p. 11).

[1] Replaces Cosmetornis G. R. Gray, List. Gen. Bds., 1840, p. 8. Gray proposed Cosmetornis stating that Semeïophorus had been used in Herpetology and Entomology. He doubtless had in mind Semiophora Stephens, 1829, Lepidoptera, and Semiophorus Wagler, 1830, Reptilia.

Diplopsalis Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 141. Type, *Caprimulgus climacocercus* Tschudi. (Here definitely designated for the first time.)

cf. Hartert, Das Tierreich, Aves, Lief. 1, 1897, p. 27–29.

Hydropsalis climacocerca schomburgki Sclater

Hydropsalis schomburgki "G. R. Gray" Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 142. (British Guiana.)

Extreme eastern Venezuela, British Guiana and Surinam.

Hydropsalis climacocerca climacocerca (Tschudi)

Caprimulgus climacocercus Tschudi, Arch. f. Naturg., **10,** 1844, Bd. 1, p. 269. (Peru.)

Amazonian Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and western Brazil east at least to the Purús (some form occurs on the Rio Madeira).

Hydropsalis climacocerca pallidior Todd

Hydropsalis climacocerca pallidior Todd, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **25,** Nov., 1937, p. 245. (Santarem, Brazil.)

Known only from the type locality.

Hydropsalis climacocerca intercedens Todd

Hydropsalis climacocerca intercedens Todd, Ann. Carnegie Mus., **25,** Nov., 1937, p. 245. (Islands in the Amazon River, opposite Obidos, Brazil.)

Known only from the type locality.

Hydropsalis climacocerca canescens Griscom and Greenway

Hydropsalis climacocerca canescens Griscom and Greenway, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **81,** June, 1937, p. 425. (Lago Grande, south bank of the Amazon, west of the Rio Tapajóz, Brazil.)

Known only from the region of the lower Tapajóz.[1]

Hydropsalis brasiliana brasiliana (Gmelin)

Caprimulgus brasilianus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1,** pt. 2, 1789, p. 1031. (Brazil.) [2]

Caprimulgus torquatus Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1,** pt. 2, 1789, p. 1032. (Brazil.)

Brazil from the south bank of the lower Amazon (west to the Rio Madeira) and Maranhão, southward to eastern Matto Grosso and São Paulo.

[1] It is difficult to account for the presence of three races of *H. climacocerca* along the lower Amazon between Obidos and Santarem, an air line distance of not over seventy-five miles.

[2] For use of this name *cf.* Schneider, Journ. f. Orn., **86,** 1938, p. 95–96.

Hydropsalis brasiliana furcifera (Vieillot)

Caprimulgus furcifer Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., **10,** 1817, p. 242. (Paraguay.)

Eastern Bolivia, southern Matto Grosso and Paraná, south to Mendoza, Pampa, Entre Rios and Uruguay.

Genus **UROPSALIS** W. Miller

Uropsalis W. Miller, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **34,** 1915, p. 516. Type, by original designation, *Hydropsalis lyra* Bonaparte.

cf. Hartert, Das Tierreich, Aves, Lief. 1, 1897, p. 26–27. (Macropsalis, part, species nos. 1, 2 and 3.)

Uropsalis segmentata segmentata (Cassin)

Hydropsalis segmentatus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **4,** 1849, p. 238. (Bogotá.)

Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia.

Uropsalis segmentata kalinowskii (Berlepsch and Stolzmann)

Macropsalis kalinowskii Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ibis, 1894, p. 399. (Pariayacu, near Maraynioc, Peru.)

Central Peru.

Uropsalis lyra lyra (Bonaparte)

Hydropsalis lyra "Gould" Bonaparte, Consp. Av., **1,** 1850, p. 59. (Bogotá.)

Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela.

Uropsalis lyra peruana (Berlepsch and Stolzmann)

Macropsalis lyra peruana Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Ornis, **13,** 1906, p. 121. (Chontapunco, Marcapata, Peru.)

Peru.

Genus **MACROPSALIS** Sclater

Macropsalis Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 141 (in key), p. 143. Type, by subsequent designation, *Caprimulgus forcipatus* Nitzsch = *Hydropsalis creagra* Bonaparte (Hartert, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **16,** 1892, p. 601).

cf. Hartert, Das Tierreich, Aves, Lief. 1, 1897, p. 26–27 (part, species no. 4 only).

Macropsalis creagra (Bonaparte)

Hydropsalis creagra Bonaparte, Consp. Av., **1,** 1850, p. 58. (Brazil.)

Southeastern Brazil in states of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Minas Geraës and Rio Grande do Sul.

Genus **ELEOTHREPTUS** G. R. Gray

Eleothreptus G. R. Gray, List Gen. Bds., 1840, p. 7. New name for Amblypterus Gould, 1838. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *E. anomalus* (Gould) = *Amblypterus anomalus* Gould.[1]

cf. Hartert, Das Tierreich, Aves, Lief. 1, 1897, p. 31.

Eleothreptus anomalus (Gould)

Amblypterus anomalus Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1837 (May, 1838), p. 105. (Demerara, error = São Paulo, Brazil, by designation of Pinto, Rev. Mus. Paulista, **32,** 1938, p. 237.) Also described as new genus and species, Icones Av., pt. 2, Aug., 1838, pl. [11] and text.

Paraguay, southeastern Brazil and northern Argentina (provinces of Chaco and Buenos Aires.)

Order **APODIFORMES**

Suborder **APODI**

Family **Aegialornithidae**[2] [Fossil]

Family **APODIDAE**

Subfamily **CHAETURINAE**

Genus **COLLOCALIA** G. R. Gray[3]

Collocalia G. R. Gray, List Gen. Bds., 1840, p. 8. Type, by original designation, *Hirundo esculenta* Linné.

Aerodramus Oberholser, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **58,** 1906, p. 179 (in key), p. 182. Type, by original designation, *Collocalia innominata* Hume.

[1] Gray believed Gould's generic name to be "similar to a word used in entomology" referring no doubt to Amblyptera Solier, 1836. There is however a genus of fossil fishes, Amblypterus Agassiz, 1833 of which Gould's name is a homonym.

[2] Position provisional.

[3] The genus Collocalia constitutes one of the most difficult of all groups of birds. The principal recent revisers of this genus realize this fact more keenly than any one and admit that their results are purely tentative and their conceptions of relationships liable to modification. It has not seemed feasible for me to undertake an independent survey of this genus, lack of time and material being the chief reasons for not doing so. I have therefore tried to adapt the following arrangement from what seem to me to be the best features of the various reviews of the genus, or sections of it, by the authors whose papers on the subject are listed herewith.

Zoonava Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **2,** 1914, p. 112. Type, by original designation, *Cypselus terraereginae* Ramsay.

cf. Hartert, Das Tierreich, Aves, Lief. 1, 1897, p. 66–70.
Mayr, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 915, 1937, p. 1–19.
Oberholser, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **58,** 1906, p. 177–212.
Id., Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **42,** 1912, p. 11–20.
Stresemann, Nov. Zool., **19,** 1912, p. 347–351.
Id., Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **12,** 1914, p. 1–12.
Id., Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **12,** 1925, p. 179–190; 1926, p. 349–353.
Id., Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 6, 1931, p. 83–101.
Id., and Paludan, Nov. Zool., **38,** 1932, p. 164–170.

Collocalia gigas Hartert and Butler

Collocalia gigas Hartert and Butler, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **11,** 1901, p. 65. (Selangor, Malay States.)

Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java.

Collocalia whiteheadi tsubame Hachisuka

Collocalia whiteheadi tsubame Hachisuka, Bds. Phil. Ids., **2,** 1934, p. 176. (Puerto Princesa, Palawan.)

Philippine Islands: Palawan.[1]

Collocalia whiteheadi whiteheadi Ogilvie-Grant

Collocalia whiteheadi Ogilvie-Grant, Ibis, 1895, p. 459. (Mount Data, Highlands of Lepanto, Luzon.)

Philippine Islands: Batan, Luzon, Catanduanes, Mindoro, Sibuyan, Bantayan, Cebu, Bohol, Cagayancillo, Verde; New Guinea: Snow Mts., Baroka.

Collocalia whiteheadi origenis Oberholser

Collocalia origenis Oberholser, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **58,** 1906, p. 180 (in key), p. 191. (Mount Apo, 4000 feet, Mindanao.)

Philippine Islands: Mindanao, except the alpine portion of Mount Apo.

?Collocalia whiteheadi apoensis Hachisuka

Collocalia apoensis Hachisuka, Orn. Soc. Japan, Suppl. Publ. no. 14, 1930, p. 172. (Apo Lake, 8000 feet, Mindanao.)

Philippine Islands: alpine portion of Mount Apo. The status of this form requires further investigation.

[1] If *C. lowi* and *C. whiteheadi* are conspecific as has been indicated by Mayr, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 828, 1936, p. 12–13, then *tsubame* must fall as a synonym of *palawanensis*; however until the relationships of *brevirostris*, *lowi* and *whiteheadi* are finally straightened out, it seems best to recognize *tsubame*.

Collocalia whiteheadi orientalis Mayr

Collocalia lowi orientalis Mayr, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 820, 1935, p. 3. (Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands.)

Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands.

Collocalia lowi robinsoni Stresemann

Collocalia lowi robinsoni Stresemann, Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 6, 1931, p. 83, 98. (Pulau Belitung, southwest of Terutau Island, west coast of the Malay Peninsula.)

Coasts of Tenasserim and the Malay Peninsula; Anamba Islands.

Collocalia lowi lowi (Sharpe)

Cypselus lowi Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1879, p. 333, f. 2. (Labuan Island.)

Sumatra, Nias Island, western and northern Borneo, Labuan Island.

Collocalia lowi tichelmani Stresemann

Collocalia lowi tichelmani Stresemann, Orn. Monatsb., **34,** 1926, p. 104. (Cave of Tamaluang, southeastern Borneo.)

Southeastern Borneo.

Collocalia lowi palawanensis Stresemann

Collocalia lowi palawanensis Stresemann, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **12,** 1914, p. 10. (Puerto Princesa, Palawan.)

Island of Palawan, Philippines.[1]

Collocalia (lowi?) vulcanorum Stresemann

Collocalia brevirostris vulcanorum Stresemann, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **12,** 1926, p. 352. (West Java.)

Java, on the craters of the volcanoes Gedeh, Tankuban Prahu and Papandajan.

Collocalia (fuciphaga) fuciphaga (Thunberg)

Hirundo Fuciphaga Thunberg, Kongl. Vet.-Akad. nya Handl., **33,** 1812, p. 153. (Java.)

Java.

Collocalia (fuciphaga?) innominata Hume

Collocalia innominata Hume, Stray Feath., **1,** 1873, p. 294. (Andaman Islands; type from Port Mouat, South Andaman Island.)

Collocalia maxima "Hume" Hartert, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **16,** 1892, p. 503. In synonymy of *Collocalia innominata, ex* Hume, Stray Feath., **4,** 1876, p. 223, where a *nomen nudum.* (Mergui, Bankasoon.)

Southern Tenasserim, southwestern Siam, Mergui Archipelago, Malay Peninsula; Sumatra? Probably only a straggler to the Andaman Islands.

[1] See note under *C. whiteheadi tsubame,* p. 221.

Collocalia (fuciphaga?) natunae Stresemann

Collocalia francica natunae Stresemann, Orn. Monatsb., **38,** 1930, p. 181. (Gunong Ranai, Bunguran Island, North Natuna Islands.)

Natuna Islands and northern Borneo.

Collocalia (fuciphaga?) capnitis Thayer and Bangs

Collocalia fusciphaga [sic] *capnitis* Thayer and Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **52,** 1909, p. 139. (Wan Tao Shan, Hupeh.)

Central China in Province of Hupeh.

Collocalia brevirostris brevirostris (Horsfield)

Hirundo brevirostris Horsfield, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1839 (1840), p. 155. (Assam.)

The Himalayas to eastern Assam, extending southward into northern Burma.

Collocalia brevirostris unicolor (Jerdon)

Hirundo unicolor Jerdon, Madras Journ. Lit. Sci., **11,** 1840, p. 238. (Coonoor Pass.)

Malabar Coast, hill ranges of Mysore, Travancore; Ceylon.

Collocalia (brevirostris?) inopina Thayer and Bangs

Collocalia inopina Thayer and Bangs, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **52,** 1909, p. 139. (Mafuling, 5000 feet, Hupeh.)

Collocalia inopina pellos Thayer and Bangs, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **40,** 1912, p. 158. (Wa Shan, 6000 feet, Szechuan.)

Central and western China in provinces of Szechuan and Hupeh; Mountains of Tonkin.

Collocalia (francica) francica (Gmelin)

Hirundo francica Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1,** pt. 2, 1789, p. 1017. ("Insula Francicae," *i.e.* Mauritius.)

Mauritius and Reunion.

Collocalia (francica?) elaphra Oberholser

Collocalia fuciphaga elaphra Oberholser, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **58,** 1906, p. 180 (in key), p. 188. (Mahé Island, Seychelles.)

Seychelles.

Collocalia inexpectata inexpectata Hume

Collocalia inexpectata Hume, Stray Feath., **1,** 1873, p. 296, in text. (Andaman Islands.)

Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Collocalia inexpectata germani Oustalet

Collocalia Germani Oustalet, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris (7), **2,** 1878, p. 1. (Cochinchina.)

Collocalia francica subsp. *β merguiensis* Hartert, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **16,** 1892, p. 506. (Mergui Archipelago.)

Coasts of Tenasserim, Malay Peninsula and Indochina; Mergui Archipelago; Pulo Condor; coasts of Sarawak and northern Borneo; Palawan (?).

Collocalia inexpectata amechana Oberholser

Collocalia fuciphaga amechana Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **42,** 1912, p. 13. (Pulo Jimaja, Anamba Islands.)

Anamba Islands.

Collocalia inexpectata amelis Oberholser

Collocalia unicolor amelis Oberholser, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **58,** 1906, p. 180 (in key), p. 193. (Irisan, Benguet, Luzon.)

Philippine Islands: Luzon, Marinduque, Cebu and Mindanao.

Collocalia inexpectata perplexa Riley

Collocalia francica perplexa Riley, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **40, 1927,** p. 140. (Pulo Maratua, off the northeastern coast of Borneo.)

Small islands off the eastern coast of Borneo: Maratua, Pandjang, Balik Kukup and Rabu Rabu.

Collocalia inexpectata bartelsi Stresemann

Collocalia francica bartelsi Stresemann, Orn. Monatsb., **35,** 1927, p. 46. (Muara Wettan, north coast of western Java.)

Collocalia francica javensis Stresemann, Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 6, 1931, p. 89. (Cheribon, Java.)

Java and the Kangean Islands.

Collocalia inexpectata dammermani Rensch

Collocalia francica dammermani Rensch, Treubia, **13,** 1931, p. 396. (Mbura, Flores.)

Flores, and probably the entire chain of the Lesser Sunda Islands west to Bali.

Collocalia inexpectata micans Stresemann

Collocalia fuciphaga micans Stresemann, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **12,** 1914, p. 6. (Savu.)

Sumba, Savu and Timor.

Collocalia inexpectata pelewensis Mayr

Collocalia pelewensis Mayr, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 820, 1935, p. 3. (Palau Islands.)

Palau Islands.

Collocalia inexpectata bartschi Mearns

Collocalia bartschi Mearns, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **36,** 1909, p. 476. (Guam.)

Collocalia fuciphaga tachyptera Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **42,** 1912, p. 12 (in key), p. 20. (Guam.)

Guam and possibly other islands in the Marianne Group.

Collocalia inquieta[1] **rukensis** Kuroda

Collocalia fuciphaga rukensis Kuroda, Tori, **1,** 1915, p. 53 (Japanese text), p. 58, 59 (English text). (Ruk, Caroline Islands.)

Caroline Islands: Ruk [or Truk]. Birds referred to this race have been recorded from Yap.

Collocalia inquieta ponapensis Mayr

Collocalia vanikorensis ponapensis Mayr, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 820, 1935, p. 3. (Ponapé, Caroline Islands.)

Caroline Islands; Ponapé.

Collocalia inquieta inquieta (Kittlitz)

Cypselus inquietus Kittlitz, Denkw. Reise russ. Amer. Micron. und Kamchat., **2,** 1858, p. 26. (Ualan, Caroline Islands.)

Caroline Islands: Kusaie [or Ualan].

Collocalia vanikorensis aenigma Riley

Collocalia vestita aenigma Riley, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **31,** 1918, p. 156. (Parigi, Celebes.)

Central and southeastern Celebes.

Collocalia vanikorensis heinrichi Stresemann

Collocalia francica heinrichi Stresemann, Orn. Monatsb., **40,** 1932, p. 110. (Talassa, 300 metres, Celebes.)

Southern Celebes.

Collocalia vanikorensis moluccarum Stresemann

Collocalia fuciphaga moluccarum Stresemann, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **12,** 1914, p. 7. (Banda Island.)

Known definitely from Banda Island only; specimens from Morotai, Amboina, Goram, Taam, Koor, the Kei Islands and the Sudest Islands have been referred to this form.

Collocalia vanikorensis coultasi Mayr

Collocalia vanikorensis coultasi Mayr, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 915, 1937, p. 7. (Malai Bay, Manus, Admiralty Islands.)

Known only from the type locality.

Collocalia vanikorensis lihirensis Mayr

Collocalia vanikorensis lihirensis Mayr, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 915, 1937, p. 6. (Lihir Island, Lihir Group.)

[1] The *inquieta* group may prove to be conspecific with the *vanikorensis* group, *fide* Mayr, *antea,* 1937.

Islands of St. Matthias, Tabar and Lihir. Some form of *C. vanikorensis* occurs in the Bismarck Archipelago.

Collocalia vanikorensis waigeuensis Stresemann and Paludan

Collocalia vanikorensis waigeuensis Stresemann and Paludan, Nov. Zool., **38,** 1932, p. 164, 168. (Waigeu.)

Island of Waigeu.

Collocalia vanikorensis steini Stresemann and Paludan

Collocalia vanikorensis steini Stresemann and Paludan, Nov. Zool., **38,** 1932, p. 167. (Numfor.)

Island of Numfor in Geelvink Bay.

Collocalia vanikorensis granti Mayr

Collocalia vanikorensis granti Mayr, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 915, 1937, p. 8. (Setekwa River, Dutch New Guinea.)

Lowlands of southern and eastern New Guinea; Fergusson Island.

Collocalia vanikorensis tagulae Mayr

Collocalia vanikorensis tagulae Mayr, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 915, 1937, p. 7. (Tagula Island, Louisiade Archipelago.)

Louisiade Archipelago: Tagula (or Sudest) and Misima (or St. Aignan). Some form of *C. vanikorensis* occurs on the Trobriand Islands.

Collocalia vanikorensis yorki Mathews

Collocalia francica yorki Mathews, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **36,** 1916, p. 77. (Peak Point, Cape York.)

Cape York Peninsula.

Collocalia vanikorensis vanikorensis (Quoy and Gaimard)

Hirundo vanikorensis Quoy and Gaimard, Voy. 'Astrolabe,' Zool., **1,** 1830, p. 206; Atlas, Ois., pl. 12, f. 3. (Island of Vanikoro.)

Solomon Islands, Reef and Duff Groups, Santa Cruz Islands, New Hebrides, New Caledonia.

Collocalia leucophaea leucophaea (Peale)

Macropteryx leucophæus Peale, U. S. Expl. Exped., **8,** 1848, p. 178. (Tahiti.)

Collocalia thespesia Oberholser, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **58,** 1906, p. 180 (in key), p. 195. (Tahiti.)

Society Islands.

Collocalia leucophaea ocista Oberholser

Collocalia ocista Oberholser, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **58,** 1906, p. 179 (in key), p. 184. (Nukuhiva, Marquesas Islands.)

Marquesas Islands.

Collocalia vestita vestita (Lesson)

Salangana vestita Lesson, Écho du Monde Savant, **10,** 1843, p. 134. (Sumatra.)

Southern Malay Peninsula, Sumatra and Billiton.

?Collocalia vestita aerophila Oberholser

Collocalia fuciphaga aerophila Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **42,** 1912, p. 12 (in key), p. 16. (Siaba Bay, Nias Island.)

Nias Island; Sipora (?), Simalur (?), Pagi Islands (?). Perhaps not different from *v. vestita.*

?Collocalia vestita maratua Riley

Collocalia vestita maratua Riley, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **40,** 1927, p. 141. (Pulo Maratua, off northeastern Borneo.)

Borneo and small islands off the northeastern coast. Perhaps not different from *C. v. vestita.*

Collocalia vestita mearnsi Oberholser

Collocalia fuciphaga mearnsi Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **42,** 1912, p. 12 (in key), p. 17. (Haights-in-the-Oaks, 7000 feet, near Paoay, Benguet, Luzon.)

Philippine Islands: Luzon, Mindoro, Panay, Negros, Cebu, Mindanao.

Collocalia spodiopygia sororum Stresemann

Collocalia francica sororum Stresemann, Orn. Monatsb., **39,** 1931, p. 12. (Uru, 800 metres, west base of the Latimodjong Mountains, Celebes.)

Central, southern and southeastern Celebes.

Collocalia spodiopygia infuscata Salvadori

Collocalia infuscata Salvadori, Atti R. Accad. Sci. Torino, **15,** 1880, p. 348. (Ternate.)

Northern Moluccas: Morotai, Ternate, Halmahera.

Collocalia spodiopygia ceramensis Van Oort

Collocalia ceramensis Van Oort, Notes Leyden Mus., **34,** 1911, p. 64. (Kwalara, Ceram.)

Southern Moluccas: Ceram, Buru.

Collocalia spodiopygia eichhorni Hartert

Collocalia francica eichhorni Hartert, Nov. Zool., **31,** 1924, p. 269. (St. Matthias Island.)

Bismarck Archipelago: St. Matthias Island, New Ireland, New Britain.

Collocalia spodiopygia reichenowi Stresemann

Collocalia francica reichenowi Stresemann, Nov. Zool., **19,** 1912, p. 350. (Guadalcanar.)

Solomon Islands: Guadalcanar.

Collocalia spodiopygia terrae-reginae (Ramsay)

Cypselus terræ-reginæ Ramsay, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1874 (1875), p. 601. (Northeast coast ranges, near Cardwell, Queensland.)

Collocalia francica zoonava Mathews, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **36,** 1916, p. 89. (Johnstone River, Queensland.)

Northern Queensland.

Collocalia spodiopygia leucopygia Wallace

Collocalia leucopygia Wallace, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863 (1864), p. 384. (New Caledonia.)

Collocalia agnota Oberholser, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **58,** 1906, p. 179 (in key), p. 183. (New Caledonia.)

New Hebrides, Loyalty Islands, New Caledonia.

Collocalia spodiopygia assimilis Stresemann

Collocalia francica assimilis Stresemann, Nov. Zool., **19,** 1912, p. 350. (Fiji Islands.)

Zoonava francica oberholseri Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7,** 1918, p. 253. (Fiji Islands.) Not *Collocalia esculenta oberholseri* Stresemann, 1912.

Fiji Islands.

Collocalia spodiopygia townsendi Oberholser

Collocalia francica townsendi Oberholser, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **58,** 1906, p. 181 (in key), p. 197. (Eua Island, Tonga Islands.)

Tonga Islands.

Collocalia spodiopygia spodiopygia (Peale)

Macropteryx spodiopygius Peale, U. S. Expl. Exped., **8,** 1848, p. 176. (Upolu and Tutuila, Samoa Islands.)

Samoa Islands.

Collocalia hirundinacea baru Stresemann and Paludan

Collocalia vanikorensis baru Stresemann and Paludan, Nov. Zool., **38,** 1922, p. 167. (Kampong Baru, Jobi.)

Known only from the type locality.

Collocalia hirundinacea hirundinacea Stresemann

Collocalia fuciphaga hirundinacea Stresemann, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **12,** May, 1914, p. 7. (Upper Utakwa River, southern Snow Mountains, New Guinea.)

Collocalia fuciphaga pseudovestita Stresemann, Arch. f. Naturg., **89A,** 1923, Heft 8, p. 27. (Friedrich Wilhelms Hafen, New Guinea.)

Collocalia fuciphaga mayri Hartert, Nov. Zool., **36,** 1930, p. 93. (Siwi, Arfak Mountains, New Guinea.)

New Guinea (except higher altitudes of the Snow Mountains); Dampier Island; Goodenough Island.

Collocalia hirundinacea excelsa Ogilvie-Grant

Collocalia hirundinacea excelsa Ogilvie-Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **35,** 1914, p. 34. (Utakwa River, 8000 feet, New Guinea.)

Known only from the type locality, but probably occurs throughout the higher altitudes of the Snow Mountains.

Collocalia troglodytes G. R. Gray

Collocalia troglodytes G. R. Gray, Gen. Bds., **1,** 1845, p. [55] (*nomen nudum*), col. pl. XIX. (No locality = Philippine Islands.)

Philippine Islands generally, including Palawan; not recorded from the islands lying southwest of Basilan Strait.

Collocalia marginata Salvadori

Collocalia marginata Salvadori, Atti R. Accad. Sci. Torino, **17,** March, 1882, p. 448. (Cebu.)

Collocalia cebuensis Kutter, Journ. f. Orn., **30,** April, 1882, p. 171. (Cebu.)

Philippine Islands: Babuyan, Calayan, Camiguin (north), Luzon, Polillo, Mindoro, Banton, Tablas, Sibuyan, Masbate, Cebu, Bohol, Palawan.

Collocalia esculenta affinis Beavan

Collocalia affinis "Tytler" Beavan, Ibis, 1867, p. 318. (Port Blair, South Andaman Island.)

Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Collocalia esculenta elachyptera Oberholser

Collocalia linchi elachyptera Oberholser, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **58,** 1906, p. 182 (in key), p. 207. (Bentinck Island, Mergui Archipelago.)

Mergui Archipelago; Peninsular Siam (?).

Collocalia esculenta cyanoptila Oberholser

Collocalia linchi cyanoptila Oberholser, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **58,** 1906, p. 182 (in key), p. 205. (Bunguran Island, Natuna Islands.)

Malay States, Lingga Archipelago, eastern Sumatra (?), Billiton, Natuna Islands and lowlands of Borneo.

Collocalia esculenta oberholseri Stresemann

Collocalia linchi oberholseri Stresemann, Nov. Zool., **19,** 1912, p. 348. (North Pagi Island.)

Western Sumatra, Nias Island, Mentawi Islands.

Collocalia esculenta linchi Horsfield and Moore

Collocalia linchi Horsfield and Moore, Cat. Bds. Mus. Hon. East-India Co., **1,** 1854, p. 100. (Java.)

Southeastern Sumatra (?); Java, Bali, Lombok, Kangean Islands, Bawean Islands.

Collocalia esculenta natalis Lister

Collocalia natalis Lister, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1888 (1889), p. 520. (Christmas Island, Indian Ocean.)

Confined to Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean.

Collocalia esculenta dodgei Richmond

Collocalia dodgei Richmond, Smiths. Misc. Coll. (Quart. Issue), **47,** 1905, p. 431. (Mt. Kina Balu, Borneo.)

Mountains of northern Borneo and of Sumatra (Korinchi Peak).

Collocalia esculenta isonota Oberholser

Collocalia linchi isonota Oberholser, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **58,** 1906, p. 182 (in key), p. 208. (Irisan, Benguet, Luzon.)

Philippine Islands: Luzon, Mindoro, Mindanao, Bongao.

?Collocalia esculenta bagobo Hachisuka

Collocalia esculenta bagobo Hachisuka, Orn. Soc. Japan, Suppl. Publ. no. 14, 1930, p. 173. (Apo Lake, 800 [*i.e.* 8000] feet, Mt. Apo.)

Alpine summits of Mount Apo, Mindanao.

Collocalia esculenta sumbawae Stresemann

Collocalia esculenta sumbawae Stresemann, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **12,** 1925, p. 189, note 2. (Tambora, 3000 feet, Sumbawa.)

Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumbawa, Flores, Sumba.

Collocalia esculenta minuta Stresemann

Collocalia esculenta minuta Stresemann, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **12,** 1925, p. 189, note 3. (Kalao.)

Islands of Djampea and Kalao in the Flores Sea.

Collocalia esculenta neglecta G. R. Gray

Collocalia neglecta G. R. Gray, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), **17,** 1866, p. 121. (Timor.)

Lesser Sunda Islands: Alor, Savu, Timor, Wetar, Kisar, Damar.

Collocalia esculenta esculenta (Linné)

Hirundo esculenta Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** 1758, p. 191. (China, error = Amboina.)

Collocalia nitens Ogilvie-Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **35,** 1914, p. 35. (Utakwa River, 2900 feet, New Guinea.)

Celebes, Moluccas, Western Papuan Islands, islands in Geelvink Bay, all New Guinea, Aru Islands, D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade Archipelagos. Erroneously recorded from Australia.

Collocalia esculenta erwini Collin and Hartert

Collocalia esculenta maxima Ogilvie-Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **35,** 1914, p. 35. (Utakwa River, 8000 feet, New Guinea.)

Collocalia esculenta erwini Collin and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **34,** 1927, p. 50. New name for *C. e. maxima* Ogilvie-Grant, invalid by reason of *Collocalia maxima* "Hume" Hartert, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **16,** 1892, p. 503, *ex* Hume, Stray Feath., **4,** 1876, p. 223, where a *nomen nudum* in synonymy of *C. innominata.*

High mountains of southern New Guinea.

Collocalia esculenta stresemanni Rothschild and Hartert

Collocalia esculenta stresemanni Rothschild and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **21,** 1914, p. 293. (Manus, Admiralty Islands.)

Collocalia uropygialis heinrothi Neumann, Orn. Monatsb., **27,** 1919, p. 110. (Nusa Island, off New Ireland.)

Collocalia esculenta tametamele Stresemann, Anz. Orn. Ges. Bayern, no. 5, 1921, p. 37. (Ralum, Gazelle Peninsula, New Britain.)

Admiralty Islands and the Bismarck Archipelago.

Collocalia esculenta becki Mayr

Collocalia esculenta becki Mayr, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 486, 1931, p. 16. (Florida Island, Solomon Islands.)

Northern and central Solomon Islands: Bougainville, Shortland, Choiseul, Vella Lavella, Kulambangra, Ysabel, Florida, Pavuvu, Tetipari, Guadalcanar, Bagga.

Collocalia esculenta makirensis Mayr

Collocalia esculenta makirensis Mayr, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 486, 1931, p. 15. (San Cristobal Island, Solomon Islands.)

Solomon Islands: San Cristobal.

Collocalia esculenta desiderata Mayr

Collocalia esculenta desiderata Mayr, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 486, 1931, p. 15. (Rennell Island.)

Rennell Island.

Collocalia esculenta uropygialis G. R. Gray

Collocalia uropygialis G. R. Gray, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (3), **17,** 1866, p. 123. (Aneiteum, New Hebrides.)

New Caledonia and New Hebrides.

Genus **HIRUND-APUS** Hodgson

Hirund-apus Hodgson, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **5**, 1836 (1837), p. 780. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Cypselus* (*Chaetura*) *nudipes* Hodgson.

cf. Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. India, ed. 2, Bds., **4**, 1927, p. 340–344.
Hartert, Das Tierreich, Aves, Lief. 1, 1897, p. 72–73 (Chaetura, part, species 1–5 incl.).
Id., Vög. pal. Fauna, **2**, 1912, p. 843–844.
McGregor, Man. Phil. Bds., pt. 1, 1909, p. 357–359 (excluding *Chaetura picina*).

Hirund-apus caudacutus caudacutus (Latham)

Hirundo caudacuta Latham, Index Orn., Suppl., 1801, p. lvii. (New Holland = New South Wales, *apud* Mathews.)

Hirundapus caudacutus caudacutus var. *uchidai* Ishizawa, Annot. Orn. Orient., **1**, 1928, p. 145, 146, pl. 4, fig. 1. (Nikko, Province of Simotsuke, Hondo, Japan.)

Breeds in Siberia from Jakutsk on the upper Lena and Lake Baikal, east to the mouth of the Amur River, Ussuriland and Korea, in recent years extending into southwestern Siberia to Tomsk, south to Mongolia and Manchuria; Sakhalin, Kurile Islands, Hokkaido and Hondo. Migrates through eastern China, winters in Australia and Tasmania. Occasional in Europe.

Hirund-apus caudacutus nudipes (Hodgson)

Cypselus (*Chætura*) *nudipes* Hodgson, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **5**, 1836 (1837), p. 779. (Nepal.)

The Himalayas from Hazara to western Yunnan and western Szechuan; hills of Cachar, Sylhet and Manipur; recorded from Cambodia.

Hirund-apus caudacutus formosanus (Yamashina)

Chaetura caudacuta formosana Yamashina, Orn. Monatsb., **44**, 1936, p. 90. (Arisan, Formosa.)

Formosa.

Hirund-apus (**caudacutus?**) **cochinchinensis** (Oustalet)

Chætura cochinchinensis Oustalet, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris (7), **2**, 1878, p. 52. (Saïgon, Cochinchina.)

Khasia Hills, Cachar, Manipur, Malay States, Indochina, Sumatra, Java.[1]

[1] This is almost certainly a subspecies of *H. c. caudacutus*, differing in average smaller size, in having the chin and throat gray instead of white and general coloration deeper; both *nudipes* and *cochinchinensis* are recorded from the hills of northern Burma and *nudipes* has been taken in Cambodia. It is my belief that it will eventually be shown that in certain areas in southeast-

Hirund-apus giganteus indicus (Hume)

Chætura indica Anonymous = Hume, Stray Feath., **1,** 1873, p. 471. (Andaman Islands and southern India.)

Assam, Cachar, Sylhet, Manipur, Burma, Siam, Indochina; Indian Peninsula from North Kanara southward; Andaman Islands.

Hirund-apus giganteus giganteus (Temminck)

Cypselus giganteus "V. Hass." Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 61, 1825, pl. 364. (Bantam, Java.)

Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Rhio Archipelago, Java, Borneo, North Natuna Islands; islands of the Palawan group, Philippines.

?Hirund-apus giganteus dubius (McGregor)

Chætura dubia McGregor, Bureau Govt. Labs., Manila, no. 34, 1905, p. 15, pl. 12. (Mindoro.)

Status uncertain; birds closely related to if not identical with *H. g. celebensis* have been taken on Luzon, Mindoro, Negros, Mindanao and Basilan.[1]

Hirund-apus giganteus celebensis (Sclater)

Chætura gigantea var. *celebensis* Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, p. 608 in text. (Menado, Celebes.)

Northern Celebes.

Hirund-apus ernsti (M. Bartels jr.)

Chaetura ernsti M. Bartels jr., Orn. Monatsb., **39,** 1931, p. 54. (Halimoen Mts., western Java.)

Known only from the unique type.[2]

Genus **STREPTOPROCNE** Oberholser

Streptoprocne Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **19,** 1906, p. 69. Type, by original designation, *Hirundo zonaris* Shaw.

cf. Chapman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33,** 1914, p. 604–606.
Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 5, 1911, p. 696–702 (excluding *semicollaris*).

ern Asia *Hirund-apus caudacutus* tends to populations producing "melanistic mutants" to a greater or less degree, and that the taxonomic difference between *nudipes* and *cochinchinensis* will resolve itself entirely into a question of size.

[1] *Cf.* Riley, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **64,** 1924, p. 56. McGregor and Manuel, Phil. Journ. Sci., **59,** 1936, p. 323–324.

[2] Probably a race of *giganteus*, but until more is known of its distribution, is better regarded as a distinct species.

Streptoprocne zonaris mexicana Ridgway

Streptoprocne zonaris mexicana Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **23,** 1910, p. 53. (Rio Seco, near Córdova, Vera Cruz.)

Southern Mexico from Guerrero and Vera Cruz southward through the highlands of Guatemala to El Salvador and British Honduras.

Streptoprocne zonaris pallidifrons (Hartert)

Chætura zonaris pallidifrons Hartert, Ibis, 1896, p. 368. (Jamaica, type from Ferry River, St. Catherine.)

Streptoprocne zonaris melanotis Peters, Proc. New England Zoöl. Cl., **6,** 1916, p. 37. (Sosúa, Dominican Republic.)

Greater Antilles: Cuba, Isle of Pines, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Tortuga.

Streptoprocne zonaris albicincta (Cabanis)

Hemiprocne albicincta Cabanis, Journ. f. Orn., **10,** 1862, p. 165. (Guiana to Mexico.)

Streptoprocne zonaris bouchellii Huber, Auk, **40,** 1923, p. 302. (Eden, lat. 14° N., long. 84° 26′ W., Nicaragua.)

Central America from Honduras to Panama, and northern South America, south to Peru and northern Matto Grosso and east to British Guiana; the upper Rio Negro region of Brazil; islands of Grenada and Trinidad.

Streptoprocne zonaris altissima Chapman

Streptoprocne zonaris altissima Chapman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **33,** 1914, p. 604. (Laguneta, 10,300 feet, near Quindio Pass, Central Andes, Colombia.)

Temperate zone of the Andes of Colombia and Ecuador.

Streptoprocne zonaris zonaris (Shaw)

Hirundo zonaris Shaw, in J. F. Miller's Cimelia Physica, 1796, p. 100, pl. 55. (No locality, but assumed to be Brazil, restricted to Chapada, Matto Grosso by Chapman, *antea*, p. 605, a very improbable locality.) [1]

Brazil in states of Matto Grosso, Minas Geraës, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul; Bolivia, western Argentina.

Streptoprocne biscutata (Sclater)

Chætura biscutata Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, p. 609, pl. 34. (Rio de Janeiro and Ypanema, São Paulo, Brazil.)

Eastern Brazil from southern Piauhy to Rio Grande do Sul.

[1] *Cf.* Naumburg, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **60,** 1930, p. 142, note.

Genus **AËRORNIS** W. Bertoni

Aërornis W. Bertoni, An. Cient. Paraguayos (1), no. 1, 1901, p. 66. Type, by monotypy, *Aërornis niveifrons* W. Bertoni = *Cypselus senex* Temminck.

cf. Hartert, Das Tierreich, Aves, Lief. 1, 1897, p. 80 (Cypseloides, part, species no. 5).

Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 5, 1911, p. 702–703 (*Streptoprocne semicollaris*).

Aërornis senex (Temminck)

Cypselus senex Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 67, 1826, pl. 397. (Brazil.)

Chaetura major Bertoni, Rev. de Agronomía, **2,** 1900, p. 58. (Paraguay.)

Aërornis niveifrons W. Bertoni, An. Cient. Paraguayos (1), no. 1, 1901, p. 66. (Alto Paraná, lat. 25° 40′ S., Paraguay.)

Brazil in states of Matto Grosso and São Paulo; Paraguay; northeastern Argentina in Territory of Misiones.

Aërornis semicollaris (DeSaussure)

Acanthylis semicollaris DeSaussure, Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2), **11,** 1859, p. 118. (Great forests of Mexico = San Joaquin, near City of Mexico.)

Central Mexico in states of Chihuahua, Hidalgo and Mexico.[1]

Genus **CHAETURA** Stephens

Chætura Stephens, in Shaw's Gen. Zool., **13,** pt. 2, 1826, p. 76. Type, by subsequent designation, *Chaetura pelasgia* Stevens [sic] = *Hirundo pelagica* Linné. (Swainson, Zool. Illustr. (2), **1,** 1829, text to pl. 42.)

Rhaphidura Oates, Bds. Burma, **2,** 1883, p. 6. Type, by monotypy, *Acanthylis leucopygialis* Blyth.

Telacanthura Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7,** 1918, p. 264. Type, by original designation, *Chaetura ussheri* Sharpe.

Alterapus Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7,** 1918, p. 264. Type, by original designation, *Chaetura sabini* J. E. Gray.

[1] It is not possible to include this species in Streptoprocne, since it has none of the external characters (emarginate tail and feathered anterior surface of tarsus at proximal end) relied on to separate Streptoprocne from Chaetura. *C. senex* is certainly out of place in Cypseloides; it has the tail of a Chaetura, but the feet are relatively much stouter and the hind toe longer and stronger than in that genus. On the whole the wisest course is to utilize the generic name Aërornis for these two species. The peculiar structure of the tendons of the foot of *Streptoprocne zonaris* has been pointed out by Lucas, Auk, **16,** 1899, p. 77–78. What other species of Apodidae possess a similar structure is not known. If it can be shown that Aërornis and Hirund-apus possess a foot structure similar to that of Streptoprocne, a union of the three genera would probably be best.

Indicapus Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7,** 1918, p. 265. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Acanthylis sylvatica* Tickell.

Chæturellus Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7,** 1918, p. 267. Type, by original designation, *Hirundo rutila* Vieillot.

cf. Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. India, ed. 2, Bds., **4,** 1927, p. 344–346.
Bannerman, Bds. Trop. W. Afr., **3,** 1933, p. 199–204.
Hellmayr, Verh. Orn. Ges. Bayern, **8,** 1908, p. 144–161 (South American forms).
Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 5, 1911, p. 715–729.

Chaetura chapmani chapmani Hellmayr

Chætura chapmani Hellmayr, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **19,** 1907, p. 62. (Caparo, Trinidad.)

Cayenne; Island of Trinidad.

Chaetura chapmani viridipennis Cherrie

Chætura chapmani viridipennis Cherrie, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **35,** 1916, p. 183. (Doze Outubre, Matto Grosso.) [1]

Known only from the unique type, collected on the Rio Doze do Outubre, affluent of the Ike which in turn flows into the Juruena, central Matto Grosso.

Chaetura pelagica (Linné)

Hirundo Pelagica Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** 1758, p. 192. (America, *i.e.* South Carolina.)

Breeds from central Alberta, southeastern Saskatchewan, Manitoba, southern Quebec and Newfoundland, south to the Gulf Coast and Florida and west to east-central Montana and eastern Texas. Winter range unknown, presumably in Amazonian South America, recorded on migration in Mexico, Central America and Hispaniola.

Chaetura vauxi (J. K. Townsend)

Cypcelus [sic] *Vauxi* J. K. Townsend, Narr. Journ. Rocky Mts., etc., 1839, p. 348. (Columbia River = Fort Vancouver, Washington.)

Breeds from southeastern Alaska and central British Columbia to the Santa Cruz Mountains, California, principally west of the Cascades and the Sierra Nevada, occasionally to Montana and Nevada. Winters in Central America south to Guatemala.

Chaetura richmondi richmondi Ridgway

Chætura richmondi Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **23,** 1910, p. 53. (Guayabo, Costa Rica.)

Southern and southeastern Mexico from Oaxaca and Tamaulipas south over Central America to Costa Rica.

[1] For note on status and characters see Naumburg, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **60,** 1930, p. 144–145.

Chaetura richmondi ochropygia Aldrich

Chaetura vauxi ochropygia Aldrich, Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist., **7**, 1937, p. 68. (Paracoté, Montijo Bay, Veraguas, Panama.)

Known only from the Azuero Peninsula, Panama.

Chaetura gaumeri Lawrence

Chætura Gaumeri Lawrence, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., **2**, 1882, p. 245. (Yucatan.)

Yucatan Peninsula and Cozumel Island.

Chaetura leucopygialis (Blyth)

Acanthylis leucopygialis Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **18**, 1849, p. 809. (Penang.)

Southern Tenasserim southward over the Malay Peninsula; Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the North Natuna Islands.

Chaetura sabini J. E. Gray

Chætura Sabini J. E. Gray, in Griffith's Anim. Kingd., **7**, 1829, p. 70. (Africa, = Sierra Leone.)

Chætura sabini ogowensis Neumann, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **21**, 1908, p. 69. (Lake Onange, Ogowe River, Gaboon.)

Sierra Leone; Cameroon to Gaboon and eastward across the equatorial forest to the Semliki valley; Fernando Po.

Chaetura thomensis Hartert

Chætura thomensis Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **10**, 1900, p. 53. (Pedroma, São Thomé.)

Confined to the Island of São Thomé in the Gulf of Guinea.

Chaetura sylvatica (Tickell)

Acanthylis sylvatica Tickell, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **15**, 1846, p. 284. (Central India, restricted to Maunbhum by Whistler and Kinnear, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **38**, 1935, p. 33.)

Of local occurrence in India and Burma as follows: Garhwal and Sikkim; Bengal south of the Godavery and west to Wyne Gunga; Seoni in the Central Provinces; southwestern India from the Wynaad to Travancore; Cachar and Sylhet.

Chaetura nubicola Brodkorb

Chætura nubicola Brodkorb, Occ. Papers Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich., no. 369, 1938, p. 1. (Mount Ovando, 2000 metres, Chiapas.)

Known only from the unique type.[1]

[1] Specimen not examined; position provisional.

Chaetura cinereiventris phaeopygos Hellmayr

Chætura cinereiventris phæopygos Hellmayr, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **16,** 1906, p. 83. (Carillo, Costa Rica.)

Caribbean slope of Central America from the Rio Escondido, Nicaragua to Almirante Bay, Panama.

Chaetura cinereiventris lawrencei Ridgway

Chætura lawrencei Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **16,** 1893, p. 43. (Grenada, West Indies.)

Islands of Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago.

Chaetura cinereiventris schistacea Todd

Chætura cinereiventris schistacea Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **50,** 1937, p. 183. (La Colorada, Boyaca, Colombia.)

Known only from eastern Colombia in State of Boyaca and western Venezuela in State of Mérida.

Chaetura cinereiventris guianensis Hartert

[*Chætura cinereiventris*] Subsp. a *Chætura guianensis* Hartert, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **16,** 1892, p. 486. (Guiana, Venezuela, Trinidad and Grenada; type locality restricted to Merumé Mountains, British Guiana by Hellmayr, *antea*, p. 155.)

Mountains of British Guiana and eastern Venezuela: Merumé Mts., Mt. Roraima.

Chaetura cinereiventris occidentalis Berlepsch and Taczanowski

Chætura sclateri occidentalis Berlepsch and Taczanowski, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883 (1884), p. 569. (Chimbo, Ecuador.)

Western Colombia and western Ecuador.

Chaetura cinereiventris sclateri Pelzeln

Chætura Sclateri Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., Abth. 1, 1868, p. 16, 56. (Borba, Rio Madeira.)

Upper Amazonia: southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, northeastern Peru and western Brazil.

Chaetura cinereiventris egregia Todd

Chætura egregia Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **29,** 1916, p. 97. (Rio Surutu, Bolivia.)

Known only from the unique type.

Chaetura cinereiventris cinereiventris Sclater

Chætura cinereiventris Sclater, Cat. Coll. Am. Bds., 1862, p. 283. New name to replace *Cypselus acutus* Wied, 1830 and *Acanthylis spinicauda* Burmeister, 1856, both preoccupied. (Bahia.)

Eastern Brazil in states of Bahia and Rio de Janeiro.

Chaetura spinicauda fumosa Salvin

Chætura fumosa Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, p. 204. (Bogaba, Chiriquí.)

Western Costa Rica, Panama and northern Colombia.

Chaetura spinicauda spinicauda (Temminck)

Cypselus spinicaudus Temminck, Table méth. Pl. col., 1839, p. 57. (Cayenne, *ex* Daubenton, pl. 726, f. 1.)

Eastern Venezuela and the Guianas south to Brazil north of the Amazon.

Chaetura spinicauda aethalea Todd

Chætura spinicauda æthalea Todd, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **50**, 1937, p. 183. (Benevides, Pará, Brazil.)

Northern Brazil south of the Amazon from the Madeira (?) and the Tapajóz to Pará.

Chaetura martinica (Hermann)

Hirundo martinica Hermann, Tab. Affin. Anim., 1783, p. 229. (Martinique, West Indies.)

Hirundo acuta Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1**, pt. 2, 1789, p. 1023. (Martinique.)

Lesser Antilles: Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia and St. Vincent (?).

Chaetura [1] **rutila** [2] **griseifrons** (Nelson)

Cypselus brunneitorques griseifrons Nelson, Auk, **17**, 1900, p. 262. (Santa Teresa, Nayarit, Mexico.)

Western Mexico in states of Nayarit, Jalisco, Durango and Zacatecas.

Chaetura rutila brunnitorques Lafresnaye

Chætura brunnitorques Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 1844, p. 81. (Colombia.)

Southeastern Mexico from Mexico and Vera Cruz southward through Central America, Colombia and Ecuador to Peru.

Chaetura rutila rutila (Vieillot)

Hirundo rutila Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., **14**, 1817, p. 528. (Locality unknown = Guiana.)

The Guianas; Island of Trinidad.

Chaetura ussheri ussheri Sharpe

Chætura ussheri Sharpe, Ibis, 1870, p. 483. (Fort Victoria, Gold Coast.)

[1] The *rutila-brunnitorques* group of swifts has hitherto been placed in Cypseloides, but I believe is best removed to Chaetura, since it more closely resembles the members of that genus than it does the type species of Cypseloides.

[2] *Chaetura rutila* and *Chaetura brunnitorques* are clearly conspecific.

Chaetura ussheri senegalensis Neumann, Orn. Monatsb., **23,** 1915, p. 182. (Thiès, Senegal.)

Senegal to northern Nigeria.

Chaetura ussheri sharpei Neumann

Chætura ussheri sharpei Neumann, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **21,** 1908, p. 57. (Efulen, Cameroon.)

Southern Cameroon to Lake Albert, south to the Kasai district.

Chaetura ussheri stictilaema (Reichenow)

Cypselus stictilaemus Reichenow, Orn. Centralbl., 1879, p. 114. (Ualimi, Tana River, Kenya Colony.)

East Africa from the Mara River to the Zambesi.

Chaetura ussheri marwitzi Reichenow

Chaetura stictilaema marwitzi Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **14,** 1906, p. 171. (Mkalama, Tanganyika Territory.)

Wembere desert region in central Tanganyika Territory.

Chaetura ussheri benguellensis Neumann

Chætura ussheri benguellensis Neumann, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **21,** 1908, p. 57. (Blasbalk Fontein, Angola.)

Angola.

Chaetura andrei andrei Berlepsch and Hartert

Chaetura andrei Berlepsch and Hartert, Nov. Zool., **9,** 1902, p. 91. (Caicara, Orinoco River, Venezuela.)

Orinoco Valley in central Venezuela.

Chaetura andrei meridionalis Hellmayr

Chætura andrei meridionalis Hellmayr, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **19,** 1907, p. 63. (State of Santiago del Estero, Argentina.)

Brazil in states of Piauhy, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Matto Grosso; Paraguayan Chaco; Argentina in states of Misiones, Santa Fé, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán; recorded [1] from Santa Marta region of northern Colombia, and from Panama [2] where perhaps a winter visitor.

Chaetura melanopygia Chapin

Chætura melanopygia Chapin, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **34,** 1915, p. 509. (Avakubi, Ituri District, Belgian Congo.)

Known only from the Ituri Forest.

Chaetura brachyura praevelox Bangs and Penard

Chaetura brachyura praevelox Bangs and Penard, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **62,** 1918, p. 60. (Chateaubelair, Saint Vincent, Lesser Antilles.)

[1] Darlington, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., **71,** 1931, p. 391-392.
[2] Rogers, Auk, **56,** 1939, p. 82.

Lesser Antilles: Saint Vincent; the birds recorded from Grenada are presumably of this race.

Chaetura brachyura brachyura (Jardine)

Acanthylis brachyura Jardine, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., **18,** 1846, p. 120. (Tobago.)

Eastern Venezuela and the Guianas, south through eastern Ecuador to eastern Peru and to Matto Grosso and Pará; islands of Trinidad and Tobago.

Genus **ZOONAVENA** Mathews

Zoonavena Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7,** 1918, p. 265. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Chaetura grandidieri* Schlegel, *i.e.* Verreaux.

cf. Hartert, Das Tierreich, Aves, Lief. 1, 1897, p. 78. (Chaetura, part, species no. 27.)

Zoonavena grandidieri (J. Verreaux)

Chætura grandidieri J. Verreaux[1] Nouv. Arch. du Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, **3,** 1867, Bull., p. 3, pl. 1.[2] (Mandrisi, eastern side of Madagascar.)

Madagascar.

Genus **MEARNSIA** Ridgway

Mearnsia Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 5, 1911, p. 686 (in key and note e). Type, by original designation, *Chaetura picina* Tweeddale.

Neafrapus Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7,** 1918, p. 264. Type, by original designation, *Chaetura cassini* Sclater.

Papuanapus Mathews, Bds. Austr., **7,** 1918, p. 266. Type, by monotypy, *Chaetura novaeguineae* D'Albertis and Salvadori.

Notafrapus Roberts, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8,** 1922, p. 218. Type, by original designation, *Notafrapus sheppardi* Roberts = *Chaetura boehmi* Schalow.

cf. Hartert, Das Tierreich, Aves, Lief. 1, 1897, p. 70–78 (part, Chaetura, species 19, 20, 22, 23, 26).
McGregor, Man. Phil. Bds., pt. 1, 1909, p. 359–360.
Reichenow, Vög. Afr., **2,** pt. 2, 1903, p. 387–388 (part, Chaetura, species 932, 933).
Stresemann, Arch. f. Naturg., **89,** Abth. A., 1923, Heft 8, p. 26–27.

[1] *Chaetura grandidieri* "Verreaux" Schlegel, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866 (March, 1867), p. 421, is a *nomen nudum.*

[2] The plate is lettered *Choetura* [sic] *Grandidieri.*

Mearnsia picina (Tweeddale)

Chætura picina Tweeddale, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1878 (1879), p. 944, pl. 59. (Zamboanga, Mindanao.)

Philippine Islands: Leyte, Cebu, Mindanao.

Mearnsia novaeguineae mamberana (Neumann)

Chaetura novae-guinea mamberana Neumann, Orn. Monatsb., **25,** 1917, p. 153. (Teba, Mamberano River, New Guinea.)

Mouth of the Mamberano River, New Guinea.

Mearnsia novaeguineae bürgersi (Reichenow)

Chaetura bürgersi Reichenow, Journ. f. Orn., **65,** 1917, p. 514. (Malu, Sepik River, New Guinea.)

Known only from the type locality.

Mearnsia novaeguineae novaeguineae (D'Albertis and Salvadori)

Chaetura novaeguineae D'Albertis and Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **14,** 1879, p. 55. (Fly River, New Guinea.)

Southern New Guinea from the Mimika River to the Port Moresby district.

Mearnsia cassini (Sclater)

Chætura cassini Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, p. 205, pl. 14, f. 2.[1] (Gaboon.)

Chaetura brevicauda Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **19,** 1911, p. 159. (Bipindi, Cameroon.)

Southern Cameroon, Gaboon and Portuguese Congo, extending across the northern and central parts of the Congo to the Ituri district; Fernando Po.

Mearnsia böhmi (Schalow)

Chaetura Böhmi Schalow, Orn. Centralbl., **7,** 1882, p. 183. (Rakowa, *i.e.* Kakoma, Tanganyika Territory.)

Chaetura Anchietae Sousa, Jorn. Sci. Math. Phys. e Nat., Acad. Real Sci. Lisboa, **12,** 1887, p. 93, 105. (Quissange, Benguella.)

Notafrapus sheppardi Roberts, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8,** 1922, p. 218. (Beira, Portuguese East Africa.)

Northern Angola eastward to western Tanganyika Territory (Ugalla River) and south to Benguella and the coast of Portuguese East Africa at Beira.

Genus **CYPSELOIDES** Streubel

Cypseloides Streubel, Isis von Oken, 1848, col. 366. Type, by subsequent designation, *Hemiprocne fumigata* Streubel. (Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, p. 614.)

[1] The plate is lettered *cassinii.*

cf. Hartert, Das Tierreich, Aves, Lief. 1, 1897, p. 78–80 (part, species 4 and 6).
Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 5, 1911, p. 714.

Cypseloides cherriei Ridgway

Cypseloides cherriei Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **16**, 1893, p. 44. (Volcán de Irazú, Costa Rica.)

Confined to the Volcán de Irazú in Costa Rica.

Cypseloides fumigatus (Streubel)

Hemiprocne fumigata Streubel, Isis von Oken, 1848, col. 366. (Brazil, *ex* Natterer, MS.)

Exact distribution uncertain; known from eastern Panama, eastern Ecuador, western Peru and Brazil in states of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Paraná.

Cypseloides major Rothschild

Cypseloides fumigatus major Rothschild,[1] Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **52**, 1931, p. 36. (Tucumán, Argentina.)

Northwestern Argentina in states of Salta, Tucumán and Santiago del Estero; southern Bolivia (?).

Genus **NEPHOECETES** Baird

Nephoecetes Baird, in Baird, Cassin and Lawrence, Rept. Expl. and Surv. R. R. Pacific, **9**, 1858, p. xviii, xxix. (Nephocaetes, p. 140, 142.) Type, by monotypy, *Hirundo nigra* Gmelin.

cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 5, 1911, p. 703–710.

Nephoecetes niger borealis (Kennerly)

Cypselus borealis Kennerly, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1857 (1858), p. 202. (Simiahmoo Bay, Puget Sound, Washington.)

Breeds from southeastern Alaska and British Columbia south to California and southern Mexico, eastward to Colorado and New Mexico. Winters in Mexico; recorded on migration from Lower California.

Nephoecetes niger costaricensis (Ridgway)

Cypseloides niger costaricensis Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **23**, 1910, p. 53. (San José, Costa Rica.)

Highlands of Central America from Honduras to Costa Rica.

Nephoecetes niger niger (Gmelin)

Hirundo nigra Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1**, pt. 2, 1789, p. 1025. (Hispaniola.)

Cypseloides niger jamaicensis Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **23**, 1910, p. 53. (Mayfield, St. Andrews, Jamaica.)

[1] *Cf.* Rogers, Auk, **56**, 1939, p. 83, for a discussion of the specific distinctness of this bird.

Nephoecetes niger guadeloupensis Cory, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **12,** pt. 2, no. 1, 1918, p. 143, note. (Guadeloupe, Lesser Antilles.)

West Indies: recorded from Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, Guadeloupe, Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. Migratory (?). All West Indian records are between April and September. Recorded from the Island of Trinidad, and Merumé Mts., British Guiana.

Subfamily **APODINAE**

Genus **APUS** Scopoli

Apus Scopoli, Intr. Hist. Nat., 1777, p. 483. Type, by tautonymy, *Hirundo apus* Linné.[1]

Tachymarptis Roberts, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8,** 1922, p. 216. Type, by original designation, *Hirundo melba* Linné.

Caffrapus Roberts, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8,** 1922, p. 217, Type, by original designation, *Cypselus caffer* Lichtenstein.

Epicypselus Roberts, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8,** 1922, p. 217. Type, by original designation, *Cypselus horus* Heuglin.

Colletoptera Roberts, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **8,** 1922, p. 217. Type, by original designation, *Cypselus affinis* Gray.

Tetragonopyga Bannerman, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **53,** 1932, p. 72. Type, by original designation, *Cypselus affinis* Gray.

cf. Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. Ind., ed. 2, Bds., **4,** 1927, p. 323–335.
Bannerman, Bds. Trop. W. Afr., **3,** 1933, p. 181–195.
Grant and Mackworth-Praed, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **58,** 1937, p. 49–51 (identity of types of African species).
Hartert, Das Tierreich, Aves, Lief. 1, 1897, p. 83–89.
Id., Vög. pal. Fauna, **2,** 1912, p. 834–843; **3,** 1921, p. 2179–2181 (revision of Apus); Nachtrag 1, 1923, p. 63.
Id., Nov. Zool., **34,** 1928, p. 364–366 (races of *affinis*).
Id. and Steinbacher, Vög. pal. Fauna, Ergänzungsb., Heft 4, 1935, p. 353–356.
Hellmayr, Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ., Zool. Ser., **19,** 1932, p. 242–245 (races of *andecolus*).
Meinertzhagen, Ibis, 1922, p. 34–43.

Apus melba melba (Linné)

Hirundo Melba Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1,** 1758, p. 192. (Gibraltar.)

Breeds in southeastern Europe north to the Pyrenees and the Alps; Asia Minor, the Crimea, the Caucasus, Transcaspia, Turkestan, Balu-

[1] Not preoccupied by Apos Scopoli, 1777, Crustacea. Replaces Cypselus Illiger, 1811, of Sharpe's Hand-list and Micropus Meyer and Wolf, 1810, of many recent authors.

chistan and the Himalayas. Winter quarters not well known, but recorded from Arabia, Uganda, and Damaraland and as a migrant in the Algerian Sahara.

Apus melba tuneti Tschusi

Apus melba tuneti Tschusi, Orn. Jahrb., **15,** 1904, p. 123. (Tunis.)

Apus melba petrensis Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **24,** 1911, p. 195. (Jordan Valley, Palestine.)

Northern Africa, Crete (and probably other islands in the eastern Mediterranean); Palestine east to Persia.

Apus melba archeri Hartert

Apus melba archeri Hartert, Nov. Zool., **34,** 1928, p. 363. (Hargeisa, 4000 feet, Somaliland.)

Resident in the mountains of British Somaliland.

Apus melba striatus (Meinertzhagen)

Micropus melba striatus Meinertzhagen, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **57,** 1937, p. 69. (Nanyuki, 6900 feet, lower slopes of northwestern Mount Kenya.)

Known only from the unique type.

Apus melba maximus (Ogilvie-Grant)

Cypselus maximus Ogilvie-Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **19,** 1907, p. 56. (Eastern slopes of Mount Ruwenzori, 10,000–12,000 feet.)

Resident on Mount Ruwenzori above 13,000 feet.

Apus melba africanus (Temminck)

Cypselus alpinus africanus Temminck, Man. d'Orn., 1815, p. 270. (South Africa.)

Mountains of southern Africa, north to Kilimanjaro on the east; the Ethiopian specimens may be referable here.

?Apus melba marjoriae (Bradfield)

Micropus Melba Marjoriae Bradfield, Descr. new races Kalahari Birds and Mammals, 1935, p. 1–2. (Quickborn, Damaraland.)[1]

Range and status undetermined.

Apus melba willsi (Hartert)

Micropus willsi Hartert, Nov. Zool., **3,** 1896, p. 231. (East Imerina, Madagascar.)

Madagascar.

[1] Original not seen. This privately printed paper was reprinted in the Auk, **53,** 1936, p. 131–132.

Apus melba bakeri Hartert

Apus melba bakeri Hartert, Nov. Zool., **34**, 1928, p. 363. (Catton Estate, 4500 feet, Ceylon.)

Southern India and Ceylon.

Apus aequatorialis aequatorialis (von Müller)

Cypselus aequatorialis von Müller, Naumannia, 1851, Heft 4, p. 27. (Ethiopia.)

Cypselus alfredi Shelley, Bds. Afr., **2**, 1900, p. 345. (Mbaro, Nyasaland.)

Mountains of Ethiopia, southward through the mountainous parts of Uganda and Kenya Colony to Angola, Nyasaland and Mashonaland.

Apus aequatorialis furensis (Lynes)

Micropus æquatorialis furensis Lynes, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, 1920, p. 34. (El Fasher, Darfur.)

The Jebel Marra in northern and central Darfur.

?Apus aequatorialis schubotzi Reichenow

Apus schubotzi Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **16**, 1908, p. 161. (Ronssoro, 4000 metres, western slope of Mount Ruwenzori.)

Known only from Mount Ruwenzori. Doubtfully distinct from *A. a. aequatorialis*.

Apus aequatorialis lowei (Bannerman)

Micropus æquatorialis lowei Bannerman, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **41**, 1920, p. 2. (Mahera, Rokelle River, Sierra Leone.)

Sierre Leone, where known only from the type locality; actual breeding place not known.

Apus aequatorialis bradfieldi (Roberts)

Micropus bradfieldi Roberts, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **11**, 1926, p. 221. (Quickborn, north of Okahandja, South-West African Protectorate.)

South-West Africa.

Apus reichenowi Neumann

Apus reichenowi Neumann, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **21**, 1908, p. 57. (Donje [*i.e.* Doinyo] Erok.)

Known only from the type locality in Kenya Colony.[1]

Apus apus apus (Linné)

Hirundo Apus Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, **1**, 1758, p. 192. (Europe; restricted type locality, Sweden.)

[1] Formerly regarded as a not too distinct race of *aequatorialis*, it is in reality a distinct species, *fide* Grant and Mackworth-Praed, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **58**, 1937, p. 51, and as first pointed out in the original description.

Apus apus kollibayi Tschusi, Orn. Jahrb., **13,** 1902, p. 234. (Vallegrande, Curzola Island, Dalmatia.)

Apus apus carlo Kollibay, Journ. f. Orn., **53,** 1905, p. 302. (Camp de la Santé, Thalah, Seggi and Bir Mrabat, Tunisia.)

Breeds in all of Europe and parts of western and central Asia, north to lat. 70° N. in Scandinavia, to 59° on the Irtysh and at least to 57° on the Yenessei; east to the northern end of Lake Baikal and south to the Mediterranean Sea and northern Africa, Transcaucasia, the Altai and northwestern Mongolia. Winters in Africa south to Cape Province.

Apus apus pekinensis (Swinhoe)

Cypselus pekinensis Swinhoe, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, p. 435. (Pekin, China.)

Apus apus marwitzi Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **14,** 1906, p. 171. (Mkalama, Tanganyika Territory.)

Apus apus kalaharicus Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **16,** 1908, p. 81. (Kalahari Desert, South Africa.)

Apus apus turkestanensis Zarudny, Orn. Mitt., **2,** 1911, p. 142, 143. (Russian Turkestan and Bokhara.)

Breeds in Cyprus, Asia Minor, Persia, Turkestan, northwestern Mongolia and southern Manchuria, south to Palestine, Baluchistan, the Himalayas, Kansu and Chihli. Winters in India and in eastern Africa from the White Nile to the Kalahari Desert and the Transvaal.

Apus apus niansae (Reichenow)

Cypselus Niansae Reichenow, Journ. f. Orn., **35,** 1887, p. 61. (Kagehi, Lake Victoria.) [1]

Cypselus shelleyi Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **26,** 1888, p. 227. (Dembi, Shoa.)

Apus roehli Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **14,** 1906, p. 172. (Usambara, Tanganyika Territory.)

Apus nakuruensis van Someren, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **40,** 1919, p. 58. (Nakuru, Kenya Colony.)

Resident from northern Ethiopia southward through the interior of Kenya Colony and Tanganyika Territory to Nyasaland.

Apus apus barbatus (P. L. Sclater)

Cypselus barbatus P. L. Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, p. 599, *ex* Temminck, MS. (South Africa; the type is from Cape Province, *fide* Grant and Mackworth-Praed, *antea*, p. 49.)

Apus kittenbergeri Madarász, Arch. Zool. Budapest, **1,** 1910, p. 177. (Ngare Dowash.)

[1] According to Grant and Mackworth-Praed, *antea*, p. 50, *niansae* and *shelleyi* are identical; the same authorities consider *niansae* as specifically distinct from *apus*.

Micropus apus lawsonæ Vincent, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **53,** 1933, p. 240. (Palombe, 2300 feet, lat. 15° 50′ S., long. 35° 40′ E., Nyasaland.)

Resident in western Transvaal, Natal, Cape Province and southern Nyasaland; straggler (?) to the interior of Kenya Colony.

Apus apus balstoni (Bartlett)

Cypselus balstoni Bartlett, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1879 (1880), p. 770. (Betsileo, Madagascar.)

Madagascar.

Apus apus mayottensis (Nicoll)

Cypselus mayottensis Nicoll, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **16,** 1906, p. 104. (Mayotte Island, Comoro Group.)

Confined to Mayotte Island.

Apus sladeniae (Ogilvie-Grant)

Cypselus sladeniæ Ogilvie-Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **14,** 1904, p. 56. (Fishtown, Fernando Po.)

Apus melanonotus Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **15,** 1907, p. 60. (Bakossi district, Cameroon.)

Island of Fernando Po and neighboring mainland in Cameroon.

Apus toulsoni (Barboza du Bocage)

Cypselus Toulsoni Barboza du Bocage, Orn. Angola, pt. 1, 1877, p. 158. (Loanda.)

Known only from the coastal region of Cabinda and northwestern Angola.

Apus pallidus brehmorum Hartert

Apus apus Brehmorum Hartert, in Naumann's Naturg. Vög. Mitteleuropas, Neuausg., **4,** 1901, p. 233. (Southern Spain, Madeira, Canaries; type from Madeira.)

Eastern Atlantic Islands: Madeira, Canaries; countries adjoining the western Mediterranean east to southern Italy and to Cyrenaica; central Sahara (Hoggar Mountains).

Apus pallidus illyricus Tschusi

Apus murinus illyricus Tschusi, Orn. Jahrb., **18,** 1907, p. 29. (Castelnuovo, Dalmatia.)

Southern Dalmatia and the Croatian Coast; Cyprus (?).

Apus pallidus pallidus (Shelley)

Cypselus murinus A. and L. Brehm, Vogelfang, 1855, p. 46. (North Africa and southern Europe, Suit, Egypt.) Not *Cypselus murinus* Voigt, 1831, which = *Cypsiurus parvus* (Lichtenstein).

Cypselus pallidus Shelley, Ibis, 1870, p. 445. (Egypt.)

Apus murinus persicus Zarudny, Orn. Mitt., **2,** 1911, p. 142, 143. (Persia in the valley of the Karun and the Diz to Persian Baluchistan.)

Resident in Egypt, Palestine, Persia, southern Arabia and Sind; southern Sahara (Aïr).

Apus pallidus somalicus (Stephenson Clarke)

Micropus somalicus Stephenson Clarke, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **40,** 1919, p. 49. (Bihendula, British Somaliland.)

British Somaliland.

Apus acuticaudus (Blyth)

Cypselus acuticauda Blyth, Ibis, 1865, p. 45. (Nepal.)

Nepal (where known only from the type); breeds in the Khasia Hills, Assam.

Apus pacificus pacificus (Latham)

Hirundo pacifica Latham, Index Orn., Suppl., 1801, p. lviii. (New Holland = New South Wales *apud* Mathews); the *terra typica* has been fixed as the vicinity of Vladivostock by Domaniewski, *infra.*

Micropus colcloughi Mathews, Austr. Av. Rec., **2,** 1915, p. 129. (Cape York.)

Micropus pacificus tormenti Mathews, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **44,** 1923, p. 15. (Point Torment, North-West Australia.)

Micropus pacificus kurodae Domaniewski, Acta Orn. Mus. Zool. Polonici, **1,** 1933, p. 80. (Japan.)

Micropus pacificus kamtschaticus Domaniewski, Acta Orn. Mus. Zool. Polonici, **1,** 1933, p. 80. (Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka.)

Breeds in eastern Asia from the western Altai and Yakutsk, east to Kamchatka and Korea, south to the mountains of northern Mongolia and in eastern China to the Yangtse valley, extending westward to Kansu and Szechwan; Commander and Kurile Islands, Sakhalin, Hokkaido, Hondo and the Seven Islands of Izu. Migrates through southeastern Asia to winter quarters in Australia.

Apus pacificus leuconyx (Blyth)

Cypselus leuconyx Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **14,** pt. 1, 1845, p. 212. (Deccan.)

The Himalayas from Murree to Bhutan and south to the Deccan and the Khasia Hills.

Apus pacificus cooki (Harington)

Cypselus pacificus cooki Harington, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **31,** 1913, p. 57. (Goteik Caves, northern Shan States.)

Shan States, Malay States, southern China (Kwangsi), northern Siam and Laos.

Apus unicolor unicolor (Jardine)

Cypselus unicolor Jardine, Edinburgh Journ. Nat. and Geogr. Sci., **1,** 1830, p. 242, pl. 6. (Madeira.)

Madeira and the western Canary Islands.

Apus unicolor alexandri Hartert

Apus unicolor alexandri Hartert, Nov. Zool., **8,** 1901, p. 328. (São Nicolão, Cape Verde Islands.)

Cape Verde Islands.

Apus unicolor poensis (Alexander)

Cypselus poensis Alexander, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **13,** 1903, p. 33. (Sipopo, Fernando Po.)

Confined to the Island of Fernando Po.

Apus myoptilus (Salvadori)

Cypselus myoptilus Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, **26,** 1888, p. 228. (Let-Marefia, Shoa.)

Micropus achimodzi Vincent, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **53,** 1933, p. 172. (Palombe, 2300 feet, lat. 15° 50′ S., long. 35° 40′ E., Mlanje district, Nyasaland.)

Known from four specimens as follows: the type (a juvenal), one from Nanyuki, Kenya Colony, one from Mt. Kilimanjaro, one from Nyasaland (type of *achimodzi*).[1]

Apus batesi (Sharpe)

Cypselus batesi Sharpe, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **14,** 1904, p. 63. (Efulen, Cameroon.)

Cameroon and the Semliki Valley of the eastern Belgian Congo.

Apus caffer streubelii (Hartlaub)

Cypselus Streubelii Hartlaub, Journ. f. Orn., **9,** 1861, p. 418. (Keren, Eritrea.)

Egyptian Sudan and Ethiopia south to Uganda and Kenya Colony.

Apus caffer ansorgei (W. L. Sclater)

Micropus caffer ansorgei W. L. Sclater, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **42,** 1922, p. 63. (Ndalla Tando, Angola.)

Portuguese Congo and northern Angola.

Apus caffer caffer (Lichtenstein)

Cypselus Caffer Lichtenstein, Verz. Doubl. zool. Mus. Berlin, 1823, p. 58. (Kaffirland and Nubia, *i.e.* eastern Cape Province.)

Breeds in South Africa south of the Zambesi; winter quarters not known.

[1] See Grant and Mackworth-Praed, *antea*, p. 51.

Apus horus [1] (Heuglin)

Cypselus affinis var. *Cypselus Horus* "Hartl. and Finsch," Heuglin, Orn. Nord-Ost Afr., **1,** 1869, p. 147. (Northeastern Africa.)

Epicypselus horus australis Roberts, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **13,** 1929, p. 73. (Koster, Rustenberg district, Transvaal.)

Epicypselus horus beirensis Roberts, Ann. Transvaal Mus., **13,** 1929, p. 73. (Zimbiti, Beira, Mozambique.)

Known from Darfur and Ethiopia south through Kenya Colony to Mount Kilimanjaro; Portuguese Congo; Nyasaland; Southern Rhodesia; northern Bechuanaland; Portuguese East Africa.

Apus affinis bannermani Hartert

Apus affinis bannermani Hartert, Nov. Zool., **34,** 1928, p. 365. (Pedroma, São Thomé.)

Islands of São Thomé, Principe and Fernando Po.

Apus affinis abessynicus (Streubel)

Cypselus abessynicus Streubel, Isis von Oken, 1848, col. 354. (Ethiopia = Massawa, Eritrea as fixed by Grant and Mackworth-Praed, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **58,** 1937, p. 21.)

Africa from Gambia eastward to Ethiopia and Somaliland, south to northern Angola and Nyasaland, rarely to Cape Province.

Apus affinis galilejensis (Antinori)

Cypselus Galilejensis? Antinori, Naumannia, 1855, p. 307. (Sea of Galilee, Palestine.)

Micropus koenigi Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb., **2,** 1894, p. 191. (Jebel el Meda, Tunisia.)

Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and southern Sahara (Aïr); Syria, Palestine, Transcaspia, Persia and Baluchistan.

Apus affinis affinis (J. E. Gray)

Cypselus affinis J. E. Gray, in Gray and Hardwicke's Illustr. Indian Zool., **1,** pt. 2, 1830, pl. 35, f. 2. (No locality = Ganges.)

Northwestern India eastward to Bengal, south to Sind and southward over the Indian Peninsula.

Apus affinis singalensis Madarász

Apus singalensis Madarász, Ann. Hist.-Nat. Mus. Nat. Hungar., **9,** 1911, p. 420, pl. 16, f. 4. (Ceylon.)

Ceylon, and probably Travancore.

[1] While it is entirely possible that there may be one or more geographic races of this swift in southern Africa, none can be recognized until a revision based on adequate material is made.

Apus affinis nipalensis (Hodgson)

Cypselus Nipalensis Hodgson, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **5**, 1836, p. 780. (Central region of Nepal.)

Nepal, Bhutan and the Kamrup district of Assam.

Apus affinis subfurcatus (Blyth)

Cypselus subfurcatus Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **18**, pt. 2, 1849, p. 807. (Penang.)

Assam, southern China from Yunnan to Fukien, south to Burma, Malay Peninsula, Siam and Indochina; Anamba Islands, Sumatra, Rhio Archipelago, Billiton, Java, Borneo, North Natuna Islands; casual in the Philippines, Formosa and the Borodino Islands.

Apus andecolus parvulus (Berlepsch and Stolzmann)

Micropus andecola parvulus Berlepsch and Stolzmann, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1892, p. 384, note 1. (Ica, Peru.)

Andes of western Peru and extreme northern Chile.

Apus andecolus peruvianus (Chapman)

Micropus peruvianus Chapman, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **32**, 1919, p. 253, f. 1. (Ollantaytambo, 9700 feet, Peru.)

Andes of southeastern Peru in the Urubamba and Marcapata valleys.

Apus andecolus andecolus (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

Cypselus andecolus d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, Syn. Av., in Rev. Zool., 1837, cl. 2, pl. 77–79, p. 70. (La Paz, Bolivia.)

Cypcelus [sic] *andecolus* d'Orbigny, Voy. Am. Mérid., 1844, Ois., p. 358; Atlas, Ois., pl. 42, f. 2. (La Paz, Cavari and Inquisivi, Bolivia.) [1]

Apus andecolus dinellii Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **23**, 1908, p. 43. (Angosta Perchela, 2550 metres, Jujuy, Argentina.)

Andes of Bolivia in departments of La Paz and Cochabamba; western Argentina in states of Jujuy, Catamarca, Tucumán, Mendoza, Córdoba, La Rioja and San Juan.

Genus **AËRONAUTES** Hartert

Aëronautes Hartert, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **16**, 1892, p. 436 (in key), p. 459. Type, by monotypy, *Cypselus melanoleucus* Baird = *Acanthylis saxatalis* Woodhouse.

Duidia Chapman, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 380, 1929, p. 11. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Duidia tatei* Chapman.

cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 5, 1911, p. 687–690.

[1] According to Berlepsch and Stolzmann, *supra*, the type is from Yuracares, Bolivia.

Aëronautes saxatalis saxatalis (Woodhouse)

Acanthylis saxatalis Woodhouse, in Sitgreaves' Rept. Exped. Zuni and Colorado Rivers, 1853, p. 64. (Inscription Rock, New Mexico.)

Cypselus melanoleucus Baird, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **7**, 1854, p. 118. (Camp 123, west of San Francisco Mountains, Arizona.) [1]

Breeds from south-central British Columbia and southern Alberta, south to Lower California and central Mexico, east to western South Dakota, western Nebraska and the Chisos Mountains, Texas. Winters from west-central California south to Mexico.

Aëronautes saxatalis nigrior Dickey and van Rossem

Aeronautes saxatalis nigrior Dickey and van Rossem, Condor, **30**, 1928, p. 193. (Los Esesmiles, 7000 feet, Dept. Chalatenango, El Salvador.)

Highlands of Guatemala and El Salvador; intergrades with *A. s. saxatalis* in central Mexico.

Aëronautes montivagus montivagus (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye)

Cypselus montivagus d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, Rev. Zool., 1837, cl. 2, pl. 77–79, p. 70. (Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia.)

Cypcelus [sic] *montivagus* d'Orbigny, Voy. Am. Mérid., 1844, Ois., p. 357; Atlas, pl. 42, f. 1. (Between Samaypata and Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia.) [2]

Mountains of Peru, Bolivia and northern Venezuela.

Aëronautes montivagus tatei (Chapman)

Duidia tatei Chapman, Am. Mus. Novit., no. 380, 1929, p. 11. (High Point Camp, Mt. Duida, 7100 feet, Venezuela.)

Known only from the unique type; perhaps not different from the typical form.

Genus **PANYPTILA** Cabanis

Panyptila Cabanis, Arch. f. Naturg., **13**, 1847, Bd. 1, p. 345. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Hirundo cayennensis* Gmelin.

cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 5, 1911, p. 690–693.

Panyptila sancti-hieronymi Salvin

Panyptila sancti-hieronymi Salvin, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, p. 190, pl. 23.[3] (San Geronimo, Vera Paz.)

Mountains of western Guatemala.

[1] For argument for adoption of the name *saxatalis* over *melanoleucus* see Oberholser, Auk, **37**, 1920, p. 294–295.

[2] For reasons for transfer of this species from Apus see Chapman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., **63**, 1931, p. 68–70.

[3] The plate is lettered *Panyptila sancti-jeromæ.*

Panyptila cayennensis (Gmelin)

Hirundo cayennensis[1] Gmelin, Syst. Nat., **1**, pt. 2, 1789, p. 1024. (Cayenne.)

Central America from southeastern Nicaragua to the Canal Zone; South America from Colombia south to Ecuador, eastward through Venezuela and the Guianas and south to Bahia and São Paulo; islands of Trinidad and Tobago.

Genus **TACHORNIS** Gosse

Tachornis Gosse, Bds. Jamaica, 1847, p. 58. Type, by monotypy, *Tachornis phoenicobia* Gosse.

cf. Ridgway, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 50, pt. 5, 1911, p. 693–695.

Tachornis phoenicobia iradii (Lembeye)

Cypselus iradii Lembeye, Aves de la Isla de Cuba, 1850, p. 50, pl. 7, f. 4.[2] (Cuba.)

Cuba and the Isle of Pines.

Tachornis phoenicobia phoenicobia Gosse

Tachornis phœnicobia Gosse, Bds. Jamaica, 1847, p. 58. (Jamaica.)

Hispaniola and Jamaica.

Genus **MICROPANYPTILA** Sutton

Micropanyptila Sutton, Auk, **45**, 1928, p. 135. Type, by original designation and monotypy, *Micropanyptila furcata* Sutton.

cf. Sutton, *t. c.*, p. 135–136.

Micropanyptila furcata Sutton

Micropanyptila furcata Sutton, Auk, **45**, 1928, p. 135, pl. 6. (Guachi, Zulia, Venezuela.)

Known only from a pair collected at the type locality in northwestern Venezuela.

Genus **REINARDA** Hartert

Claudia Hartert, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., **16**, 1892, p. 436 (in key), p. 469. Type, by monotypy, *Cypselus squamatus* Cassin. Not Claudia Stål, 1865, Insecta.

Reinarda Hartert, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **36**, 1915, p. 7. New name to replace Claudia Hartert, preoccupied.

cf. Hartert, Das Tierreich, Aves, Lief. 1, 1897, p. 82.

[1] This name is almost invariably quoted "*cayanensis*" but is spelled *cayennensis* in each of two copies of Gmelin's Systema Naturae examined by me.

[2] The plate is lettered *Cypselus Yradii*.

Reinarda squamata semota Riley

Reinarda squamata semota Riley, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **46**, 1933, p. 39. (El Mango, Brazo Casiquiare, Venezuela.)

Known only from the region about Mt. Duida and the upper Orinoco in southern Venezuela; the birds recorded from eastern Peru may be referable here.

Reinarda squamata squamata (Cassin)

Cypselus squamatus Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., **6**, 1853, p. 369. (British Guiana.)

The Guianas south to Goyaz, western Minas Geraës and Bahia; the birds recorded from Trinidad are probably referable here.

Genus CYPSIURUS Lesson

Cypsiurus Lesson, Écho du Monde Savant, Ann. 10, 2me sem., 1843, p. 134. Type, by monotypy, *Cypselus ambrosiacus* Temminck = *Cypselus parvus* Lichtenstein.

Tachynautes Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **28**, 1905, p. 860. New name for Cypsiurus Lesson on grounds of preoccupation by Cypsilurus Swainson 1839, Pisces.[1] Same type.

cf. Stuart Baker, Fauna Brit. India, ed. 2, Bds. **4**, 1927, p. 336–339.
Bannerman, Bds. Trop. W. Afr., **3**, 1933, p. 195–198.
Friedmann, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 153, 1930, p. 318–320.
Hartert, Das Tierreich, Aves, Lief. 1, 1897, p. 81–82 (Tachornis part, species 1, 2, and 3).
McGregor, Man. Phil. Bds., pt. 1, 1909, p. 360.

Cypsiurus parvus parvus (Lichtenstein)

Cypselus parvus Lichtenstein, Verz. Doubl. zool. Mus. Berlin, 1823, p. 58. (Nubia.)

Tachornis parvus griseus Zedlitz, Orn. Monatsb., **18**, 1910, p. 58. (Adiabo Steppe, northern Ethiopia.)

Senegal eastward across southern French Sudan and the Egyptian Sudan to northern Ethiopia, south to Portuguese Guinea and the hinterland of Gold Coast and Nigeria; southward limits further eastward not exactly known, but probably coincident with the limits of the thorn-scrub Savanna belt.

Cypsiurus parvus brachypterus (Reichenow)

Tachornis parvus brachypterus Reichenow, Vög. Afr., **2**, 1903, p. 386. (West Africa from Gambia to Damaraland; the type is from Chinchoxo, Cabinda.)

[1] See also Opinion no. 26 of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature wherein the correction of Cypsilurus to Cypselurus is authorized.

Tachornis uamensis Reichenow, Journ. f. Orn., **69**, 1921, p. 47. Upper Sanga region, northeastern Cameroon.)

West African forest area from Sierra Leone to the northern Belgian Congo and south to Gaboon and northern Angola; Island of Fernando Po.

Cypsiurus parvus myochrous (Reichenow)

Cypselus myochrous Reichenow, Journ. f. Orn., **34**, 1886, p. 116. (Karema, Tanganyika Territory.)

Tachornis parvus laemostigma Reichenow, Vög. Afr., **3**, 1905, p. 828. (Southern Somaliland.)

East Africa from southern Ethiopia to the Zambesi River.

Cypsiurus parvus gracilis (Sharpe)

Cypselus gracilis Sharpe, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1871, p. 315. (Madagascar.)

Madagascar.

Cypsiurus parvus balasiensis (J. E. Gray)

Cypselus Balasiensis J. E. Gray, in Griffith's Anim. Kingdom, **7**, 1829, p. 60. (India, restricted to Calcutta by Stuart Baker, *antea*, p. 336.)

Cypselus palmarum J. E. Gray, in Gray and Hardwicke's Illustr. Indian Zool., **1**, 1830, pt. 2, pl. 35, figs. 1a and 1b. (No locality = Cawnpore.) [1]

Locally distributed in India, Bengal and Assam north of the Brahmaputra; Ceylon.

Cypsiurus parvus infumatus (Sclater)

Cypselus infumatus Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, p. 602. (Banjermassing, Borneo.)

Assam south of the Brahmaputra, Shan States, Burma, Siam and Indochina; Island of Hainan; Malay Peninsula; Tambelan Islands, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Billiton, and Borneo.

Cypsiurus parvus pallidior (McGregor)

Tachornis pallidior McGregor, Bur. Govt. Labs., no. 25, 1905, p. 27. (Anao, Tarlac Province, Luzon.)

Philippine Islands: Luzon, Ticao, Cebu, Bohol and Mindanao.

[1] Stuart Baker recognizes *palmarum* as a pale race inhabiting the less humid portions of northwestern India; Whistler and Kinnear (Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., **38**, 1935, p. 32) doubt whether it can be maintained.

Family HEMIPROCNIDAE [1]

Genus HEMIPROCNE Nitzsch[2]

Hemiprocnes [nominative plural] Nitzsch, Obs. Av. Arter. Carot. Comm., 1829, p. 15 and note. Type, by subsequent designation, *Cypselus longipennis* Temminck = *Hirundo longipennis* Rafinesque (Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **19,** 1906, p. 68.)

cf. Chasen, Bull. Raffles Mus., no. 11, 1935, p. 113.
Hartert, Das Tierreich, Aves, Lief. 1, 1897, p. 62–65.
Stresemann, Arch. f. Naturg., **89,** Abth. A, 1923, Heft 8, p. 29–30 (races of *mystacea*).

Hemiprocne longipennis coronata (Tickell)

Hirundo Coronata Tickell, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, **2,** 1833, p. 580. (Jungles of Borabhum and Dholbhum.) [3]

Ceylon: India generally (except Sind, the Punjab and the drier less well-wooded parts) east to eastern Assam and southward through Burma to central Tenasserim; Siam; Indochina from Laos to Cambodia.

Hemiprocne longipennis harterti Stresemann

Hemiprocne longipennis harterti Stresemann, Nov. Zool., **20,** 1913, p. 339. (Deli, Sumatra.)

Hemiprocne longipennis anochra Oberholser, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 159, 1932, p. 42. (Bunguran Island, Natuna Islands.)

Southern Tenasserim southward over the Malay Peninsula; Sumatra, Rhio Archipelago, Banka, Billiton, Karimata Islands, Borneo, north Bornean Islands, Anamba Islands, North Natuna Islands.

Hemiprocne longipennis perlonga (Richmond)

Macropteryx perlonga Richmond, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., **26,** 1903, p. 502. (Simalur Island.)

Simalur Island.

?Hemiprocne longipennis ocyptera Oberholser

Hemiprocne longipennis ocyptera Oberholser, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **60,** 1912, no. 7, p. 7. (Lafau, Nias Island.)

Nias Island. Requires confirmation.

[1] Formerly called Macropterygidae.

[2] Replaces Macropteryx Swainson, 1832. For details see Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., **19,** 1906, p. 67–69.

[3] This is a well-marked representative form of *longipennis*, not a distinct species as it is usually treated.

?Hemiprocne longipennis thoa Oberholser

Hemiprocne longipennis thoa Oberholser, Smiths. Misc. Coll., **60**, 1912, no. 7, p. 8. (Pulo Pinie, Batu Islands.)

Batu Islands, Pagi Islands (?), Engano Island (?). Requires confirmation.

Hemiprocne longipennis longipennis (Rafinesque)

Hirundo longipennis Rafinesque, Bull. Sci. Soc. Philom. Paris, **3**, 1802, p. 153. (Java.)

Java and Bali.

Hemiprocne longipennis wallacii (Gould)

Dendrochelidon wallacii Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, p. 100. (Makassar, Celebes.)

Celebes, Peling, Banggai, Salayer, Sula Islands.

Hemiprocne mystacea confirmata Stresemann

Hemiprocne mystacea confirmata Stresemann, Nov. Zool., **21**, 1914, p. 110. (Amahei, Ceram.)

Moluccas: Morotai, Halmahera, Ternate, Batjan, Obi, Buru, Ceram, Amboina, Haruku; Aru Islands.

Hemiprocne mystacea mystacea (Lesson)

Cypselus mystaceus Lesson, Voy. 'Coquille,' Atlas, 1827, pl. 22; Zool. 1830, p. 647. (New Guinea.)

Gebe, Waigeu, Batanta, Misol, New Guinea, Numfor, Jobi.

Hemiprocne mystacea aëroplanes Stresemann

Hemiprocne mystacea aëroplanes Stresemann, Anz. Orn. Ges. Bayern, no. 5, 1921, p. 38. (Blanche Bay, New Britain.)

New Britain, New Ireland, Duke of York Island; Admiralty Islands (?).

Hemiprocne mystacea woodfordiana (Hartert)

Macropteryx mystacea woodfordiana Hartert, Nov. Zool., **3**, 1896, p. 19. (Guadalcanar.)

Solomon Islands: recorded from Vella Lavella, Kulambangra, Guadalcanar, Malaita and Rennell.

Hemiprocne comata comata (Temminck)

Cypselus comatus Temminck, Pl. col., livr. 45, 1824, pl. 268. (Sumatra.)

Southern Tenasserim southward over the Malay Peninsula; Sumatra, Rhio Archipelago, Nias (?),[1] Batu Islands (?),[1] Siberut (?),[1] Borneo, Anamba Islands, North Natuna Islands.

[1] Birds from these islands may prove referable to *stresemanni*.

Hemiprocne comata stresemanni Neumann

Hemiprocne comata stresemanni Neumann, Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl., **52**, 1937, p. 151. (North Pagi Island.)

Pagi Islands.

Hemiprocne comata major (Hartert)

Macropteryx comata major Hartert, Nov. Zool., **2**, 1895, p. 473. (Philippine Islands; type from Luzon.)

Philippine Islands generally except the islands occupied by the next form.

Hemiprocne comata nakamurai Hachisuka

Hemiprocne major nakamurai Hachisuka, Orn. Soc. Japan, Suppl. Publ. no. 14, 1930, p. 172. (Samal Island, off Davao, Mindanao.)

Philippine Islands; Mindanao, Samal, Basilan.

INDEX

INDEX

aagaardi, Bubo, 122
aagaardi, Ketupa, 122
abbotti, Coccyzus, 44
abbotti, Nyctibius, 181
abbotti, Phodilus, 86
abessynicus, Apus, 251
abessynicus, Cypselus, 251
abyssinicus, Asio, 168
abyssinicus, Otus, 168
acadicus, Aegolius, 173
acadica, Strix, 173
accipitrinus, Asio, 169
accrae, Caprimulgus, 211
achimodzi, Micropus, 250
acutus, Cypselus, 238
acuta, Hirundo, 239
acuticaudus, Apus, 249
acuticauda, Cypselus, 249
acutipennis, Caprimulgus, 187
acutipennis, Chordeiles, 187
Adamatornis, 29
addendus, Cacomantis, 25
addenda, Ninox, 137
Adetococcyx, 29
Aegialornithidae, 220
Aegolius, 171
Aegotheles, 181
Aegothelidae, 181
aegyptius, Caprimulgus, 205
aegyptius, Centropus, 74
aegyptius, Cuculus, 74
aenigma, Collocalia, 225
aequatorialis, Apus, 246
aequatorialis, Asio, 169
aequatorialis, Chordeiles, 187
aequatorialis, Ciccaba, 108
aequatorialis, Cypselus, 246
aequatorialis, Neomorphus, 62
aequatorialis, Otus, 108
aereus, Ceuthmochares, 50
aereus, Cuculus, 50
Aerodramus, 220
Aëronautes, 252
aerophila, Collocalia, 227
aëroplanes, Hemiprocne, 258
Aërornis, 235
aeruginosus, Cacomantis, 24
aethalea, Chaetura, 239
aethereus, Caprimulgus, 180
aethereus, Nyctibius, 180
affinis, Aegotheles, 183
affinis, Apus, 251
affinis, Batrachostomus, 179
affinis, Caprimulgus, 213
affinis, Collocalia, 229
affinis, Cypselus, 251
affinis, Geococcyx, 61
affinis, Ninox, 142
affinis, Strix, 78
affinis, Taccocua, 53
affinis, Tyto, 78
africanus, Apus, 245
africanus, Bubo, 118
africanus, Crinifer, 10
africanus, Cypselus, 245
africanus, Macrodipteryx, 217
africanus, Phasianus, 10
africana, Strix, 118
agnota, Collocalia, 228
aharonii, Bubo, 114
aheneus, Chalcites, 33
aikeni, Megascops, 101
aikeni, Otus, 101
alba, Strix, 77
alba, Tyto, 77
albani, Cuculus, 27
albaria, Ninox, 140
alberti, Eudynamys, 39
albertisi, Aegotheles, 184
albescens, Strix, 161
albicauda, Caprimulgus, 201
albicauda, Stenopsis, 201
albicincta, Hemiprocne, 234
albicincta, Streptoprocne, 234
albicollis, Caprimulgus, 193
albicollis, Nyctidromus, 193
albidiventris, Centropus, 67
albifacies, Athene, 147
albifacies, Sceloglaux, 147
albifrons, Chalcites, 33
albifrons, Tyto, 85
albitarsus, Ciccaba, 155

albitarse, Syrnium, 155
albiventer, Glaucidium, 131
albiventris, Otus, 97
albiventris, Scops, 97
albogilva, Strix, 162
albo-gularis, Caprimulgus, 190
albo-gularis, Eurostopodus, 190
albo-gularis, Otus, 108
albo-gularis, Syrnium, 108
albolaxatus, Caprimulgus, 208
albomaculata, Ninox, 137
albonotatus, Caprimulgus, 206
albonotatus, Coccystes, 13
aldabrensis, Caprimulgus, 206
alexandrae, Tyto, 80
alexandri, Apus, 250
alfredi, Cypselus, 246
alfredi, Otus, 89
alfredi, Pisorhina, 89
algistus, Asio, 110
algistus, Bubo, 110
alleni, Strix, 161
Alterapus, 235
alticola, Otus, 106
altissima, Streptoprocne, 234
aluco, Strix, 159
amaura, Speotyto, 151
amauronota, Strix, 84
ambiguus, Caprimulgus, 207
Amblypterus, 220
ambrosiacus, Cypselus, 255
amechana, Collocalia, 224
amelis, Collocalia, 224
americanus, Caprimulgus, 194
americanus, Coccyzus, 41
americanus, Cuculus, 41
americanus, Siphonorhis, 194
amerimnus, Asio, 118
amethystinus, Chalcites, 31
amethystina, Lampromorpha, 31
amoyensis, Caprimulgus, 213
amplonotata, Ciccaba, 154
anamesus, Caprimulgus, 207
anchietae, Chaetura, 242
andamanensis, Centropus, 71
andamanicus, Caprimulgus, 207
andecolus, Apus, 252
andecolus, Cypselus, 252
andrei, Chaetura, 240
andrewsmithi, Asio, 171
andria, Saurothera, 49
angelinae, Otus, 89
angelinae, Pisorhina, 89
angeri, Caprimulgus, 205
angolensis, Centropus, 74
ani, Crotophaga, 57
anochra, Hemiprocne, 257
anomalus, Amblypterus, 220
anomalus, Eleothreptus, 220
anonymous, Centropus, 70
anselli, Centropus, 73
ansorgei, Apus, 250
ansorgei, Micropus, 250
anthonyi, Caprimulgus, 202
anthonyi, Setopagis, 202
Antiurus, 196
Antrostomus, 196
apatelius, Caprimulgus, 216
apatelius, Scotornis, 216
apertus, Caprimulgus, 201
Apodi, 220
Apodidae, 220
Apodiformes, 220
Apodinae, 244
apoensis, Collocalia, 221
Apus, 244
apus, Apus, 246
apus, Hirundo, 246
arabicus, Chrysococcyx, 30
archboldi, Eurostopodus, 191
archboldi, Lyncornis, 191
archeri, Apus, 245
arfaki, Strix, 83
arfaki, Tyto, 83
arfakianus, Cacomantis, 26
argus, Caprimulgus, 190
argus, Eurostopus, 190
arixuthus, Phodilus, 86
arizonae, Antrostomus, 199
arizonae, Caprimulgus, 199
armeniacus, Bubo, 114
arubensis, Speotyto, 152
aruensis, Centropus, 68
aruensis, Nesocentor, 68
aruensis, Ninox, 136
aruensis, Noctua, 136
aruensis, Rossornis, 209
ascalaphus, Bubo, 117
aserriensis, Chordeiles, 188
asiaticus, Caprimulgus, 211
Asio, 167
asio, Otus, 101
asio, Strix, 101
aspersus, Megascops, 103

aspersus, Otus, 103
assimilis, Collocalia, 228
assimilis, Ninox, 137
assimilis, Phodilus, 86
assumptionis, Centropus, 71
astrolabae, Eurystopodus, 191
ateralbus, Centropus, 68
Athene, 147
Athenoptera, 86
athertoni, Cuculus, 27
atricapillus, Otus, 106
atricapilla, Strix, 106
atripennis, Caprimulgus, 207
atripunctatus, Caprimulgus, 200
atripunctata, Systellura, 200
audeberti, Cuculus, 14
audeberti, Pachycoccyx, 14
aurantia, Strix, 83
aurantia, Tyto, 83
auritus, Batrachostomus, 177
auritus, Podargus, 177
aurivilli, Cuculus, 17
auspicabilis, Bubo, 116
austini, Pulsatrix, 124
australis, Ceuthmochares, 51
australis, Epicypselus, 251
australis, Lamprococcyx, 32
australis, Neomorphus, 62

bactriana, Athene, 148
badius, Antrostomus, 198
badius, Caprimulgus, 198
badius, Phodilus, 86
badia, Strix, 86
bagobo, Collocalia, 230
bahamensis, Saurothera, 49
bahamensis, Speotyto, 151
baileyi, Podargus, 176
bakeri, Apus, 246
bakeri, Cuculus, 19
bakkamoena, Otus, 99
balasiensis, Cypselus, 256
balasiensis, Cypsiurus, 256
balia, Pisorhina, 88
balli, Ephialtes, 89
balli, Otus, 89
balstoni, Apus, 248
balstoni, Cypselus, 248
bangsi, Cuculus, 18
bangueyensis, Chalcites, 31
banken, Centropus, 76
bannermani, Apus, 251
bannermani, Proturacus, 6
bannermani, Tauraco, 6
barbarus, Bubo, 117
barbarus, Otus, 104
barbarus, Scops, 104
barbatus, Apus, 247
barbatus, Cypselus, 247
barbata, Strix, 165
barberoi, Asio, 168
bargei, Strix, 81
bargei, Tyto, 81
barnardi, Chrysococcyx, 34
bartelsi, Caprimulgus, 214
bartelsi, Collocalia, 224
bartelsi, Strix, 158
bartelsi, Syrnium, 158
bartschi, Collocalia, 224
baru, Collocalia, 228
barussarum, Surniculus, 35
basalis, Chalcites, 31
basalis, Cuculus, 31
bascanica, Pisorhina, 90
baschkiricus, Bubo, 114
batesi, Apus, 250
batesi, Caprimulgus, 215
batesi, Cypselus, 250
Batrachostomus, 177
baweana, Strix, 157
beccarii, Otus, 97
beccarii, Scops, 97
bechuanae, Corythaixoides, 11
beckeri, Speotyto, 153
becki, Collocalia, 231
becki, Speotyto, 150
beickianus, Aegolius, 173
beirensis, Epicypselus, 251
belli, Cuculus, 19
belli, Urodynamis, 40
bendirei, Otus, 100
bendirei, Scops, 100
bengalensis, Bubo, 117
bengalensis, Centropus, 72
bengalensis, Cuculus, 72
bengalensis, Otus, 117
benguellensis, Chaetura, 240
bennettii, Aegotheles, 183
bergiana, Nyctale, 162
Berneyornis, 136
bernsteini, Centropus, 69
biddulphi, Strix, 160
bifasciatus, Caprimulgus, 200
bihagi, Cacomantis, 26

bimaculatus, Caprimulgus, 207
binotatus, Caprimulgus, 192
binotatus, Veles, 192
biscutata, Chaetura, 234
biscutata, Streptoprocne, 234
blakistoni, Bubo, 121
blakistoni, Ketupa, 121
blandus, Cacomantis, 25
blanfordi, Syrnium, 160
blewitti, Athene, 150
blewitti, Heteroglaux, 150
blighi, Bubo, 119
blighi, Huhua, 119
bocki, Cuculus, 15
bocki, Hierococcyx, 15
böhmi, Chaetura, 242
böhmi, Mearnsia, 242
bogotensis, Asio, 169
bohndorffi, Ciccaba, 155
bohndorffi, Syrnium, 155
boholensis, Otus, 100
boliviana, Piaya, 47
boliviana, Pulsatrix, 125
boobook, Ninox, 139
boobook, Strix, 139
borealis, Cypselus, 243
borealis, Nephoecetes, 243
borelliana, Ciccaba, 154
borellianum, Syrnium, 154
borissowi, Bubo, 115
borneense, Glaucidium, 133
borneensis, Melias, 51
borneensis, Ninox, 142
borneensis, Rhamphococcyx, 56
borneensis, Rhopodytes, 51
borneensis, Strix, 142
botelensis, Otus, 92
bouchellii, Streptoprocne, 234
bourdilloni, Eurostopodus, 191
bourdilloni, Lyncornis, 191
bouruensis, Otus, 97
bouruensis, Scops, 97
bouvieri, Scotopelia, 123
boweri, Spiloglaux, 139
brachypterus, Cypsiurus, 255
brachypterus, Podargus, 176
brachyptera, Speotyto, 152
brachypterus, Tachornis, 255
brachyura, Acanthylis, 241
brachyurus, Caprimulgus, 183
brachyura, Chaetura, 241
brachyurus, Surniculus, 35
bracteatus, Nyctibius, 181
bradfieldi, Apus, 246
bradfieldi, Micropus, 246
brama, Athene, 150
brama, Strix, 150
brasilianus, Caprimulgus, 218
brasilianum, Glaucidium, 131
brasiliana, Hydropsalis, 218
brasiliana, Strix, 131
brasiliensis, Tapera, 59
brazzae, Coccystes, 14
brehmorum, Apus, 248
breviauris, Asio, 169
brevicauda, Chaetura, 242
brevirostris, Collocalia, 223
brevirostris, Hirundo, 223
brewsteri, Microsiphonorhis, 195
brewsteri, Otus, 100
brewsteri, Siphonorhis, 195
brisbannensis, Cuculus, 26
britanniae, Ninox, 145
brodiei, Glaucidium, 133
brodiei, Noctua, 133
bronzinus, Cacomantis, 27
brookii, Otus, 95
brookii, Scops, 95
brooksi, Aegolius, 173
brooksi, Cryptoglaux, 173
brucei, Ephialtes, 89
brucei, Otus, 89
brügeli, Athene, 134
brügeli, Glaucidium, 134
brunnescens, Nyctiphrynus, 196
brunnescens, Strix, 161
brunnitorques, Chaetura, 239
Bubo, 110
bubo, Bubo, 113
bubo, Strix, 113
Buboninae, 86
bubutus, Centropus, 70
bürgersi, Chaetura, 242
bürgersi, Mearnsia, 242
büttikoferi, Bubo, 123
büttneri, Turacus, 3
buffoni, Opoethus, 3
buffoni, Tauraco, 3
burbidgei, Otus, 87
burchellii, Centropus, 75
burmanicus, Caprimulgus, 212
burmanica, Ninox, 141
butleri, Asio, 156
butleri, Strix, 156

cabanisi, Corythaix, 4
cabanisi, Piaya, 48
cabanisi, Tauraco, 4
cabrae, Strix, 84
Cacomantis, 22
cactorum, Glaucidium, 130
caecus, Otus, 93
caerulea, Coua, 66
caeruleus, Cuculus, 66
caeruleiceps, Centropus, 73
caerulescens, Turacus, 7
cafer, Clamator, 13
cafer, Cuculus, 13
caffer, Apus, 250
caffer, Cypselus, 250
Caffrapus, 244
calayensis, Otus, 92
Caliechthrus, 35
californiana, Geococcyx, 61
californiana, Saurothera, 61
californicum, Glaucidium, 128
californicus, Phalaenoptilus, 194
caligatus, Bubo, 158
caligata, Strix, 158
Calobates, 64
calyorhynchus, Phaenicophaeus, 55
calyorhynchus, Rhamphococcyx, 55
canariensis, Asio, 167
candicans, Caprimulgus, 201
candicans, Stenopsis, 201
candida, Strix, 84
canescens, Hydropsalis, 218
canescens, Pachycoccyx, 14
canorus, Cuculus, 18
caparoch, Strix, 127
caparoch, Surnia, 127
capensis, Asio, 170
capensis, Bubo, 118
capense, Glaucidium, 133
capensis, Noctua, 133
capensis, Otus, 93, 170
capensis, Podargus, 175
capensis, Scops, 93, 95
capensis, Strix, 84
capensis, Tyto, 84
capnitis, Collocalia, 223
capnodes, Otus, 95
capnodes, Scops, 95
Caprimulgi, 175
Caprimulgiformes, 174
Caprimulgidae, 184
Caprimulginae, 189
Caprimulgus, 196
caprius, Chrysococcyx, 30
caprius, Cuculus, 30
cardonensis, Otus, 102
caripensis, Steatornis, 174
carlo, Apus, 247
caroli, Coccystes, 13
carolinensis, Caprimulgus, 197
carpenteri, Centropus, 71
Carpococcyx, 64
carrikeri, Speotyto, 152
carteri, Chrysococcyx, 32
cassini, Chaetura, 242
cassini, Mearnsia, 242
cassini, Otus, 104
cassini, Scops, 104
castaneiventris, Cacomantis, 26
castaneiventris, Cuculus, 26
castaneum, Glaucidium, 132
castanonota, Athene, 134
castanonotum, Glaucidium, 133
castanops, Strix, 83
castanops, Tyto, 83
castanopterus, Athene, 133
castanopterum, Glaucidium, 134
castanoptera, Strix, 134
caucae, Piaya, 46
caucasicus, Aegolius, 172
caucasica, Athene, 148
caucasica, Carine, 148
caucasica, Nyctala, 172
caudacutus, Hirund-apus, 232
caudacuta, Hirundo, 232
caurina, Strix, 160
caurinum, Syrnium, 160
cavicola, Speotyto, 151
cayanus, Cuculus, 47
cayana, Piaya, 47
cayelii, Strix, 82
cayelii, Tyto, 82
cayennensis, Caprimulgus, 201
cayennensis, Hirundo, 254
cayennensis, Panyptila, 254
caymanensis, Coccyzus, 43
cearae, Caprimulgus, 203
cearae, Nyctipolus, 203
cearae, Piaya, 47
cebuensis, Collocalia, 229
Cecractana, 12
Cecractes, 12
celebensis, Cacomantis, 24
celebensis, Caprimulgus, 208

celebensis, Centropus, 76
celebensis, Chaetura, 233
celebensis, Hirund-apus, 233
centralia, Aegotheles, 182
centralia, Podargus, 176
centralis, Ciccaba, 154
centralis, Gymnoschizorhis, 11
centralis, Rhamphococcyx, 55
Centrococcyx, 67
Centropodinae, 66
Centropus, 66
Cephaloptynx, 136
ceramensis, Collocalia, 227
Cercococcyx, 21
cerviniceps, Eurostopodus, 191
cerviniceps, Lyncornis, 191
Ceuthmochares, 50
chacoensis, Strix, 162
chadensis, Caprimulgus, 211
Chaetura, 235
Chaeturellus, 236
Chaeturinae, 220
Chalcites, 30
chalcites, Cuculus, 30
Chalcococcyx, 30
chalcolophus, Tauraco, 4
chalcolophus, Turacus, 4
chalcopepla, Lampromorpha, 29
chalcophthalmicus, Ruwenzorornis, 8
chalybeiceps, Centropus, 73
chalybeus, Centropus, 68
chalybeus, Cuculus, 17
chalybeus, Nesocentor, 68
chaparensis, Piaya, 49
chapmani, Chaetura, 236
chapmani, Chordeiles, 188
chapmani, Pulsatrix, 124
chaseni, Batrachostomus, 179
chauvini, Asio, 169
cherriei, Cypseloides, 243
chiapensis, Antrostomus, 199
chiapensis, Caprimulgus, 199
chiaradiae, Athene, 147
chinensis, Eudynamys, 37
chinensis, Tyto, 85
chlorochlamys, Gallirex, 7
chlorophaeus, Cuculus, 53
chlorophaea, Rhinortha, 53
chlororhynchus, Centropus, 69
chobiensis, Corythaixoides, 11
chochi, Coccyzus, 59
chochi, Tapera, 59
chocoensis, Nyctibius, 179
choliba, Otus, 106
choliba, Strix, 106
Chordeiles, 185
Chordeilinae, 184
Chrysococcyx, 29
Ciccaba, 153
cineraceus, Cuculus, 27
cineraceus, Megascops, 102
cineraceus, Otus, 102
cinerascens, Bubo, 118
cinereiventris, Chaetura, 238
cinereus, Coccyzus, 41
cinerea, Strix, 165
cinnamomina, Ninox, 138
circe, Piaya, 47
Clamator, 12
clamator, Bubo, 166
clamator, Rhinoptynx, 166
clamosus, Cuculus, 16
clarkii, Otus, 107
clarus, Caprimulgus, 215
clarus, Scotornis, 215
claudi, Caprimulgus, 209
Claudia, 254
clazus, Otus, 102
clelandi, Spiloglaux, 140
climacocercus, Caprimulgus, 218
climacocerca, Hydropsalis, 218
climacurus, Caprimulgus, 216
climacurus, Scotornis, 216
cobanense, Glaucidium, 128
Coccycua, 48
Coccystes, 12
Coccyzus, 41
cochinchinensis, Chaetura, 232
cochinchinensis, Hirund-apus, 232
Cochlothraustes, 64
coincidens, Rossornis, 209
colcloughi, Micropus, 249
collaris, Lyncornis, 191
Colletoptera, 244
Collocalia, 220
columbianus, Pyrrhococcyx, 46
comatus, Cypselus, 258
comata, Hemiprocne, 258
concolor, Corythaix, 11
concolor, Crinifer, 11
concretus, Caprimulgus, 214
concretus, Cuculus, 17
condorensis, Otus, 99
confirmata, Hemiprocne, 258

conigravi, Podargus, 176
connivens, Falco, 138
connivens, Ninox, 138
contempta, Strix, 81
contempta, Tyto, 81
continentalis, Batrachostomus, 179
continentalis, Coccyzus, 42
cooki, Apus, 249
cooki, Cypselus, 249
cooperi, Otus, 105
cooperi, Scops, 105
coquereli, Coua, 65
coreensis, Strix, 164
cornutus, Batrachostomus, 179
cornutus, Caprimulgus, 180
cornutus, Nyctibius, 180
cornutus, Podargus, 179
cornwalli, Podargus, 175
coromandus, Bubo, 120
coromandus, Clamator, 12
coromandus, Cuculus, 12
coromanda, Strix, 120
coronata, Hemiprocne, 257
coronata, Hirundo, 257
corvina, Eudynamys, 38
Corydonyx, 67
Corythaeola, 9
corythaix, Spelectos, 5
corythaix, Tauraco, 5
Corythaixoides, 10
Cosmetornis, 217
costaricanum, Glaucidium, 130
costaricensis, Cypseloides, 243
costaricensis, Nephoecetes, 243
costaricensis, Nyctibius, 180
Coua, 64
Couinae, 64
coultasi, Collocalia, 225
cozumelae, Coccyzus, 42
crassirostris, Chalcites, 34
crassirostris, Cuculus, 15
crassirostris, Hierococcyx, 15
crassirostris, Lamprococcyx, 34
crassirostris, Tyto, 80
creagra, Hydropsalis, 219
creagra, Macropsalis, 219
Crinifer, 9, 10
Criniferoides, 10
crinifrons, Aegotheles, 182
crinifrons, Batrachostomus, 182
crissalis, Caprimulgus, 203
crissalis, Turacus, 7
cristatus, Aegotheles, 182
cristatus, Caprimulgus, 182
cristata, Corythaeola, 9
cristata, Coua, 66
cristatus, Cuculus, 66
cristata, Lophostrix, 110
cristata, Musophaga, 9
cristata, Strix, 110
Crotema, 215
Crotophaga, 57
Crotophaginae, 57
crucigerus, Otus, 106
crucigera, Strix, 106
Cryptoglaux, 172
Ctenoglaux, 136
cubanensis, Antrostomus, 198
cubanensis, Caprimulgus, 198
Cuculi, 12
Cuculidae, 12
Cuculiformes, 3
Cuculinae, 12
cuculoïdes, Glaucidium, 134
cuculoïdes, Noctua, 134
Cuculus, 14
cumingi, Lepidogrammus, 57
cumingi, Phoenicophaus, 57
cunicularia, Speotyto, 153
cunicularia, Strix, 153
cupreicaudus, Centropus, 74
cupreus, Chrysococcyx, 29, 30
cupreus, Cuculus, 29
cursor, Coua, 65
curvirostris, Cuculus, 55
curvirostris, Rhamphococcyx, 55
cuvieri, Podargus, 176
cuyensis, Otus, 93
cyanocephalus, Cuculus, 39
cyanocephala, Eudynamys, 39
cyanoptila, Collocalia, 229
cycladum, Otus, 90
cycladum, Pisorhina, 90
Cyphorhina, 175
cyprius, Otus, 90
cypria, Scops, 90
Cypseloides, 242
Cypselus, 244
Cypsiurus, 255

dacrysistactus, Otus, 104
damarensis, Tyto, 84
dammermani, Collocalia, 224
Dasylophus, 56

dauricus, Bubo, 114
daurica, Strix, 163
davidi, Strix, 165
davidi, Syrnium, 165
decolor, Saurothera, 49
decussatus, Caprimulgus, 200
decussatus, Otus, 106
decussata, Strix, 106
delacouri, Caprimulgus, 208
delalandei, Coccyzus, 65
delalandei, Coua, 65
delicatulus, Strix, 80
delicatula, Tyto, 80
dendyi, Podargus, 175
deningeri, Phoenicophaës, 55
deningeri, Rhamphococcyx, 55
derbyanus, Nyctidromus, 193
de-roepstorffi, Strix, 79
de-roepstorffi, Tyto, 79
deserti, Bubo, 113
deserticolor, Otus, 99
desertorum, Bubo, 117
desertorum, Caprimulgus, 203
desiderata, Collocalia, 231
detorta, Tyto, 78
diabolicus, Eurostopodus, 190
diardi, Melias, 51
diardi, Rhopodytes, 51
dickeyi, Phalaenoptilus, 194
dicruroïdes, Pseudornis, 35
dicruroïdes, Surniculus, 35
digitalis, Caprimulgus, 213
dillonii, Bubo, 118
dilutus, Morococcyx, 59
dimorpha, Athene, 136
dimorpha, Uroglaux, 136
dinellii, Apus, 252
Diplopsalis, 218
Diplopterus, 58
diurnus, Caprimulgus, 189
dodgei, Collocalia, 230
doerriesi, Bubo, 115, 121
doerriesi, Ketupa, 121
dombraini, Tyto, 83
domingensis, Asio, 170
domingensis, Strix, 170
dominicensis, Athene, 151
dominicensis, Saurothera, 50
dominicensis, Speotyto, 151
dominicae, Coccyzus, 43
dominicus, Cuculus, 43
donaldsoni, Caprimulgus, 210
donaldsoni, Tauraco, 6
donaldsoni, Turacus, 6
Dromococcyx, 60
Dryococcyx, 54
dubius, Aegotheles, 184
dubia, Chaetura, 233
dubius, Hirund-apus, 233
duidae, Glaucidium, 130
duidae, Nyctipolus, 202
duidae, Otus, 106
Duidia, 252
dulcis, Neomorphus, 62
dumetorum, Cuculus, 26
dumonti, Coua, 66
dysonymus, Cacomantis, 23

eatoni, Ciccaba, 154
ecuadoreana, Pulsatrix, 124
efulenensis, Centropus, 73
egregia, Chaetura, 238
eichhorni, Collocalia, 227
eichhorni, Ninox, 145
eichhorni, Spiloglaux, 145
eidos, Caprimulgus, 211
ekmani, Antrostomus, 198
ekmani, Caprimulgus, 198
elachistus, Bubo, 112
elachyptera, Collocalia, 229
elaphra, Collocalia, 223
eleanorae, Caprimulgus, 214
elegans, Ephialtes, 92
elegans, Lyncornis, 191
elegans, Otus, 92
Eleothreptus, 220
elgonense, Glaucidium, 132
elutus, Bubo, 112
elongatus, Rhopodytes, 52
elongatus, Phoenicophaus, 52
elisabethae, Strix, 166
emini, Tauraco, 5
emini, Turacus, 5
enarratus, Caprimulgus, 214
engadinensis, Bubo, 113
enganensis, Otus, 93
enigmaticus, Eudynamis, 37
Epicypselus, 244
epomidis, Centropus, 73
erlangeri, Pisorhina, 89
erlangeri, Scops, 108
erlangeri, Tyto, 78
erminea, Strix, 125
ernesti, Strix, 78

ernesti, Tyto, 78
ernsti, Chaetura, 233
ernsti, Hirund-apus, 233
erwini, Collocalia, 231
erythrognathus, Rhamphococcyx, 55
erythrognathus, Phaenicophaeus, 55
erythrolophus, Opaethus, 6
erythrolophus, Tauraco, 6
erythropthalmus, Coccyzus, 41
erythropthalma, Cuculus, 41
erythropyga, Coccyzus, 59
erythropygus, Morococcyx, 59
esculenta, Collocalia, 230
esculenta, Hirundo, 230
Euaegotheles, 181
Eudynamys, 36
euleri, Coccygus, 42
euleri, Coccyzus, 42
europaeus, Caprimulgus, 204
Eurostopodus, 189
Eurostopus, 189
eurycercus, Centropus, 70
everardi, Spiloglaux, 139
everetti, Cacomantis, 24
everetti, Eudynamys, 38
everetti, Ninox, 143
everetti, Otus, 100
everetti, Scops, 100
everetti, Tyto, 79
eversmanni, Bubo, 115
excellens, Diplopterus, 58
excellens, Tapera, 58
excelsa, Collocalia, 229
excitus, Cacomantis, 27
exilis, Caprimulgus, 187
exilis, Chordeiles, 187
Eximiornis, 196
eximius, Caprimulgus, 206
exsul, Gymnasio, 146
exsul, Gymnoglaux, 146
extima, Piaya, 45
eyrei, Cuculus, 27

facialis, Eudynamys, 38
fallax, Cuculus, 19
fasciata, Nyctale, 162
fasciata, Strix, 162
fasciata, Ulula, 162
fasciativentris, Pulsatrix, 125
fasciipygialis, Centropus, 76
fasciolatus, Cuculus, 22
fasciolatus, Penthoceryx, 22
feae, Otus, 94
feae, Scops, 94
ferghanensis, Scops, 90
ferrugineus, Coccyzus, 44
fervidus, Caprimulgus, 209
fieldi, Hyetornis, 45
finschi, Tauraco, 5
finschi, Turacus, 5
fischeri, Centropus, 74
fischeri, Corythaix, 6
fischeri, Scotopelia, 123
fischeri, Tauraco, 6
fisheri, Glaucidium, 128
flammeus, Asio, 169
flammea, Strix, 77, 169
flammeolus, Otus, 95
flammeola, Scops, 95
flavigularis, Chrysococcyx, 30
flavipes, Cultrunguis, 122
flavipes, Ketupa, 122
flavirostris, Ceuthmochares, 50
flavirostris, Zanclostomus, 50
flavus, Cuculus, 22, 23
flecki, Centropus, 75
flindersii, Eudynamys, 39
floridae, Ninox, 146
floridanus, Otus, 101
floridanus, Scops, 101
floridana, Speotyto, 151
forbesi, Ninox, 144
forcipatus, Caprimulgus, 219
formosana, Chaetura, 232
formosanus, Hirund-apus, 232
fortior, Cacomantis, 25
fossii, Caprimulgus, 215
fossii, Scotornis, 215
fraenatus, Caprimulgus, 209
francica, Collocalia, 223
francica, Hirundo, 223
frater, Eudynamys, 38
fryi, Carine, 150
fuciphaga, Collocalia, 222
fuciphaga, Hirundo, 222
fülleborni, Caprimulgus, 217
fugax, Cuculus, 16
fuliginosus, Otus, 100
fuliginosa, Scops, 100
fulvescens, Glaucidium, 134
fulvescens, Ptynx, 165
fulvescens, Strix, 162
fulvescens, Syrnium, 162
fulviventris, Caprimulgus, 211

fumigatus, Cypseloides, 243
fumigata, Hemiprocne, 243
fumosa, Chaetura, 239
funereus, Aegolius, 172
funerea, Strix, 126, 172
furcata, Micropanyptila, 254
furcata, Strix, 80
furcata, Tyto, 80
furcifer, Caprimulgus, 219
furcifera, Hydropsalis, 219
furensis, Apus, 246
furensis, Micropus, 246
furvus, Centropus, 75
fusca, Ninox, 138
fuscus, Otus, 104
fusca, Strix, 138
fuscescens, Ptynx, 165
fuscescens, Strix, 164
fuscigularis, Rhinortha, 54

gabonensis, Caprimulgus, 211
gabonensis, Cuculus, 17
galapagoensis, Asio, 170
galapagoensis, Otus, 170
galei, Tyto, 83
galilejensis, Apus, 251
galilejensis, Cypselus, 251
Gallirex, 7
gangeticus, Otus, 99
gaumeri, Chaetura, 237
Geococcyx, 60
geoffroyi, Coccyzus, 62
geoffroyi, Neomorphus, 62
Geophilus, 60
georgiae, Tyto, 85
georgica, Strix, 161
germani, Collocalia, 223
giganteus, Cypselus, 233
giganteus, Hirund-apus, 233
gigas, Aegotheles, 183
gigas, Collocalia, 221
gigas, Coua, 65
gigas, Cuculus, 65
gilmani, Otus, 102
gilvus, Nyctidromus, 193
Gisella, 127
glabripes, Ephialtes, 98
glabripes, Otus, 98
glandarius, Clamator, 12
glandarius, Cuculus, 12
Glaucidium, 127
glaucops, Strix, 81
glaucops, Tyto, 81
glaux, Athene, 148
glaux, Noctua, 148
gnoma, Glaucidium, 128
goldii, Ninox, 144
goldmani, Antrostomus, 199
goliath, Centropus, 67
goodenoviensis, Ninox, 144
goodfellowi, Ciccaba, 155
goslingi, Caprimulgus, 214
gouldi, Podargus, 175
gracilirostris, Strix, 77
gracilirostris, Tyto, 77
gracilis, Coccyzusa, 49
gracilis, Cypselus, 256
gracilis, Cypsiurus, 256
gracilis, Piaya, 49
graeca, Pisorhina, 89
grallaria, Speotyto, 153
grallaria, Strix, 153
grammicus, Ephialtes, 171
grammicus, Pseudoscops, 171
grandidieri, Chaetura, 241
grandidieri, Zoonavena, 241
grandis, Caprimulgus, 179
grandis, Nyctibius, 179
granti, Collocalia, 226
granti, Ninox, 146
granti, Otus, 108
granti, Pisorhina, 108
graueri, Asio, 168
graueri, Otus, 94
graysoni, Micrathene, 135
grenadensis, Coccyzus, 44
Grillia, 66
grillii, Centropus, 72
grinnelli, Glaucidium, 128
griseus, Caprimulgus, 180
griseus, Nyctibius, 180
grisea, Pisorhina, 95
griseus, Podargus, 175
griseus, Scops, 99
griseus, Tachornis, 255
griseatus, Caprimulgus, 213
griseata, Lophostrix, 110
griseiceps, Glaucidium, 129
griseifrons, Chaetura, 239
griseifrons, Cypselus, 239
grisescens, Microdynamis, 36
guadeloupensis, Nephoecetes, 244
guadeloupensis, Speotyto, 151
guarania, Piaya, 48

guatemalae, Otus, 95, 104
guatemalae, Scops, 104
guatemalae, Strix, 80
guatemalae, Tyto, 80
guerrerensis, Otus, 103
guianensis, Chaetura, 238
Guira, 58
guira, Cuculus, 58
guira, Guira, 58
gularis, Cuculus, 19
gundlachii, Chordeiles, 188
gurneyi, Mimizuku, 109
gurneyi, Pseudoptynx, 109
guttatus, Caprimulgus, 190
guttatus, Eurostopodus, 190
guttata, Strix, 78
guttata, Tyto, 78
guttifer, Caprimulgus, 210
Gymnasio, 146
Gymnoglaux, 146
Gymnoschizorhis, 11
Gymnoscops, 86

härmsi, Strix, 160
härmsi, Syrnium, 160
hainanus, Caprimulgus, 207
hainanus, Rhopodytes, 52
halmaturina, Ninox, 139
hambroecki, Ephialtes, 88
hambroecki, Otus, 88
hantu, Athene, 144
hantu, Ninox, 144
harringtoni, Dryococcyx, 56
harringtoni, Rhamphococcyx, 56
harrisii, Aegolius, 174
harrisii, Nyctale, 174
harterti, Batrachostomus, 177
harterti, Chalcites, 32
harterti, Eudynamys, 37
harterti, Eurostopodus, 190
harterti, Hemiprocne, 257
harterti, Strix, 160
hartlaubi, Corythaix, 7
hartlaubi, Otus, 109
hartlaubi, Noctua, 109
hartlaubi, Tauraco, 7
hasbroucki, Otus, 101
hastatus, Megascops, 104
hastatus, Otus, 104
hatchizionis, Otus, 98
hazarae, Caprimulgus, 203
heinrichi, Cacomantis, 27
heinrichi, Collocalia, 225
heinrothi, Collocalia, 231
Heliodilus, 77
hellmayri, Piaya, 47
hellmayri, Tyto, 81
helveola, Strix, 162
helveolum, Syrnium, 162
helvola, Strix, 171
hemachalana, Bubo, 117
Hemiprocne, 257
Hemiprocnidae, 257
hendersonii, Ephialtes, 94
hendersonii, Otus, 94
henryi, Chordeiles, 188
hesperis, Chordeiles, 187
heterocnemis, Asio, 112
heterocnemis, Bubo, 112
Heterococcyx, 30
Heteroglaux, 147
Heteroscops, 87
heterurus, Caprimulgus, 202
heterurus, Setopagis, 202
heuglini, Centropus, 74
Heuglinornis, 3
Hieracoglaux, 136
Hierococcyx, 14
highami, Polophilus, 69
hirsuta, Ninox, 141
hirsuta, Strix, 141
Hirund-apus, 232
hirundinaceus, Caprimulgus, 203
hirundinacea, Collocalia, 228
hispanus, Bubo, 113
hodgsoni, Batrachostomus, 178
hodgsoni, Caprimulgus, 207
hodgsoni, Otothrix, 178
hoedtii, Ninox, 144
hoedtii, Noctua, 144
holerythrus, Otus, 88
holerythra, Scops, 88
holmbergiana, Strix, 81
hondoensis, Strix, 164
hondoense, Syrnium, 164
honorata, Eudynamys, 37
horsfieldi, Cuculus, 19
horus, Apus, 251
horus, Cypselus, 251
hoskinsii, Glaucidium, 128
hostilis, Strix, 78
houyi, Caprimulgus, 217
hova, Asio, 171
howelli, Chordeiles, 188

huachucae, Strix, 161
huberi, Otus, 107
hueyi, Phalaenoptilus, 194
Huhua, 110
huhula, Ciccaba, 155
huhula, Strix, 155
humeralis, Athene, 136
humeralis, Ninox, 136
hungaricus, Bubo, 113
huttoni, Ephialtes, 88
huttoni, Otus, 88
hybridus, Turacus, 4
Hydropsalis, 217
Hyetornis, 45
hylophila, Strix, 162
hypermetra, Tyto, 79
hyperythrus, Cuculus, 16
hypogramma, Athene, 143
hypogramma, Ninox, 143
hypopinarus, Coccystes, 13
hypugaea, Speotyto, 150
hypugaea, Strix, 150

icelus, Asio, 111
icterorhynchus, Otus, 88
icterorhynchus, Scops, 88
idonea, Micrathene, 135
idoneus, Micropallas, 135
iheringi, Aegolius, 174
iheringi, Gisella, 174
illyricus, Apus, 248
imberbis, Lyncornis, 191
impasta, Athene, 149
incertus, Centropus, 75
incincta, Piaya, 46
indica, Athene, 150
indicus, Caprimulgus, 203
indica, Chaetura, 233
indicus, Hirund-apus, 233
indica, Noctua, 150
Indicapus, 236
indigena, Athene, 147
indochinae, Batrachostomus, 178
indranee, Strix, 157
inexpectatus, Bubo, 115
inexpectata, Collocalia, 223
inexpectatus, Podargus, 177
inexspectata, Strix, 82
inexspectata, Tyto, 82
infaustus, Cacomantis, 24
inferior, Chordeiles, 186
infumatus, Cypselus, 256
infumatus, Cypsiurus, 256
infuscata, Collocalia, 227
infuscatus, Cuculus, 28
infuscata, Taccocua, 53
ingens, Otus, 107
ingens, Scops, 107
innominata, Caprimulgus, 204
innominatus, Chalcoccyx, 33
innominata, Collocalia, 222
innominata, Ninox, 141
inopina, Collocalia, 223
inornatus, Caprimulgus, 212
inornatus, Cuculus, 22
inquieta, Collocalia, 225
insignis, Aegotheles, 182
insulana, Piaya, 47
insularis, Caprimulgus, 201
insularis, Centropus, 71
insularis, Gymnoscops, 97
insularis, Nyctidromus, 192
insularis, Otus, 97
insularis, Stenopsis, 201
insularis, Strix, 82
insularis, Tyto, 82
insulindae, Cuculus, 20
intercedens, Hydropsalis, 218
intercedens, Nyctidromus, 193
intermedius, Centrococcyx, 70
intermedius, Centropus, 70, 75
intermedius, Chrysococcyx, 29
intermedius, Ceuthmochares, 51
intermedius, Otus, 94
intermedia, Pisorhina, 94
intermedius, Podargus, 177
intermedia, Speotyto, 152
interpositus, Bubo, 113
interpositus, Otus, 92
interposita, Tyto, 80
inyoensis, Otus, 100
iradii, Cypselus, 254
iradii, Tachornis, 254
irtyshensis, Scops, 90
isolata, Ninox, 142
isonota, Collocalia, 230
ivahensis, Crotophaga, 57

jacksoni, Cuculus, 17
jacobinus, Clamator, 13
jacobinus, Cuculus, 13
jacobsoni, Eurostopodus, 192
jacobsoni, Lyncornis, 192
jacquinoti, Athene, 145

jacquinoti, Ninox, 145
jakutensis, Bubo, 115
jakutorum, Aegolius, 172
jakutorum, Nyctala, 172
jamaicensis, Caprimulgus, 181
jamaicensis, Cypseloides, 243
jamaicensis, Nyctibius, 181
japonicus, Otus, 91
japonica, Strix, 141, 164
japonicum, Syrnium, 164
jardinii, Glaucidium, 130
jardinii, Phalaenopsis, 130
jarlandi, Bubo, 117
jasijatere, Geophilus, 60
javanensis, Centropus, 72
javanensis, Cuculus, 72
javanensis, Ketupa, 121
javanensis, Ninox, 142
javanicus, Centropus, 72
javanicus, Phoenicophaes, 54
javanica, Strix, 79
javanica, Tyto, 79
javanicus, Zanclostomus, 54
javensis, Batrachostomus, 179
javensis, Collocalia, 224
javensis, Podargus, 179
jingkou, Strix, 164
jobiensis, Centropus, 68
johanseni, Cuculus, 18
johnstoni, Gallirex, 8
johnstoni, Ruwenzornis, 8
jonesi, Caprimulgus, 206
jotaka, Caprimulgus, 204
Jubula, 109
julieni, Coccyzus, 41
jungei, Chalcites, 33
juninensis, Speotyto, 153

kalaharicus, Apus, 247
kalidupae, Pisorhina, 96
kalidupae, Otus, 96
kalinowskii, Macropsalis, 219
kalinowskii, Uropsalis, 219
kamschaticus, Micropus, 249
kangeana, Otus, 99
kangeanensis, Centropus, 71
kangeangensis, Rhopodytes, 52
karafutonis, Bubo, 121
karafutonis, Ketupa, 121
kasuidori, Caprimulgus, 213
keatsi, Caprimulgus, 208
keatsi, Polophilus, 69
kelaarti, Caprimulgus, 204
kelungensis, Cuculus, 20
keniensis, Caprimulgus, 210
kennicottii, Otus, 100
kennicottii, Scops, 100
kessleri, Athene, 148
Ketupa, 121
ketupu, Ketupa, 122
ketupu, Strix, 122
kiautschensis, Bubo, 116
kimberli, Tyto, 82
kittenbergeri, Apus, 247
kivuensis, Ruwenzornis, 8
klaas, Chrysococcyx, 30
klaas, Cuculus, 30
klaasi, Chrysococcyx, 29
kleinschmidti, Cuculus, 18
kleinschmidti, Tyto, 78
klossii, Bubo, 120
koenigi, Micropus, 251
königseggi, Scops, 93
koeniswaldiana, Pulsatrix, 125
koeniswaldianum, Syrnium, 125
koesteri, Caprimulgus, 211
kollibayi, Apus, 247
korejewi, Surnia, 126
kuehni, Caprimulgus, 208
kuehni, Tyto, 79
kurodae, Micropus, 249
kwenlunensis, Cuculus, 19

labuanensis, Ninox, 142
lacteus, Bubo, 120
lactea, Strix, 120
laemostigma, Tachornis, 256
lagophonus, Asio, 110
lagophonus, Bubo, 110
lambi, Asio, 167
Lamprococcyx, 30
Lampromorpha, 29
lanceolatus, Cacomantis, 23
lanceolatus, Cuculus, 23
lansbergi, Coccyzus, 44
laotiana, Strix, 158
lapponica, Strix, 165
lathami, Strix, 127
latipennis, Otus, 95
latipennis, Scops, 95
latouchi, Otus, 88
latouchi, Scops, 88
lautus, Nyctiphrynus, 195
lawrencei, Chaetura, 238

lawrencii, Gymnoglaux, 146
lawsonae, Micropus, 248
layardi, Chalcites, 32
layardi, Chrysococcyx, 32
leachi, Spiloglaux, 140
leggei, Otus, 92
lempiji, Otus, 99
lempiji, Strix, 99
lentiginosus, Caprimulgus, 214
leoninus, Scotornis, 216
leopetes, Caprimulgus, 201
leopoldi, Crinifer, 11
leopoldi, Schizorhis, 11
Lepidogrammus, 57
lepidophanes, Neomorphus, 64
lepidus, Cuculus, 20
leptogrammica, Strix, 159
leschenault, Ketupa, 122
leschenault, Strix, 122
leschenaultii, Taccocua, 53
lettia, Otus, 98
lettia, Scops, 98
lettii, Bubo, 109
lettii, Jubula, 109
leucogaster, Aegotheles, 182
leucogaster, Centropus, 73
leucogaster, Chizaerhis, 10
leucogaster, Crinifer, 10
leucogaster, Phaenicophaeus, 56
leucogaster, Polophilus, 73
leucolophus, Caliechthrus, 35
leucolophus, Corythaix, 7
leucolophus, Cuculus, 35
leucolophus, Tauraco, 7
leucomelas, Bubo, 111
leuconyx, Apus, 249
leuconyx, Cypselus, 249
leucophaea, Collocalia, 226
leucophaeus, Macropteryx, 226
leucopsis, Athene, 109, 140
leucopsis, Ninox, 140
leucopsis, Otus, 169
leucopterus, Caprimulgus, 181
leucopterus, Nyctibius, 181
leucopygia, Collocalia, 228
leucopygialis, Acanthylis, 237
leucopygialis, Chaetura, 237
leucopygus, Caprimulgus, 189
leucopyga, Nyctiprogne, 189
leucospila, Ephialtes, 97
leucospilus, Otus, 97
leucostictus, Bubo, 120
leucotis, Asio, 167
leucotis, Corythaix, 6
leucotis, Otus, 108
leucotis, Strix, 108
leucotis, Tauraco, 6
libratus, Tyto, 84
lifuensis, Tyto, 80
lignator, Centropus, 72
lihirensis, Collocalia, 225
lilith, Athene, 148
linae, Otus, 98
linchi, Collocalia, 229
lindeni, Coccygus, 42
lineatus, Cacomantis, 26
liturata, Strix, 163
livingstonii, Tauraco, 4
livingstonii, Turacus, 4
loandae, Centropus, 75
loitanus, Tauraco, 4
loitanus, Turacus, 4
longicaudatus, Caprimulgus, 180
longicaudatus, Nyctibius, 180
longicaudatus, Phoenicophaeus, 52
longicaudatus, Rhopodytes, 52
longicornis, Otus, 92
longicornis, Scops, 92
longimembris, Strix, 84
longimembris, Tyto, 84
longipennis, Caprimulgus, 217
longipennis, Hemiprocne, 258
longipennis, Hirundo, 258
longipennis, Macrodipteryx, 217
longirostris, Caprimulgus, 200
longirostris, Cuculus, 50
longirostris, Saurothera, 50
longisignum, Geococcyx, 61
Lophostrix, 110
lowei, Apus, 246
lowei, Micropus, 246
lowi, Collocalia, 222
lowi, Cypselus, 222
lucayana, Tyto, 80
luciae, Otus, 89
luciae, Scops, 89
lucidus, Chalcites, 32
lucidus, Cuculus, 32
lucida, Strix, 161
lucidum, Syrnium, 161
luctisonus, Otus, 105
ludlowi, Athene, 149
ludovicianus, Caprimulgus, 212
lugubris, Cuculus, 36

lugubris, Ninox, 141
lugubris, Strix, 141
lugubris, Surniculus, 36
lukolelae, Glaucidium, 132
lulu, Strix, 80
lulu, Tyto, 80
lurida, Ninox, 139
Lurocalis, 184
Lyncornis, 189
lyra, Hydropsalis, 219
lyra, Uropsalis, 219

ma, Strix, 160
ma, Syrnium, 160
mabirae, Cuculus, 17
macconnelli, Ciccaba, 154
macfarlanei, Megascops, 100
macfarlanei, Otus, 100
macgillivrayi, Ninox, 139
mackayi, Tyto, 83
mackinderi, Bubo, 118
macrocercus, Cacomantis, 25
Macrodipteryx, 217
macromystax, Caprimulgus, 199
Macropsalis, 219
macropterus, Eurostopodus, 192
macropterus, Lyncornis, 192
macroptera, Ninox, 141
Macropterygidae, 257
Macropteryx, 257
macrorhynchus, Corythaix, 7
macrorhynchus, Podargus, 176
macrorhynchus, Tauraco, 7
macrotis, Caprimulgus, 191
macrotis, Eurostopodus, 191
macrourus, Centropus, 69
macrourus, Morococcyx, 59
macroura, Piaya, 48
macrurus, Caprimulgus, 207
macrurus, Otus, 166
maculatus, Chalcites, 31
maculata, Noctua, 140
maculata, Strix, 140, 166
maculatus, Trogon, 31
maculicaudus, Caprimulgus, 201
maculicaudus, Stenopsis, 201
maculosus, Caprimulgus, 202
maculosus, Nyctibius, 181
maculosus, Nyctipolus, 202
maculosa, Strix, 118
madagascariensis, Asio, 168
madagascariensis, Caprimulgus, 206
madagascariensis, Cuculus, 64
madagascariensis, Otus, 168
magellanicus, Bubo, 113
magicus, Otus, 97
magica, Strix, 97
magnus, Aegolius, 173
magna, Nyctala, 173
magna, Tyto, 84
mahrattensis, Caprimulgus, 205
maingayi, Strix, 157
maingayi, Syrnium, 157
major, Aegotheles, 182
major, Chaetura, 235
major, Crotophaga, 57
major, Cypseloides, 243
major, Hemiprocne, 259
major, Macropteryx, 259
major, Otus, 171
makirensis, Collocalia, 231
malabaricus, Athene, 133
malabaricum, Glaucidium, 133
malaccensis, Athene, 142
malaccensis, Ninox, 142
malaitae, Ninox, 146
malayanus, Chalcites, 33
malayanus, Cuculus, 33
malayana, Eudynamys, 37
malayanus, Otus, 91
malayanus, Penthoceryx, 22
malayanus, Scops, 91
malayensis, Otus, 87
mallorcae, Otus, 90
mamberana, Chaetura, 242
mamberana, Mearnsia, 242
manadensis, Otus, 96
manadensis, Scops, 96
manam, Centropus, 69
manillensis, Caprimulgus, 208
mantananensis, Otus, 93
mantananensis, Scops, 93
manusi, Tyto, 82
marathae, Otus, 99
maratua, Collocalia, 227
margarethae, Otus, 108
margaritae, Otus, 105
marginata, Collocalia, 229
marjoriae, Apus, 245
marjoriae, Micropus, 245
marmorata, Athene, 139
marmoratus, Megascops, 104
marmorata, Ninox, 139
marmoratus, Podargus, 177

maroccanus, Asio, 170
martinica, Chaetura, 239
martinica, Hirundo, 239
marungensis, Tauraco, 4
marungensis, Turacus, 4
marwitzi, Apus, 247
marwitzi, Chaetura, 240
massorhinus, Surniculus, 35
mauritanica, Strix, 159
mauritanicum, Syrnium, 159
maximus, Apus, 245
maxima, Collocalia, 222, 231
maximus, Cuculus, 18
maximus, Cypselus, 245
maximus, Otus, 106
maxwelliae, Otus, 101
maxwelliae, Scops, 101
mayensis, Bubo, 112
maynardi, Coccyzus, 42
mayottensis, Apus, 248
mayottensis, Cypselus, 248
mayri, Collocalia, 228
mccallii, Otus, 102
mccallii, Scops, 102
mcilhennyi, Asio, 169
mcleodii, Otophanes, 195
mearnsi, Collocalia, 227
Mearnsia, 241
mechowi, Cercococcyx, 21
medianum, Glaucidium, 130
medius, Centropus, 72
media, Strix, 165
medius, Turacus, 7
medje, Glaucidium, 132
meeki, Cacomantis, 27
meeki, Caprimulgus, 209
meeki, Ninox, 145
meeki, Podargus, 177
meeki, Strix, 79
meeki, Tyto, 79
Megacentropus, 66
Megapodargus, 175
megarhynchus, Cuculus, 28
megarhynchus, Rhamphomantis, 28
mehleri, Piaya, 46
melacoryphus, Coccyzus, 44
melancerus, Asio, 112
melanchima, Geococcyx, 61
melanogaster, Cuculus, 48
melanogaster, Piaya, 48
melanoleucus, Cypselus, 253
Melanolophus, 12
melanonotus, Apus, 248
melanops, Centropus, 76
melanopygia, Chaetura, 240
melanorhyncha, Eudynamys, 38
melanota, Noctua, 125
melanota, Pulsatrix, 125
melanotis, Streptoprocne, 234
melanurus, Centropus, 69
melba, Apus, 244
melba, Hirundo, 244
melli, Tyto, 85
mellori, Chrysococcyx, 31
melvillensis, Aegotheles, 182
melvillensis, Chrysococcyx, 34
melvillensis, Ninox, 139
melvillensis, Podargus, 175
melvillensis, Polophilus, 69
melvillensis, Tyto, 83
menagei, Batrachostomus, 178
menbeki, Centropus, 67
menebiki, Centropus, 67
mentawi, Otus, 99
merguiensis, Collocalia, 224
meriani, Turacus, 7
meridensis, Ciccaba, 108
meridensis, Otus, 108
meridionalis, Caprimulgus, 204
meridionalis, Centropus, 75
meridionalis, Chaetura, 240
meridionalis, Rhamphococcyx, 55
merlini, Saurothera, 49
merrilli, Nyctidromus, 192
merulinus, Cacomantis, 23
merulinus, Cuculus, 23
mesamericanus, Otus, 103
mesembrinus, Asio, 112
mesophanis, Caprimulgus, 208
mesura, Piaya, 46
mesurus, Pyrrhococcyx, 46
Metallococcyx, 29
mexicanus, Cuculus, 45
mexicanus, Diplopterus, 58
mexicanus, Dromococcyx, 58
mexicanus, Morococcyx, 59
mexicanus, Nyctibius, 180
mexicanus, Otus, 166
mexicana, Piaya, 45
mexicana, Streptoprocne, 234
meyeri, Chalcites, 34
meyeri, Chrysococcyx, 34
micans, Collocalia, 224
Micrathene, 135

Micrococcyx, 41
Microdynamis, 36
micromeris, Chordeiles, 186
Micropallas, 135
Micropanyptila, 254
Micropodargus, 175
micropterus, Cuculus, 17
Micropus, 244
microrhinus, Phoenicophaes, 56
microrhynchus, Batrachostomus, 178
Microscops, 172
Microsiphonorhis, 194
midas, Otus, 166
midas, Rhinoptynx, 166
milesi, Bubo, 118
milo, Centropus, 67
Mimizuku, 109
mindanensis, Caprimulgus, 213
mindanensis, Cuculus, 38
mindanensis, Eudynamys, 38
mindanensis, Lyncornis, 191
mindanensis, Pseudoptynx, 121
mindorensis, Centrococcyx, 71
mindorensis, Centropus, 71
mindorensis, Ninox, 143
mindorensis, Otus, 92
mindorensis, Scops, 92
minimus, Caprimulgus, 197
minima, Ciccaba, 108
minima, Eudynamys, 39
minimus, Otus, 108
minimus, Surniculus, 36
minor, Bubo, 123
minor, Caprimulgus, 187, 199, 211
minor, Chordeiles, 187, 188
minor, Coccyzus, 44
minor, Cuculus, 18, 44
minor, Ketupa, 123
minor, Podager, 189
minor, Rhopodytes, 52
minor, Speotyto, 152
minutus, Coccyzus, 49
minuta, Collocalia, 230
minuta, Piaya, 49
minutus, Scops, 92
minutillus, Chalcites, 34
minutillus, Chrysococcyx, 34
minutissimum, Glaucidium, 129
minutissima, Strix, 129
mira, Athene, 147
mirificus, Caprimulgus, 214
Misocalius, 28
misoriensis, Chalcites, 33
misoriensis, Lamprococcyx, 33
mixtus, Batrachostomus, 178
mixta, Ninox, 139
modesta, Lamprococcyx, 31
modestus, Otus, 91
modestus, Scops, 91
mogenseni, Piaya, 48
mogenseni, Rhinoptynx, 166
moluccarum, Collocalia, 225
momiyamae, Strix, 164
monachus, Cuculus, 48
monachus, Centropus, 74
moniliger, Batrachostomus, 178
mono, Ninox, 145
montanus, Cercococcyx, 21
monticolus, Caprimulgus, 212
monticola, Stenopsis, 201
montivagus, Aëronautes, 253
montivagus, Cypselus, 253
morii, Strix, 164
Morococcyx, 59
morotensis, Otus, 96
morotensis, Scops, 96
mossambicus, Scotornis, 215
multipunctata, Tyto, 84
mungi, Podargus, 175
murchisoniana, Aegotheles, 182
murinus, Cypselus, 248
musicus, Cuculus, 20, 22
musicus, Penthoceryx, 20, 22
Musophaga, 8
Musophagi, 3
Musophagidae, 3
musschenbroeki, Surniculus, 36
mychophilus, Otus, 101
myochrous, Cypselus, 256
myochrous, Cypsiurus, 256
myoptilus, Apus, 250
myoptilus, Cypselus, 250
myrtha, Ciccaba, 158
myrtha, Strix, 158
mystacalis, Caprimulgus, 190
mystaceus, Cypselus, 258
mystacea, Hemiprocne, 258

nacunda, Caprimulgus, 189
nacunda, Podager, 189
nacurutu, Bubo, 113
nacurutu, Strix, 113
naevius, Cuculus, 58
naevius, Otus, 101

naevia, Strix, 101
naevia, Tapera, 58
nakamurai, Hemiprocne, 259
nakuruensis, Apus, 247
nanum, Glaucidium, 131
nanus, Hierococcyx, 15
nana, Strix, 131
Nannochordeiles, 185
nanodes, Speotyto, 153
napensis, Neomorphus, 63
napensis, Otus, 105
natalensis, Caprimulgus, 212
natalis, Collocalia, 230
natalis, Ninox, 144
nativus, Bubo, 114
nattereri, Caprimulgus, 185
nattereri, Lurocalis, 185
natunae, Collocalia, 223
natunensis, Zanclostomus, 54
nauta, Caprimulgus, 205
Neafrapus, 241
nebulosa, Strix, 165
neglecta, Collocalia, 230
neglectus, Cuculus, 31
neglecta, Cyphorina, 177
neglectus, Scythrops, 40
nelsoni, Antrostomus, 198
nelsoni, Nyctidromus, 193
Neochalcites, 30
neochorus, Bubo, 112
Neomorphinae, 58
Neomorphus, 61
nepalensis, Caprimulgus, 206
Nephoecetes, 243
Nesasio, 171
nesiotes, Coccygus, 43
nesiotes, Coccyzus, 43
Nesocentor, 67
neumanni, Centropus, 73
newarensis, Strix, 157
newarensis, Ulula, 157
newtoni, Gymnoglaux, 107
newtoni, Otus, 107
ngamiense, Glaucidium, 132
niansae, Apus, 247
niansae, Cypselus, 247
niasensis, Strix, 158
niasense, Syrnium, 158
nicobaricus, Ephialtes, 91
nieuwenhuisi, Chalcococcyx, 34
nigra, Hirundo, 243
niger, Nephoecetes, 243
nigra, Strix, 164
nigrescens, Bubo, 113
nigrescens, Caprimulgus, 202
nigrescens, Strix, 81
nigrescens, Tyto, 81
nigricans, Centropus, 68
nigricans, Polophilus, 68
nigricans, Scotornis, 216
nigricantior, Ciccaba, 155
nigricantius, Syrnium, 155
nigricrissa, Piaya, 46
nigricrissa, Pyrrhococcyx, 46
nigrior, Aëronautes, 253
nigripennis, Eurostopodus, 190
nigriscapularis, Caprimulgus, 209
nigristriatus, Rhopodytes, 52
nigrodorsalis, Centropus, 74
nigrogularis, Neomorphus, 63
nigrolineata, Ciccaba, 154
nigrorufus, Centropus, 71, 72
nigrorufus, Cuculus, 71, 72
nigrovertex, Asio, 108
nikolskii, Bubo, 116
nikolskii, Strix, 164
nikolskii, Syrnium, 164
niloticus, Centropus, 75
Ninox, 136
nipalensis, Apus, 252
nipalensis, Bubo, 119
nipalensis, Cypselus, 252
nipalensis, Ninox, 136
nisicolor, Cuculus, 16
nitens, Collocalia, 230
nitidus, Phalaenoptilus, 194
niveifrons, Aërornis, 235
nivicola, Strix, 160
nivicolum, Syrnium, 160
nivipetens, Strix, 160
noctipetens, Asio, 168
noctitherus, Caprimulgus, 200
noctitherus, Setochalcis, 200
noctivagus, Lurocalis, 184
noctividus, Hybris, 82
noctua, Athene, 147
noctua, Strix, 147
norwegicus, Bubo, 113
notabilis, Antrostomus, 198
Notafrapus, 241
Notococcyx, 14
novaeguineae, Chaetura, 242
novaeguineae, Mearnsia, 242
novaehibernicae, Spiloglaux, 145

novaehollandiae, Caprimulgus, 181
novaehollandiae, Scythrops, 40
novaehollandiae, Strix, 83
novaehollandiae, Tyto, 83
novaeseelandiae, Ninox, 140
novaeseelandiae, Strix, 140
Novipulsatrix, 125
nubicola, Chaetura, 237
nubicus, Caprimulgus, 206
nuchalis, Ciccaba, 155
nuchale, Syrnium, 155
nudipes, Bubo, 108
nudipes, Cypselus, 232
nudipes, Hirund-apus, 232
nudipes, Noctua, 146
nudipes, Otus, 107
nudipes, Strix, 107
nuttallii, Caprimulgus, 193
nuttallii, Phalaenoptilus, 193
Nyctagreus, 195
Nyctala, 171
Nyctea, 125
nyctea, Strix, 125
Nyctibiidae, 179
Nyctibius, 179
Nycticircus, 196
Nyctictypus, 196
Nyctidromus, 192
nyctiphasma, Strix, 158
Nyctiphrynus, 195
Nyctipolus, 196
Nyctiprogne, 189
Nyctisyrigmus, 197
nyctophilus, Phalaenoptilus, 194

oaxacae, Antrostomus, 199
oaxacae, Caprimulgus, 199
oberholseri, Caprimulgus, 208
oberholseri, Collocalia, 229
oberholseri, Glaucidium, 129
oberholseri, Zoonava, 228
oberi, Rhinoptynx, 166
oblitus, Cacomantis, 24
obscura, Ninox, 141
obscurus, Nyctidromus, 193
obscura, Piaya, 47
obscuratus, Cacomantis, 25
obscuratus, Centropus, 68
obscuratus, Crinifer, 10
obscurata, Strix, 159
occidentalis, Bubo, 111
occidentalis, Centropus, 73
occidentalis, Chaetura, 238
occidentalis, Coccyzus, 42
occidentalis, Cuculus, 20
occidentalis, Heteroscenes, 20
occidentalis, Ninox, 137
occidentalis, Strix, 161
occidentale, Syrnium, 161
ocellata, Athene, 138
ocellatus, Caprimulgus, 196
ocellata, Ninox, 138
ocellatus, Nyctiphrynus, 196
ocellatus, Podargus, 177
ocellata, Strix, 157
ocellatum, Syrnium, 157
ochracea, Noctua, 143
ochracea, Piaya, 48
ochrogenys, Strix, 157
ochrogenys, Syrnium, 157
ochropygia, Chaetura, 237
ocista, Collocalia, 226
ocyptera, Hemiprocne, 257
odiosa, Ninox, 145
oeneicaudus, Phaenicophaeus, 55
oeneicaudus, Rhamphococcyx, 55
ogowensis, Chaetura, 237
olivaceiceps, Coua, 66
olivaceiceps, Sericosomus, 66
olivei, Aegotheles, 182
olivinus, Cercococcyx, 21
omissus, Bubo, 116
onikakko, Eudynamys, 38
ooldeaensis, Ninox, 139
optatus, Cuculus, 20
oreophilus, Cacomantis, 25
orientalis, Athene, 149
orientalis, Collocalia, 222
orientalis, Cuculus, 39
orientalis, Eudynamys, 39
orientale, Glaucidium, 127
orientalis, Ketupa, 122
orientalis, Strix, 119, 156, 158
origenis, Collocalia, 221
orinocensis, Piaya, 49
orokensis, Surnia, 126
osculans, Chalcites, 28
osculans, Misocalius, 28
otiosus, Antrostomus, 197
otiosus, Caprimulgus, 197
Otophanes, 195
Otus, 86
otus, Asio, 167
otus, Strix, 167

oustaleti, Scotopelia, 123
oustaleti, Strix, 85
Owenavis, 28

Pachycoccyx, 14
pacificus, Apus, 249
pacificus, Bubo, 111
pacifica, Hirundo, 249
pacifica, Strix, 164
pageli, Bubo, 123
pageli, Ketupa, 123
pagodorum, Strix, 157
palawanensis, Collocalia, 222
pallasi, Surnia, 126
pallens, Aegolius, 172
pallens, Glaucidium, 131
pallens, Nyctale, 172
pallescens, Bubo, 111
pallescens, Piaya, 47
pallescens, Pyrrhococcyx, 47
pallidus, Apus, 248
pallidus, Asio, 169
pallida, Columba, 21
pallidus, Cuculus, 21
pallidus, Cypselus, 248
pallidus, Geococcyx, 61
pallidus, Zanclostomus, 54
pallidiceps, Corythaixoides, 11
pallidiceps, Crinifer, 11
pallidifrons, Chaetura, 234
pallidifrons, Streptoprocne, 234
pallidior, Cypsiurus, 256
pallidior, Hydropsalis, 218
pallidior, Tachornis, 256
pallidula, Crotophaga, 57
palliolatus, Cuculus, 28
palloris, Coccyzus, 42
palmarum, Cypselus, 256
palmarum, Glaucidium, 129
palmquisti, Caprimulgus, 210
pamelae, Otus, 94
panamensis, Nyctibius, 180
panamensis, Piaya, 48
Panyptila, 253
Papuanapus, 241
papuensis, Caprimulgus, 190
papuensis, Eurostopodus, 190
papuensis, Podargus, 176
papuensis, Tyto, 85
paradoxus, Bubo, 116
paraguena, Eudynamys, 37
pardalota, Athene, 133
pardalotum, Glaucidium, 133
parroti, Centropus, 70
parvus, Cypselus, 255
parvus, Cypsiurus, 255
parva, Eudynamis, 36
parva, Microdynamis, 36
parvus, Phodilus, 86
parvulus, Apus, 252
parvulus, Caprimulgus, 202
parvulus, Micropus, 252
passerinus, Cacomantis, 23
passerinus, Cuculus, 23
passerinum, Glaucidium, 127
passerina, Strix, 127
patulus, Cercococcyx, 21
pavonicus, Dromococcyx, 60
pavoninus, Dromococcyx, 60
pectoralis, Bubo, 119
pectoralis, Caprimulgus, 209
pectoralis, Cuculus, 16
pectoralis, Hiracococcyx, 16
pectoralis, Huhua, 119
pekinensis, Apus, 247
pekinensis, Cypselus, 247
pelagica, Chaetura, 236
pelagica, Hirundo, 236
pelasgia, Chaetura, 235
pelewensis, Collocalia, 224
peli, Scotopelia, 123
peli, Strix, 123
pellos, Collocalia, 223
pembaensis, Otus, 95
peninsularis, Ninox, 137
pennatus, Scops, 91
Penthoceryx, 21
perconfusa, Megastrix, 83
peritum, Glaucidium, 133
perlatum, Glaucidium, 131
perlata, Strix, 131
perlonga, Hemiprocne, 257
perlonga, Macropteryx, 257
perplexus, Chrysococcyx, 34
perplexa, Collocalia, 224
perplexa, Tyto, 83
persa, Cuculus, 3
persa, Tauraco, 3
persicus, Apus, 249
persimile, Glaucidium, 134
personata, Chizaerhis, 11
personata, Crinifer, 11
perspicillata, Pulsatrix, 124
perspicillata, Strix, 124

peruana, Macropsalis, 219
peruana, Uropsalis, 219
peruvianus, Apus, 252
peruvianus, Micropus, 252
perversa, Ninox, 143
petersi, Saurothera, 50
petrensis, Apus, 245
Phaenicophaeinae, 41
Phaenicophaeus, 56
phaeopygos, Chaetura, 238
phalaena, Caprimulgus, 204
phalaenoïdes, Podargus, 175
Phalaenoptilus, 193
phaloenoides, Glaucidium, 130
phaloenoides, Strix, 130
phasianellus, Dromococcyx, 60
phasianellus, Macropus, 60
phasianinus, Centropus, 68
phasianinus, Cuculus, 68
pheletes, Urodynamis, 40
philippensis, Ninox, 142
philippensis, Pseudoptynx, 120, 121
philippensis, Scops, 120
philippense, Syrnium, 120
Phodilinae, 85
Phodilus, 85
phoebus, Tauraco, 5
phoebus, Turacus, 5
phoenicobia, Tachornis, 254
Phoenicophaës, 56
Phoenicophaus, 56
Photodilus, 85
Piaya, 44, 45
pica, Clamator, 13
pica, Cuculus, 13
picata, Eudynamys, 38
picina, Chaetura, 232
picina, Mearnsia, 242
pichinchae, Speotyto, 152
pinicola, Glaucidium, 128
pinosus, Megascops, 103
pinosus, Otus, 103
pintoi, Otus, 106
pithecops, Strix, 84
piscator, Falco, 10
piscivorus, Bubo, 121
piscivorus, Ketupa, 121
Pisorhina, 87
plagosus, Chalcites, 32
plagosus, Cuculus, 32
plateni, Ninox, 143
platura, Stenopsis, 202
plesseni, Ninox, 138
plumifera, Aegotheles, 183
plumiferus, Podargus, 176
plumipes, Athene, 149
plumipes, Caprimulgus, 205
plumipes, Ephialtes, 98
plumipes, Otus, 98
pluvialis, Cuculus, 45
pluvialis, Piaya, 45
Podager, 189
Podargidae, 175
podargina, Noctua, 109
podargina, Pyrroglaux, 109
Podargus, 175
poecilocercus, Thelazomenus, 28
poeciluroides, Lamprococcyx, 34
poecilurus, Chalcites, 33
poecilurus, Chrysococcyx, 33
poensis, Apus, 250
poensis, Bubo, 119
poensis, Cypselus, 250
polillensis, Centropus, 76
poliocephalus, Caprimulgus, 210
poliocephalus, Cuculus, 20
poliolophus, Batrachostomus, 178
poliurus, Lamprococcyx, 32
Polophilus, 67
ponapensis, Asio, 170
ponapensis, Collocalia, 225
porphyreolopha, Corythaix, 8
porphyreolophus, Gallirex, 8
portoricensis, Asio, 170
powelli, Otus, 90
praevelox, Chaetura, 240
pratincola, Strix, 80
pratincola, Tyto, 80
pravata, Penthoceryx, 22
prionurus, Cacomantis, 27
prionurus, Cuculus, 27
propinquus, Caprimulgus, 213
propinquus, Centropus, 68
Protostrigidae, 77
Proturacus, 3
pruinosus, Caprimulgus, 187
pryeri, Otus, 98
pryeri, Scops, 98
Pseudociccaba, 87
Pseudoptynx, 120
Pseudoscops, 171
pseudovestita, Collocalia, 228
psilopoda, Strix, 107
psilopterus, Batrachostomus, 181

Psiloscops, 87
Ptiloleptis, 45
Ptiloleptus, 45
Ptilonycterus, 195
pucheranii, Cultrides, 63
pucheranii, Neomorphus, 63
pulcher, Aegotheles, 182
pulchra, Athene, 150
pulchellus, Caprimulgus, 214
pulchellus, Otus, 90
pulchella, Stryx, 90
Pulsatrix, 124
pulsatrix, Pulsatrix, 124
pulsatrix, Strix, 124
pumilus, Coccyzus, 41
pumilus, Otus, 103
pumilus, Podargus, 176
pumila, Strix, 129
punctatissima, Strix, 82
punctatissima, Tyto, 82
punctulata, Ninox, 144
punctulata, Noctua, 144
punensis, Speotyto, 152
purpureus, Centropus, 71
pusillus, Chordeiles, 185
pusilla, Ninox, 138
pusillus, Otus, 94
pusilla, Pisorhina, 94
pycrafti, Glaucidium, 132
pygmea, Otus, 93
pygmea, Scops, 93
pymi, Centropus, 76
pyropyga, Coua, 66
Pyrrhocentor, 67
pyrrhocephalus, Cuculus, 56
pyrrhocephalus, Phaenicophaeus, 56
Pyrroglaux, 109
pyrrophanus, Cacomantis, 27
pyrrophanus, Cuculus, 27

quanzae, Caprimulgus, 210
queenslandica, Ninox, 137
quercinus, Otus, 102
querulus, Cacomantis, 23

radiatus, Carpococcyx, 64
radiatum, Glaucidium, 133
radiata, Strix, 133
radiceus, Calobates, 64
radiceus, Carpococcyx, 64
radiolosus, Neomorphus, 63
rarum, Glaucidium, 129
rarus, Otus, 95
rectunguis, Centropus, 69
reichenowi, Apus, 246
reichenowi, Collocalia, 227
reichenowi, Corythaix, 4
Reinarda, 254
remigialis, Ninox, 138
renauldi, Carpococcyx, 64
reyi, Ninox, 143
reynaudii, Coua, 65
Rhabdoglaux, 136
Rhamphococcyx, 54
Rhamphomantis, 28
Rhaphidura, 235
rhenana, Strix, 78
Rhinococcyx, 54
Rhinoptynx, 166
Rhinortha, 53
Rhopodytes, 51
richardsoni, Aegolius, 173
richardsoni, Nyctale, 173
richmondi, Chaetura, 236
ridgwayi, Aegolius, 174
ridgwayi, Antrostomus, 198
ridgwayi, Caprimulgus, 198
ridgwayi, Cryptoglaux, 174
ridgwayi, Glaucidium, 130
rileyi, Coccyzus, 43
rileyi, Strix, 158
riordani, Tyto, 83
riverae, Phodilus, 86
robertsi, Glaucidium, 132
robinsoni, Collocalia, 222
roboratus, Otus, 105
robustus, Asio, 168
rochii, Cuculus, 20
roehli, Apus, 247
rogersi, Owenavis, 28
rogersi, Podargus, 176
rogersi, Rossornis, 209
romainei, Antiurus, 202
romblonis, Otus, 93
roraimae, Caprimulgus, 200
roraimae, Otus, 105
roraimae, Scops, 105
roraimae, Systellura, 200
rosenbergi, Caprimulgus, 196
rosenbergi, Nyctiphrynus, 196
rosenbergii, Strix, 82
rosenbergii, Tyto, 82
roseoaxillaris, Ninox, 146
roseoaxillaris, Spiloglaux, 146

rossae, Musophaga, 9
rosseliana, Ninox, 144
rossi, Podargus, 176
Rossornis, 196
rostratus, Aegolius, 173
rostrata, Cryptoglaux, 173
rostrata, Speotyto, 151
royana, Ninox, 140
rudolfi, Ninox, 138
rudolphi, Ninox, 138
rufa, Aegotheles, 182
rufa, Athene, 136
rufus, Caprimulgus, 197
rufum, Glaucidium, 132
rufus, Glaucidium, 131
rufa, Ninox, 136
rufescens, Aegotheles, 182, 184
rufescens, Centropus, 76
rufescens, Glaucidium, 134
rufescens, Otus, 87
rufescens, Pyrrhocentor, 76
rufescens, Strix, 87, 164
ruficeps, Coua, 65
ruficervix, Caprimulgus, 200
ruficervix, Stenopsis, 200
ruficollis, Caprimulgus, 203
ruficollis, Chalcites, 34
ruficollis, Lamprococcyx, 34
ruficolor, Strix, 148
rufifacies, Sceloglaux, 147
rufigena, Caprimulgus, 210
rufigularis, Coccyzus, 45
rufigularis, Dromococcyx, 60
rufigularis, Piaya, 45
rufiloris, Phoenicophaus, 55
rufiloris, Rhamphococcyx, 55
rufipennis, Cultrides, 63
rufipennis, Neomorphus, 63
rufipennis, Otus, 92
rufipennis, Scops, 92
rufipes, Strix, 163
rufiventer, Cuculus, 39
rufiventer, Eudynamys, 39
rufiventris, Lurocalis, 185
rufomerus, Chalcites, 33
rufomerus, Chrysococcyx, 33
rufostrigata, Athene, 137
rufostrigata, Ninox, 137
rukensis, Collocalia, 225
rumenicus, Cuculus, 18
rupestris, Caprimulgus, 186
rupestris, Chordeiles, 186
ruspolii, Tauraco, 6
ruspolii, Turacus, 6
russatus, Chalcites, 34
russata, Chrysococcyx, 34
ruthenus, Bubo, 114
rutilus, Antrostomus, 198
rutilus, Caprimulgus, 198
rutila, Chaetura, 239
rutilus, Cuculus, 48
rutila, Hirundo, 239
rutilus, Otus, 96
rutilus, Scops, 96
ruwenzorii, Caprimulgus, 210
Ruwenzorornis, 8

sabini, Chaetura, 237
sablei, Strix, 162
sablei, Syrnium, 162
sagittatus, Ephialtes, 87
sagittatus, Otus, 87
saharae, Athene, 148
saharae, Caprimulgus, 205
saharae, Strix, 148
sakhalinense, Syrnium, 165
saliens, Rhopodytes, 52
salvadorii, Aegotheles, 184
salvadorii, Caprimulgus, 207
salvadorii, Chalcites, 33
salvadorii, Eudynamys, 39
salvago-raggii, Scotopelia, 123
salvini, Caprimulgus, 198
salvini, Neomorphus, 62
sanborni, Strix, 163
sanctae-catarinae, Scops, 106
sancti-hieronymi, Panyptila, 253
sancti-jeromae, Panyptila, 253
sancti-nicolai, Strix, 160
sancti-nicolai, Syrnium, 160
sandwichensis, Asio, 170
sandwichensis, Strix, 170
sanfordi, Asio, 170
sanfordi, Micrathene, 135
sanfordi, Rhamphomantis, 28
sanghirensis, Eudynamis, 38
sansibaricum, Syrnium, 155
saonae, Saurothera, 50
sarasinorum, Centropus, 72
sarda, Athene, 147
sarda, Strix, 147
sartorii, Strix, 162
sartorii, Syrnium, 162
sarudnyi, Caprimulgus, 204

saturatus, Antrostomus, 200
saturatus, Bubo, 111
saturatus, Caprimulgus, 200
saturatus, Cuculus, 20
saturatus, Megascops, 100
saturatus, Phodilus, 85
saturata, Pulsatrix, 124
Saurothera, 49
savannicola, Musophaga, 8
savesi, Aegotheles, 183
saxatalis, Acanthylis, 253
saxatalis, Aëronautes, 253
scandiaca, Nyctea, 125
scandiaca, Strix, 125
Sceloglaux, 146
schalowi, Corythaix, 4
schalowi, Tauraco, 4
scheffleri, Glaucidium, 132
schillmölleri, Caprimulgus, 208
schistacea, Chaetura, 238
schistaceigularis, Cacomantis, 27
Schizorhis, 9
schmitzi, Strix, 77
schmitzi, Tyto, 77
schomburgki, Hydropsalis, 218
schubotzi, Apus, 246
schüttii, Corythaix, 5
schüttii, Tauraco, 5
sclateri, Chaetura, 238
sclateri, Scotornis, 216
scolopaceus, Cuculus, 37
scolopacea, Eudynamys, 37
Scops, 86
scops, Otus, 89
scops, Strix, 89
scotaea, Nyctala, 173
Scotiaptex, 156
scotinus, Bubo, 113
Scotopelia, 123
Scotornis, 215
scutulata, Ninox, 141
scutulata, Strix, 141
Scythrops, 40
segmentatus, Hydropsalis, 219
segmentata, Uropsalis, 219
selo-puto, Strix, 156, 157
Semeïophorus, 217
semenowi, Ketupa, 122
semicollaris, Acanthylis, 235
semicollaris, Aërornis, 235
semicollaris, Streptoprocne, 235
semitorquatus, Caprimulgus, 185
semitorquatus, Lurocalis, 185
semitorques, Otus, 98
semota, Reinarda, 255
senegalensis, Chaetura, 240
senegalensis, Centropus, 74
senegalensis, Cuculus, 74
senegalensis, Otus, 93, 170
senegalensis, Scops, 93
senex, Aërornis, 235
senex, Cypselus, 235
sennetti, Chordeiles, 187
septentrionalis, Chordeiles, 185
septentrionalis, Nannochordeiles, 185
septimus, Batrachostomus, 178
sepulcralis, Cacomantis, 24
sepulcralis, Cuculus, 24
serico-caudatis, Antrostomus, 198
serico-caudatis, Caprimulgus, 198
serratus, Clamator, 13
serratus, Cuculus, 13
serriana, Coua, 65
setipes, Glaucidium, 127
Setochalcis, 196
Setopagis, 196
setosus, Caprimulgus, 199
setschuanus, Bubo, 116
severzowi, Caprimulgus, 204
shanensis, Strix, 158
sharpei, Caprimulgus, 214
sharpei, Chaetura, 240
sharpei, Chrysococcyx, 29
sharpei, Pulsatrix, 125
sharpei, Tauraco, 5
sharpei, Turacus, 5
shelleyi, Bubo, 119
shelleyi, Coccyzus, 43
shelleyi, Cypselus, 247
shelleyi, Huhua, 119
sheppardi, Notafrapus, 242
siamensis, Caprimulgus, 211
siamensis, Otus, 88
siaoënsis, Otus, 96
siaoënsis, Scops, 96
siberiae, Strix, 159
sibiricus, Aegolius, 172
sibiricus, Bubo, 114
sibirica, Cryptoglaux, 172
sibirica, Scops, 90
sibirica, Strix, 114, 163
sibiricum, Syrnium, 163
sibutuensis, Otus, 96
sibutuensis, Scops, 96

siguapa, Asio, 168
siguapa, Otus, 168
siju, Glaucidium, 129
siju, Noctua, 129
silvicola, Otus, 97
silvicola, Scops, 97
simalurensis, Eudynamis, 37
similis, Cuculus, 18
simplex, Caprimulgus, 212
simplicior, Caprimulgus, 206
simulans, Morococcyx, 59
simus, Cacomantis, 28
simus, Cuculus, 28
sinaloensis, Otus, 103
sinensis, Centropus, 70
sinensis, Eudynamys, 37
sinensis, Polophilus, 70
singalensis, Apus, 251
singularis, Rhamphococcyx, 55
Siphonorhis, 194
sirkee, Centropus, 53
sirkee, Taccocua, 53
sjöstedti, Glaucidium, 134
sladeniae, Apus, 248
sladeniae, Cypselus, 248
smaragdineus, Cuculus, 29
smaragdineus, Metallococcyx, 29
socorroensis, Micropallas, 135
socotranus, Otus, 94
socotranus, Scops, 94
sokotrae, Centropus, 75
solitarius, Cuculus, 16
solitudinis, Athene, 148
solokensis, Pisorhina, 95
solokensis, Otus, 95
solomonensis, Nesasio, 171
solomonensis, Pseudoptynx, 171
solomonis, Ninox, 145
somalicus, Apus, 249
somalicus, Micropus, 249
somaliensis, Athene, 149
sonneratii, Cuculus, 22
sonneratii, Penthoceryx, 22
sorocula, Strix, 82
sorocula, Tyto, 82
sororum, Collocalia, 227
soumagnei, Heliodilus, 77
soumagnei, Tyto, 77
sparverioïdes, Cuculus, 15
Speotyto, 150
spilocephalus, Ephialtes, 88
spilocephala, Ninox, 143
spilocephalus, Otus, 88
spilogastra, Athene, 149
spilogastra, Noctua, 149
Spiloglaux, 136
spilonota, Ninox, 143
spilonotum, Syrnium, 154
spilopterus, Centropus, 69
spinicauda, Acanthylis, 238
spinicauda, Chaetura, 239
spinicaudus, Cypselus, 239
splendidus, Chrysococcyx, 34
splendidus, Cuculus, 34
spodiopygia, Collocalia, 228
spodiopygius, Macropteryx, 228
spurrelli, Scops, 88
squamatus, Cypselus, 255
squamata, Reinarda, 255
squamiger, Neomorphus, 62
squamipila, Athene, 144
squamipila, Ninox, 144
squamulata, Ciccaba, 153
squamulatum, Syrnium, 153
Steatornis, 174
Steatornithes, 174
Steatornithidae, 174
steerei, Otus, 96
steerii, Centropus, 70
steini, Collocalia, 226
stellatus, Batrachostomus, 178
stellatus, Caprimulgus, 212
stellatus, Podargus, 178
Stenopsis, 196
stertens, Tyto, 79
stewarti, Surniculus, 35
stictica, Strix, 81
stictilaema, Chaetura, 240
stictilaemus, Cypselus, 240
stictomus, Caprimulgus, 213
stictonotus, Otus, 91
stictonotus, Scops, 91
stirtoni, Piaya, 46
stonei, Lurocalis, 184
stormsi, Cuculus, 20
strenua, Athene, 137
strenua, Ninox, 137
strepitans, Bubo, 119
strepitans, Strix, 119
Streptoprocne, 233
stresemanni, Athenoptera, 89
stresemanni, Cacomantis, 24
stresemanni, Collocalia, 231
stresemanni, Hemiprocne, 259

stresemanni, Otus, 89
streubelii, Apus, 250
streubelii, Cypselus, 250
striatus, Apus, 245
striatus, Micropus, 245
stricklandi, Lophostrix, 110
stridula, Strix, 156
Strigidae, 86
Strigiformes, 77
Striginae, 156
strigoides, Caprimulgus, 176
strigoides, Podargus, 176
Strigonax, 121
Strix, 77, 156
stygius, Asio, 168
stygius, Nyctalops, 168
suahelicum, Syrnium, 155
subandeana, Tyto, 81
subarcticus, Bubo, 111
subcyanocephala, Eudynamys, 39
subfurcatus, Apus, 252
subfurcatus, Cypselus, 252
suboccidentalis, Ninox, 137
subpallidus, Cacomantis, 23
subtelephonus, Cuculus, 19
suinda, Asio, 169
suinda, Ciccaba, 154
suinda, Strix, 169
sulaensis, Otus, 96
sulaensis, Pisorhina, 96
sulcirostris, Crotophaga, 58
sumatrana, Bubo, 119
sumatranus, Cuculus, 51
sumatranus, Rhopodytes, 51
sumatrana, Strix, 119
sumbaënsis, Strix, 79
sumbaënsis, Tyto, 79
sumbawae, Collocalia, 230
sumichrasti, Nyctidromus, 193
sunia, Otus, 91
sunia, Scops, 91
superciliaris, Ciccaba, 154
superciliaris, Ninox, 142
superciliaris, Strix, 81, 142
superciliare, Syrnium, 154
superciliosus, Centropus, 75
superciliosus, Dasylophus, 56
superciliosus, Phoenicophaus, 56
superior, Ninox, 145
Surnia, 126
Surniculoides, 14
Surniculus, 35
swarthi, Glaucidium, 128
swenki, Otus, 101
swinhoei, Bubo, 117
sylvatica, Acanthylis, 237
sylvatica, Chaetura, 237
sylvatica, Strix, 133, 159
Syrnium, 156
Systellura, 196

Taccocua, 53
Tachornis, 254
Tachymarptis, 244
Tachynautes, 255
tachyptera, Collocalia, 225
Tacitathena, 156
tagulae, Collocalia, 226
taitensis, Cuculus, 40
taitensis, Urodynamis, 40
takatsukasai, Centropus, 72
tamaricis, Caprimulgus, 205
tamaulipensis, Ciccaba, 153
tamaulipensis, Strix, 153
tametamele, Collocalia, 231
Tapera, 58
taprobanus, Clamator, 13
tarimensis, Bubo, 116
taruensis, Caprimulgus, 206
tasmanicus, Aegotheles, 183
tasmanicus, Chrysococcyx, 32
tasmanicus, Heteroscenes, 21
tasmanica, Spiloglaux, 140
tatei, Aëronautes, 253
tatei, Duidia, 253
tatibanai, Strix, 164
Tauraco, 3
tauricus, Bubo, 114
Telacanthura, 235
telephonus, Cuculus, 18
temminckii, Eurostopodus, 191
temminckii, Lyncornis, 191
tempestatis, Otus, 97
tempestatis, Pisorhina, 97
tenebricosus, Strix, 84
tenebricosa, Tyto, 84
tengmalmi, Strix, 172
tenuipes, Bubo, 115
tenuirostris, Cuculus, 23
tenuirostris, Polyphasia, 23
tephronotum, Glaucidium, 131
teres, Coccyzus, 43
terrae-reginae, Collocalia, 228
terrae-reginae, Cypselus, 228

terricolor, Ninox, 144
Tetragonopyga, 244
texensis, Chordeiles, 186
Thelazomenus, 28
theomacha, Ninox, 144
theomacha, Spiloglaux, 144
Thermochalcis, 196
thermophila, Piaya, 46
thespesia, Collocalia, 226
thierfelderi, Centropus, 68
thierryi, Centropus, 72
thoa, Hemiprocne, 258
thomensis, Chaetura, 237
thomensis, Strix, 78
thomensis, Tyto, 78
thompsoni, Otus, 104
threnodes, Cacomantis, 23
tianschanica, Surnia, 126
tibetanus, Bubo, 116
ticehursti, Strix, 158
tichelmani, Collocalia, 222
tingitanus, Asio, 170
tingitanus, Phasmoptynx, 170
tobagensis, Stenopsis, 201
tolimae, Speotyto, 152
tomlini, Otus, 104
tormenti, Micropus, 249
torquatus, Caprimulgus, 218
torquata, Strix, 124, 127
torridus, Caprimulgus, 206
totogo, Ctenoglaux, 141
totogo, Ninox, 141
toulou, Centropus, 71
toulou, Cuculus, 71
toulsoni, Apus, 248
toulsoni, Cypselus, 248
townsendi, Collocalia, 228
transcaucasicus, Bubo, 114
transvolgensis, Cryptoglaux, 172
tregellasi, Spiloglaux, 140
trichopsis, Otus, 103
trichopsis, Scops, 103
tricolor, Phaenicophaeus, 56
tridactyla, Strix, 165
trigeminus, Centropus, 76
trimaculatus, Scotornis, 214
trinitatis, Pulsatrix, 124
tristigma, Caprimulgus, 214
tristis, Melias, 52
tristis, Rhopodytes, 52
troglodytes, Caprimulgus, 199
troglodytes, Collocalia, 229
troglodytes, Speotyto, 151
trothae, Bubo, 118
troughtoni, Tyto, 83
tschadensis, Centropus, 74
tschusii, Scops, 90
tsubame, Collocalia, 221
tubiger, Glaucidium, 133
tucumanum, Glaucidium, 131
tuidara, Strix, 81
tuidara, Tyto, 81
tuneti, Apus, 245
tuneti, Pisorhina, 90
Turacus, 3
turanicus, Otus, 90
turanica, Pisorhina, 90
turcmenica, Asio, 167
turcomanus, Bubo, 115
turcomana, Strix, 115
turkestanensis, Apus, 247
tymbonomus, Cuculus, 25
typicus, Nyctibius, 181
Tyto, 77
Tytonidae, 77
Tytoninae, 77

uamensis, Tachornis, 256
ucayalae, Glaucidium, 130
uchidai, Hirundapus, 232
ugandae, Caprimulgus, 211
ugandae, Otus, 94
ugandae, Pisorhina, 94
ugandae, Turacus, 5
ulula, Strix, 126
ulula, Surnia, 126
umbra, Otus, 93
umbra, Pisorhina, 93
umbratilis, Ephialtes, 98
umbratilis, Otus, 98
umbrina, Ciccaba, 155
umbrinum, Surnium, 155
undulata, Ninox, 136, 140
undulata, Strix, 140
unicolor, Apus, 250
unicolor, Collocalia, 223
unicolor, Cypselus, 250
unicolor, Hirundo, 223
unirufus, Centropus, 76
unirufus, Pyrrhocentor, 76
unwini, Caprimulgus, 205
uralensis, Strix, 163
Urococcyx, 54
Urocolus, 184

Urodynamis, 40
Uroglaux, 135
Uropsalis, 219
uropygialis, Collocalia, 231
ussheri, Chaetura, 239
ussheri, Scotopelia, 123
ussuriensis, Bubo, 115
ussuriensis, Ninox, 140
ussuriensis, Otus, 98
ussuriensis, Scops, 98
usta, Otus, 107
usta, Scops, 107

vafrum, Glaucidium, 131
vaga, Strix, 159
vagans, Cuculus, 15
validus, Cuculus, 14
validus, Pachycoccyx, 14
vandewateri, Otus, 89
vandewateri, Pisorhina, 89
vanikorensis, Collocalia, 226
vanikorensis, Hirundo, 226
varius, Cuculus, 15
varia, Strix, 161
variegata, Geococcyx, 60
variegata, Noctua, 145
variolosus, Cacomantis, 25
variolosus, Cuculus, 25
vauxi, Chaetura, 236
vauxi, Cypcelus, 236
Veles, 192
velox, Cuculus, 61
velox, Geococcyx, 61
velutinus, Surniculus, 36
venatica, Ninox, 140
venatica, Noctua, 140
venezuelensis, Piaya, 47
venustus, Penthoceryx, 22
vermiculatus, Antrostomus, 200
vermiculatus, Caprimulgus, 200
vermiculatus, Megascops, 105
vermiculatus, Otus, 105
verreauxi, Coua, 66
verreauxii, Musophaga, 7
verreauxii, Tauraco, 7
vestita, Collocalia, 227
vetula, Cuculus, 50
vetula, Saurothera, 50
vexillarius, Semeïophorus, 217
vicinus, Chordeiles, 188
victoriae, Eurostopodus, 190
victoriae, Ninox, 137
victoriae, Podargus, 176
vidalii, Athene, 147
vidgeni, Cacomantis, 26
Vidgenia, 23
vieilloti, Saurothera, 50
vigilante, Glaucidium, 128
vinaceus, Megascops, 103
vinaceus, Otus, 103
vinacea-brunneus, Caprimulgus, 212
vincentis, Coccyzus, 43
violaceus, Centropus, 67
violacea, Musophaga, 8
virescens, Cacomantis, 24
virescens, Cuculus, 24
virgata, Ciccaba, 154
virgatum, Syrnium, 154
virginianus, Bubo, 112
virginianus, Caprimulgus, 187
virginiana, Strix, 112
viridipennis, Chaetura, 236
viridirostris, Rhopodytes, 53
viridirostris, Zanclostomus, 53
viridis, Carpococcyx, 64
viridis, Centropus, 71
viridis, Cuculus, 71
vittatum, Glaucidium, 129
vociferus, Caprimulgus, 199
vosseleri, Bubo, 119
vulcanorum, Collocalia, 222
vulpes, Heteroscops, 88
vulpes, Otus, 88

wahlbergi, Centropus, 73
waigeuensis, Collocalia, 226
waigoui, Cuculus, 19
waiti, Penthoceryx, 22
wallacii, Aegotheles, 183
wallacii, Dendrochelidon, 258
wallacii, Hemiprocne, 258
walleri, Strix, 85
walleri, Tyto, 85
wapacuthu, Bubo, 111
wapacuthu, Strix, 111
watsonii, Ephialtes, 107
watsonii, Otus, 107
websteri, Cacomantis, 25
wedeli, Lophostrix, 110
weiskei, Cacomantis, 26
wellsi, Cercococcyx, 21
westwoodia, Cuculus, 26

wetmorei, Otus, 106
whiteheadi, Collocalia, 221
whiteheadi, Otus, 97
whiteheadi, Scops, 97
whiteheadi, Syrnium, 157
whitei, Tyto, 83
whitelyi, Antrostomus, 203
whitelyi, Athene, 134
whitelyi, Caprimulgus, 203
whitelyi, Glaucidium, 134
whitneyi, Athene, 135
whitneyi, Micrathene, 135
wiedenfeldi, Aegotheles, 183
wiepkeni, Strix, 157
wiepkeni, Syrnium, 157
willkonskii, Strix, 159
willkouskii, Syrnium, 159
willsi, Apus, 245
willsi, Micropus, 245
wilsonianus, Asio, 167
wilsonianus, Otus, 167
wondiwoi, Aegotheles, 184
woodfordiana, Hemiprocne, 258
woodfordiana, Macropteryx, 258
woodfordii, Ciccaba, 156
woodfordii, Noctua, 156
woodfordi, Syrnium, 153
wyndhami, Chrysococcyx, 32

xanthorhynchus, Chalcites, 31
xanthorhynchus, Cuculus, 31
xantusi, Megascops, 102
xantusi, Otus, 102
xyostictus, Chordeiles, 186

yalensis, Corythaeola, 9
yamadae, Strix, 160
yamashinai, Bubo, 115
yenisseensis, Bubo, 114
yenisseensis, Strix, 163
yorki, Caprimulgus, 208
yorki, Collocalia, 226
yorki, Ninox, 139
yorki, Polophilus, 69
yorki, Vidgenia, 26
youngi, Crotema, 215
yradii, Cypselus, 254
yucatanensis, Nyctidromus, 193
yucatanicus, Caprimulgus, 195
yucatanicus, Otophanes, 195

zaissanensis, Bubo, 116
zaleucus, Chordeiles, 186
Zanclostomus, 54
zanzibaricus, Tauraco, 6
zanzibaricus, Turacus, 6
zarudnyi, Pisorhina, 90
zenkeri, Tauraco, 3
zenkeri, Turacus, 3
zeylonensis, Ketupa, 122
zeylonensis, Strix, 122
zonaris, Hirundo, 234
zonaris, Streptoprocne, 234
zonurus, Chizaerhis, 10
zonurus, Crinifer, 10
Zoonava, 221
zoonava, Collocalia, 228
Zoonavena, 241
zottae, Tyto, 81

Harvard MCZ Library
3 2044 062 548 516